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Gen. Notes on Employment  
of women in  
Louisiana

inc. in Community  
Notes list

carbon copy (except for  
attached tabulation) sent Agent: Martha Ziegler  
LOUISIANA to Files. Date: July 26-28, 1943

General Notes

Attached are some figures concerning the increase in the employment of women in Louisiana from May 1942 to May 1943. These figures were given to me by Mr. Ahern of the Information Division of the Department of Labor, who obtained them from the War Manpower Commission. I am sorry that there is only one copy available to send to Washington.

NEW ORLEANS

Persons Interviewed:

Mr. J. Sideny Gonsoulin, Supervising Inspector  
Wage and Hour Division,  
United States Department of Labor

Mr. W. H. O'Kelley, Acting Area Director,  
War Manpower Commission

Mr. A. T. Ringer, Acting Area Training Supervisor  
War Manpower Commission

Miss Beatrice Lippe, Employment Technician  
War Manpower Commission

Mr. Jules Gueymard, Manager  
United States Employment Service

Miss Hazel Rodgers,  
Director of U S O - Y.W.C.A. Center

Mr. J. R. Klump,  
Assistant to Regional Industrial Relations <sup>Adviser</sup> ~~Supervisor~~  
United States Maritime Commission

Time did not permit the collection of actual figures concerning the employment of women in New Orleans but from the persons interviewed it appeared that women are doing a good many different types of work and that there is considerable interest in the employment of women. Women are being employed at the Delta Ship-Building Company which is making boats for the Maritime Commission and at the Pendleton Ship-Yard which is making tugs. The Higgins yard was said to be making some small freighters. However this company is going to build cargo planes, though the plant is still in process of construction. It is believed that the company will use a high proportion of women in its aircraft plant. A rough estimate was received from one person interviewed that there are between 15 ~~thousand~~ and 2 ~~thousand~~ in ship yards in New Orleans.



Another aircraft plant to be operated by the Consolidated Company is expected to begin operations in September and will need roughly 7 ~~thousand~~ workers.

The Public Service Company is using women as conductors and drivers on buses and street cars. This is the first city in which agent has seen any women street car "Motormen". Public Service Company is said to have about ninety (90) women on such work.

Miss Lippe, Employment Technician for the Manpower Commission, mentioned a number of other types of work on which women are being used to some extent in the area and Mr. Ringer, Training Supervisor, mentioned a few other types. Some women are being used in the manufacture of shells (said to be 105 mm. size) at the Rheem Manufacturing Company. New Orleans is said to have numerous small machine shops which have not been able to use many women because they are primarily job shops. However, apparently a few women are being employed. Some women are said to be doing layout work in sheet metal shops. At least a few automobile repair shops are using women. It was said, for example, that the United Motors Company diluted its jobs considerably and has been employing women for a year.

It was reported that some women have been doing spray painting in furniture factories and that some Negro women are being used as off-bearers in veneer mills and wooden box factories. The Public Belt Railroad is also using some Negro women as section hands.

Women are also reported employed as coil winders in electrical shops, as laboratory technicians in a number of different industries, as form press operators in steel drum manufacturing companies and as cutters in the garment industry. More women than formerly are also said to be working in the textile industry.

reported

Miss Lippe that some women in the area are now being used as centrifugal operators, ~~water~~ operators, weighers and packers in sugar refineries in the area. She said that in this area, white women are being used for this work.

Officials of the Manpower Commission and the Employment Service seem to feel that it is going to be difficult to get enough women to meet all of the future demands. It has been estimated that 16, ~~thousand~~ women should be available for jobs in New Orleans. This number would meet the demand, but officials seem to feel that a great number of women in New Orleans may not be willing to ~~take~~ the jobs available. (The manager of the Employment Service requested three thousand copies of Women's Bureau leaflet No. one and these were ordered from Washington in August.)

The Supervisor of Training emphasized that a great many of the jobs available for women will require training. He said that arrangements have now been made with the Army, the Navy, and the

*Training*

Maritime Commission so that companies may pay workers 50¢ an hour while they are taking pre-employment training (However, see separate note concerning interviews at the Maritime Commission). Training officials have secured a building which will be used to train employees for the Higdens aircraft plant. Another building will be available for training employees for the Consolidated Company. Pre-employment training time is said to vary from 42 to 300 hours. At least one welding course is now only 42 hours. *Mr.* Gonsoulin of the Wage and Hour Division said that very few applications for the raising of women's wages ~~under~~ War Labor Board General Order 16 have been received in his office. He believes that employers who were willing to pay women on an equal basis with men, either began paying them the same rates in the beginning or equalized the rates, in accordance with the regulations of the General Order 16, on the advice of their own attorneys. *Miss* Rodgers, U S O - Y.W.C.A. Director, said that her center gives service particularly to the wives and families of service men and to some extent to the W A C S. Since New Orleans has a good many recreational facilities *Miss* Rodgers feels that perhaps the chief thing she can do for industrial women is to try to provide some recreation for those working on night shifts. *She* has already carried on a few activities particularly for girls on the late shifts and has made contacts with the women counselors at the Delta and Pendleton Ship-yards. *Miss* Rodgers introduced agent to *Miss* Hortense Spear, Industrial Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., who reported that she was leaving New Orleans in a few weeks to go to Kansas City, Missouri.

*Recreation*

From the information obtained on this trip to New Orleans it appears that a return visit is probably desirable. *Miss* Lippe of the Manpower Commission appeared to be well informed about occupations for women and said that she would be glad to have further opportunity to confer with agent, to assemble more definite information, and to arrange plant visits. *Miss* Rodgers also felt that the women counselors at the ship-yard would be interested in conferring concerning the personnel problems of women workers.

#### SHREVEPORT

##### Persons Interviewed:

Mr. Joseph P. Dixon  
Representative of the Louisiana Department of Labor

Mr. J. C. Mosley, Representative  
United States Civil Service Commission

Mr. Riser, Manager  
United States Employment Service



Mrs. John S. Hardy  
Girl Reserve Secretary Y.W.C.A.  
(Some general information was also obtained during a luncheon with several other representatives of the Y.W.C.A. and of the Business and Professional Women's Club.)

Mr. McCrory,  
Agricultural Agent  
Caddo, Parish  
(Information from this person was included in a memorandum concerning Agricultural labor, sent to office previously)

Every one seemed to agree that, so far as industry is concerned, this is a labor supply area. The manager of the local employment service did not seem to have figures concerning the employment of women available and suggested that agent contact companies directly. (This may have been because no previous clearance had been obtained through Dallas or Baton Rouge.) The Louisiana Ordnance Works at Minden is operating and is said to have several thousand workers. A good many of these are women but according to Mr. Riser the turn-over is high and employment goes up and down as workers are needed in larger and smaller numbers by the company.

The J. B. Beaird Company is using women on shell manufacturing. Apparently they employ at least several hundred women and perhaps more. The company was advertising in the paper on the day of this visit for 50 women, 18 to 42 years old.

Some women are also employed at the Lee Manufacturing Company which is making clothing for the Army. And some women are being employed at a factory which is making wooden ammunition boxes. Some of these women are Negroes. The Civil Service Commission formerly recruited women as mechanic-learners for Barksdale Field which is a sub-depot of the San Antonio Air Base. The recruiting program has been discontinued and recently some of the workers at the field have been laid off. The Civil Service Representative said that the only air repair depot for which he ~~was~~ recruit at present is the one at Ogden Utah. Also he always has openings for office workers to go to Washington but it is hard to find any women who are willing to go there. Mr. Dixon, Representative of the Louisiana Department of Labor, said that the Ordnance Plant, the Beaird Company, the Telephone and Telegraph companies and several others engaged in war work have permits to work women more than eight hours per day under the Louisiana War Emergency Dispensation Act of 1942 (Act No. 41).

*None*  
The permits are limited to six months but are renewable. Time and one-half over eight hours per day and a minimum lunch period of 30 minutes ~~are~~ also required. There is a 44 hour per week limitation for workers under 18 and the minimum age is 16. Mr. Dixon stated that he "preaches" the desirability and efficiency of the 48 hour week to employers and believes the permits are used

~~anyone~~ for emergencies. He also points out to employers that any one using minors illegally will not be protected by Workmen's Compensation Laws.

Note:

*inquire* Since Louisiana is in the War Manpower Commission Region ~~and~~ has its headquarters in Dallas, probably some contact should be made with Dallas by mail before a return trip is made to Louisiana. It was reported that J. H. Bond is Acting Regional Director of the Manpower Commission at Dallas, however, it was suggested that any communications be marked to the attention of John Hilliard, Assistant to the director.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

July 16, 1943

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO:

1007 Comer Building  
Birmingham 3, Alabama

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
FILE NO.

Miss Martha J. Ziegler  
Field Representative  
Women's Bureau  
U. S. Department of Labor  
500 Witt Building  
249 Peachtree Street, N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Ziegler:

You will find enclosed a tabulation on the employment  
of women in 180 selected establishments, which was furnished  
by the War Manpower Commission, Dallas, Texas.

This tabulation is being sent to you at the suggestion  
of Mr. Ahern.

Very truly yours,

*Flora Mae Young*

Flora Mae Young

Confidential

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN 180 SELECTED ESTABLISHMENTS

*Louisiana*  
May, 1942 and May, 1943

Industry Group	Number of Establishments	Total Women Employed	
		May, 1942	May, 1943
STATE TOTAL	180	11,760	20,694
Crude-Petroleum and Natural-Gas Production	2	36	23
Nonmetallic Mining and Quarrying	6	147	173
Building Construction - General Contractors	17	61	598
General Contractors - Other Than Building	3	-	4
Construction - Special Trade Contractors	2	-	14
Ordnance and Accessories, Mfg.	7	598	2,467
Food and Kindred Products, Mfg.	8	834	778
Textile-Mill Products, Mfg.	2	1,527	1,490
Apparel and Other Finished Products, Mfg.	6	1,492	1,625
Lumber and Timber Products, Mfg.	20	284	581
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products, Mfg.	1	3	44
Paper and Allied Products, Mfg.	6	643	1,540
Chemical and Allied Products, Mfg.	12	69	238
Products of Petroleum and Coal, Mfg.	7	424	612
Stone, Clay and Glass Products, Mfg.	3	20	91
Iron and Steel and Their Products, Mfg.	7	225	180
Transportation Equipment (Includes Shipbuilding)	19	294	1,797
Nonferrous Metals and Their Products, Mfg.	6	38	122
Machinery (Except Electrical), Mfg.	2	1	28
Automobile and Automobile Equipment, Mfg.	1	5	4
Local Railways and Bus Lines	3	62	159
Trucking and Warehousing	7	59	73
Other Transportation Except Water	5	118	299
Water Transportation	8	73	76
Services Allied to Transportation, n.e.c.	1	-	-
Communication	6	2,773	3,037
Utilities: Electric and Gas	3	256	335
Military Establishments, Civilian Personnel	10	1,718	4,306



Region ~~XXXX~~  
Minden, La

VE NW

WOMEN'S BUREAU March 30, 1942

Confidential

Summary of Survey on Minden, Louisiana Defense Area

1. Areas affected by Defense Plants.

A. Defense Plant

A comparatively small number of women were working on production in the defense plant at the time of the visit. The peak of employment will probably be reached in the autumn of 1942. So far the majority of women come from the Shreveport-Minden area; but the personnel manager said he expects to draw from all of the northern half of Louisiana. According to other reports, it is possible that there are enough women in this area providing a "drive" is put on to secure them. Unless some arrangements are made to reduce the cost of transportation, it is very probable that many women workers will want to live closer to the plant.

<u>Towns</u>	<u>1940 Population</u>
Shreveport	98,167
Minden	6,677
Homer	3,497
Gibbsland	1,023
Arcadia	1,601

B. Economic Structure and Population Changes:

Shreveport - The population has grown rapidly ever since oil and gas were discovered some years ago. The present population is estimated at 110,000, an increase of approximately 10% over 1940.

The Negro population is 42.5% of the total in the county with about 40% colored in Shreveport.

The leading industries are oil refining, lumber, and wood working. The Lee Manufacturing Company making army uniforms is the largest woman-employing firm. At present they have only 50 or 60 women but are planning to hire several hundred women.

The City of Shreveport is a large trading center.

Minden - The white population has increased about 40% and it is estimated that the number of whites will double the population figure for 1940 before the end of this year. There has been little increase in the Negro population. Minden has no woman-employing industries. The L. & A. railroad shops employ about 700 or 800 men. Some oil refining is done. However, there is a paper mill located about 33 miles north that employs from 1200 to 1500 persons, many of whom are white women, according to Mayor of Minden.

## Economic Structure and Population Changes (Cont'd)

Gibbsland and Arcadia - Not industrial, many of the men work in the oil fields.

### C. Characteristics Concerning Outlying Area

Large cotton plantations are located along the Red River valley. A large number of beef cattle are raised.

### D. Comments concerning Outlying Area:

The great number of Defense Plants and Army camps that are in the process of construction in this area has made this entire section a "boom" area. Labor shortages are already being felt and will become much more acute in the next few months. The Shell Loading plant will have a very limited area from which it will draw its labor supply.

## II. Agencies Coordinating facilities needed for influx of women:

### Shreveport -

Y.W.C.A. - Sec'y., Miss Lula Sasser  
Cooperative Home for Bus. Girls (Methodist) - Mrs. Freeman  
in charge  
Homes Registration Bureau - Director Mr. Joe Darwin  
Office of Civilian Defense - Coordinator - Mr. Joe Darwin  
Council of Social Agencies - Chairman - Mr. Freeman

### Minden -

City Mayor - Mr. Floyd Culbertson  
Homes Registration Office - Mr. E. S. Richardson, in charge  
Miss Velma Smith, Registrar  
Office of Civilian Defense - Mr. C. O. Holland, Coordinator

## III. Adequacy of community sanitary facilities for an increased population:

Shreveport - present system is to be enlarged.

Minden - additional facilities for water and sewage are to be constructed (Fed. grant.).

## IV. Transportation facilities:

### Existing - Shreveport:

Railroads - 6 lines  
Buses - 8 lines plus intra-city buses (7¢ fare)  
Air - Several lines with good passenger and mail service.

### Additional facilities needed: - Shreveport:

According to a recent report, dependence on public conveyances has increased 15% since Jan. 1, 1942 and an additional increase of 40% by end of year has been predicted. Present transportation facilities can not take care of the increase at peak hours but a movement is on now to stagger hours and thus relieve the load.

Additional bus service from Shreveport to the Ordinance plant will be needed and plans are being made to increase the service. Round trip ticket from Shreveport to Louisiana Ordinance Plant is 79¢ but weekly rate reduces cost to 40¢ per day.



Transportation facilities (cont'd)

Minden:

Existing transportation facilities.

Railroad - 1 line (K. C. & L.S. R.R.)

Very little passenger service, principally freight.

Bus - 1 line (Tri-State)

Bus service to Ordinance Plant at change of shifts. Round trip cost 30¢.

Additional service needed.

After housing and trailer projects are occupied more extensive bus service will be needed as it is 8 miles to the plant.

Homer and Gibsland.

Tri-State bus but no regular service to plant. Few employees from those towns.

V. Housing:

a. Shreveport

Homes Registration Office Report as of Mar. 20, 1942

	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Placements 2/20-3/20</u>
Family dwellings	99	182
Rooms	136	93

Rate of Rent

Houses: (29 houses listed)

Furnished - \$25 to \$34 per mon. (1 house)  
35 to 49 " " (2 " )  
50 & over " " (2 " )

Unfurnished - \$25 to \$34 per mon. (3 houses)  
35 to 49 " " (5 " )  
50 & over " " (16 " )

Apts.: (62 listed)

Furnished - \$15 to \$24 per mon. (4 apts.)  
25 to 34 " " (21 " )  
35 to 49 " " (5 " )  
50 and over " " (5 " )

Unfurnished - \$15 to \$24 per mon. (4 apts.)  
25 to 34 " " (6 " )  
35 to 49 " " (14 " )  
50 and over " " (3 " )

Light Housekeeping Rooms: (8 listed)

Under \$15 per mon. (1 room)  
\$15 to \$24 " " (3 " )  
\$25 to \$34 " " (4 " )

Rooms with Board: (7 listed)

\$5 to \$7.49 (2 rooms)  
\$7.50 to \$9.99 (5 rooms)

Rooms: (93 listed)

Rates per week \$2.50 to \$4.99 - 79 rooms (double)  
" " " 5.00 to 7.00 - 49 " (single)  
" " " 7.50 and over 5 rooms (single)

Mr. Darwin estimated that the coverage of houses was about 35% and approximately 20% of rooms. ~~He believed there might be 1200 to 1500 rooms.~~ He believed there might be 1200 to 1500 rooms available in Shreveport if a drive were made for rooms.

### Housing in Shreveport (cont.)

The rooms are not inspected. City furnishes the building and W.P.A. the personnel in office - 6 persons. No great objection to women roomers, according to Registrar. Some homes did not want women.

Y.W.C.A. Housing facilities: Very inadequate for a city of this size. Residence which is very old can accommodate 8 girls (regular residents) 4 transients.

The Y.W. does place girls in private homes. Miss Sasser, Sec'y, said they have had no difficulty placing new girls as yet.

### Cooperative Home for Business Girls: (Methodist Home)

Number of girls that can be accommodated -26

Number of girls vacancies at present-2

This boarding home is run on a cooperative basis. Average cost is \$4.75 each, per week, for a room and 2 meals per day. If girls earn more than \$75.00 per month they pay 25¢ additional on each five dollars. There are few single rooms but the rooms are very large with many windows so that even three in a room are not crowded. There are 6 bathrooms in the house. Rooms are cleaned once a week but girls make their own beds and keep rooms tidy. The house was formerly the home of one of the wealthy members of the church who donated the property for this purpose. Mrs. Freeman, the Superintendent, was a deaconess in the church. She said there was some self government but they had closing hours 11:30 P.M. and a few other regulations.

### Defense Housing in Shreveport:

According to some of the local people, real estate interests have consistently opposed a defense housing project. At present there is a plan whereby 184 dwelling units (19 buildings) will be erected for defense workers, i.e., defense workers will be given preference. The contract has not been awarded as yet. This project is under the supervision of the Housing Authority of the city of Shreveport and will be partly financed by F.W.A. It was very difficult to get any definite information on the subject.

Boosier City which is just across the river bridge from Shreveport has a Federal Housing Project consisting of 123 family units. These are all occupied by non-com. officers at the Barksdale Air Base.

### Private Construction in Shreveport:

A large building program has been carried on in this city for several years. Due to the oil and gas developments, many new people have come in and several thousand new homes have been built. The residential sections are very attractive and rents reasonable.



### Housing in Shreveport (cont.)

The following building permits were issued:

1939	-	884	permits	for	family	units
1940	-	917	"	"	"	"
1941	-	676	"	"	"	"

No slum clearance projects or much new construction has taken place for the Negroes - some few new houses for Negroes.

### Additional housing needed in Shreveport:

There is much difference of opinion as to the needs for additional housing. Mr. Darwin, in charge of Homes Registration, believes that four or five thousand persons will come in the city because of the new T.N.T. plant at Karnac, Texas which is just across the state line. He said a shuttle train would operate between Shreveport and Karnac. Plans are being discussed concerning a new highway to this site. Mr. Darwin estimated that the city would need 1500 to 1750 additional housing units for persons working on Government projects. There is a new Supply Depot about to be constructed about 8 or 10 miles south of Shreveport. 3500 workers will be hired on construction.

Other persons, including Per. Mgr. at Ordnance Plant, believes that workers will be forced to move near their jobs and that the majority of the workers at the T.N.T. plant at Karnac will move to Marshall, Texas which is only 15 miles from plant site. It is a town of 16,000.. As soon as the houses are available at Minden employees at Ordnance Plant will live there because distance is less than half as great as to Shreveport.

Minden: (Homes Registration report 3/20/42)

	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Placements</u>
Family dwellings	13 (2/20-3/20)	36 (9/41-3/42) 401
Rooms	221 " "	29 " " Approx.100

### Rate of Rent

#### Houses:

Furnished - \$65, \$85 and \$100 per month (5 or more rooms)  
Unfurnished \$40, \$50, and \$60 per month (4 to 6 rooms)

#### Apts.:

Furnished - \$35, \$40, \$50 per month (2 rooms)  
Unfurnished - Minimum \$25 (few unfurnished)

#### Rooms:

Double - \$3 to \$4 per week  
Three or four in a room \$2.50 per week  
Single - \$20 to \$30 per month

## Housing (cont.)

Rents have been much higher in Minden than in Shreveport, probably because the demand was greater in proportion to the number available. Miss Smith, Registrar, said rents were coming down since construction workers were leaving. Rooms are not inspected but Registrar and two helpers know the local people and they stated that rooms were modern. Very few private homes want to take women.

### Plans approved for Defense Housing:

400 demountable houses under F.W.A. The land has been purchased and construction is about to begin. The location is at the edge of a nice residential section near a park.

130 F.H.A. houses are in process of construction under title VI they can be rented or sold. 25 of these houses are completed. 75 are being built along road to plant between Minden and Ordinance.

300 Trailers (Farm Security) The trailer camp is in the same section as the housing project, probably one mile distant or less. Construction of camp was to begin this week.

Private construction -- Some new homes built for white and colored. Very few Negroes came into Minden when Defense Plant was built. All those employed were permanent residents.

### Additional housing needed in Minden:

After the housing project and trailers are ready for occupancy additional needs can more easily be determined. Mr. Harp, Per. Mgr. thought that some kind of housing would be needed for women. He did not think renting the houses to female defense workers a very good idea here -- dormitories would be better, according to Mr. Harp. Lt. Worner thought the dormitories should be located near the plant but not on the area within the gates.

Mr. Harp estimated that about 50% of the total women employed "may" come from Shreveport -- practically all others would live in or near Minden. The Farm Security Rep., and Housing Mgr., had not as yet located in Minden, therefore policies concerning rental of houses and trailers to women were not available.

Rental prices for Defense Housing has not been set but, according to Mr. Richardson at Homes Registration Office, they would be equal to about 20% of income. Since 70% of the total number of employees are to be women it would seem that the houses should be made available to them for renting. If dormitories are built close supervision will be necessary in order to meet the approval of the community.

## VII. Eating Facilities:

Shreveport seems to have an adequate number of restaurants with reasonable prices.

Minden does not have many restaurants and they were not crowded at the time of the visit.

are

Additional eating facilities/needed at the Ordinance Plant. The company probably will make some provisions.

#### VIII. Arrangements for care of children whose mothers are employed.

No definite arrangements have been made, but the Children's Bureau (Private Agency), member of the Council of Social Agencies, is interested in this problem. Miss Dorothea Gilbert, in Charge of Child Welfare and Placement in Bureau, has been to see the Per. Mgr. but he did not give her much information or help, probably because the problem has not become acute as yet. However, Miss Gilbert has interested her local Board members and they hope to get a nursery started before long. Miss Gilbert thinks a trained worker should be in charge but they may be able to use W.P.A. or volunteer helpers. This plan would include, a nursery at Minden, probably a nursery at the Housing Project which would also be convenient to the Trailer Camp.

#### IX. Health Facilities:

Shreveport has a total of sixteen hospitals and clinics. There is only one public hospital - Charity Hospital which is a State institution caring for free patients of which about two thirds are colored. This is approximately a 600 bed hospital. Two of the hospitals have about 200 bed capacity with some small provision for Negroes. The remaining facilities are the clinics which are small but evidently very popular. Negroes are not admitted except in rare instances. The welfare workers stated that the clinics and hospitals are filled and it is difficult to find a bed, particularly for children. However, it was agreed that the management has improved and at present Charity Hospital is being repainted throughout.

Very few facilities are provided for tubercular patients anywhere in the state and the disease is very prevalent among the Negroes particularly. The Shreveport hospitals serve a wide area because few of the surrounding towns have hospital facilities. It seems to be customary to discharge mother and baby two or three days after delivery. Up until a short time ago they were discharged 8 hours after delivery.

Additional Needs; No doubt additional facilities are needed but probably the needs are of long standing and not increased greatly by the influx of Defense workers. No information was secured showing that the Federal Government has appropriated funds for an extension to hospital facilities in Shreveport.

Minden; has one small hospital and two or three clinics. According to Mr. Richardson, Hd. of Housing Agency, a 50 bed hospital was under consideration and plans were being drawn, but no definite information was available as to whether the plans had been approved. It would seem that additional facilities would be needed if the white population increases 100% as is expected after housing projects are completed.



X. Facilities for Education and Recreation.

(a) Educational facilities in Shreveport

According to the Department of Education, present facilities are adequate to meet the needs for the next year or two unless the ratio of children and adults change. Although the population of Shreveport has greatly increased in the past few years, there has been little increase in the enrollment of school children. The Elementary Schools include grades 1 to 7 inclusive, and the High Schools have a 4 year course. Attendance at school is compulsory for certain ages according to law but enforcement is very lax, particularly among the Negroes. There is one High School for Negroes in Caddo parish.

Minden

The public schools in Minden can take care of several hundred more children, according to Mr. Richardson. ~~However, the Mayor said existing facilities might not be adequate to Mr. Richardson.~~ However, the Mayor said existing facilities might not be adequate if families moving in had many children, but provision had been made to increase facilities if necessary.

Recreational facilities in Shreveport

U.S.O. Center operated by Y.M.C.A. (Mr. Rogers and Miss Swain)

This is a new permanent brick structure, Type A Club House, costing \$80,000. The City provided the land and Federal Government supplied the building and equipment. It is located in Princess Park near the railroad station. The building is very attractive and has the following facilities:

Large lounge with Snack Bar

Reading Room

Writing Room

Large Recreation Hall with stage

Men's wash room with 8 showers  
(5¢ fee for towel but showers are free)

Powder room for ladies

Office space

Open 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. except Saturday night when it is open until 11:30 or 12 midnite. This Recreation Center was built for the soldiers at Barksdale Air Base which has about 10,000 soldiers. Street car or bus runs within 2 or 3 blocks of the building. U.S.O. program is still in the formative stage inasmuch as the dedication is not until April 2nd. However Miss Swain has

Recreation (cont.)

planned the following activities:

Camera Club

Music Appreciation Class (Sunday P.M.)

Dancing class with volunteer hostesses or teachers

Squadron dances with invited girls

Army Wives Club

Defense Worker's Club (for women)

Since so many of the defense workers (girls) will be living in Shreveport, inquiries were made as to what extent they could include the girls in their activities. Mr. Rogers did not think they could be considered because this Center was built for soldiers. However, Miss Swain seemed more hopeful about including the girls, and agreed that they needed girls at the majority of their functions.

Service Men's Center (Downtown) Chairman - Mr. Seibert

Opened May 17, 1941 -- sponsored by the American Legion and Council of Social Agencies. The building is donated, without rent, and furniture has been given by individuals or organizations.

Facilities include:

3 pool tables  
3 ping pong tables  
1 billiard table  
2 pianos  
2 showers (towels provided)  
large room for games or dancing

The Center is open from 1 P.M. to 10 P.M. week days and Sunday from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. W.P.A. Recreation Project furnishes one hostess and two porters. The evening and week end entertainment is provided by one of the fifty or more sponsoring organizations. Each organization carries on for one week-furnishes refreshments, entertainment and girls. A dance is held once per week. Mr. Seibert said they would be very glad to include the Defense workers, particularly the girls in their activities.

Comments on Service Center and U.S.O. Building:

Local citizens criticized the location of U.S.O. Building but city officials said it was the only site available. The building is located in a nice little park with possibilities of some outdoor activities. A great many people feel that the building was not

Recreation (cont.)

needed - that the Service Center was meeting the needs and that the local people will not join in the activities there as they have done at the Service Center. However, Miss Swain is a local person, who was teaching in High School so she may be able to get cooperation. Mr. Rogers is also a Southerner. Mr. Seibert said they would be glad to close the center down town if the U.S.O. could take care of the soldiers. Since their activities are quite different probably both will serve a purpose. Soldiers use the down town center a great deal as a place to leave packages when they go shopping etc. and as a waiting room for buses to camp etc. Barksdale Field has a large Club-House so some people felt that U.S.O. Club was not needed in Shreveport.

City Recreational Program under the direction of Mr. W.A. Robinson with two assistant directors. Mrs. Saunders, Assistant Director, said the program included the following:

Pre-School Play Center for children 3 to 5 years  
attendance averages 35 to 40 children per day

2 Parks are equipped for ping pong, shuffle board, badminton, soft ball and 12 tennis courts which are reserved for 10¢ per hour fee.

1 Municipal golf course with small fee

7 tennis courts are lighted at night  
fee-20¢ per hr. (day) and 40¢ at night

Playgrounds are supervised 5 hours per day  
in the summer time. (Paid by City)

Community Singing is planned and Jr. Red Cross  
sewing classes are organized.

The City program does not include any activities in the Negro sections of city, although 40% of the population is colored. However, the W.P.A. paid two Negro workers to carry on some recreational activities in that area last summer. Mrs. Saunders thought they had a colored nursery but these activities were discontinued last fall and she did not know if it was to be carried on this summer.

Shreveport has a large Civic Auditorium but that is used only for conventions, concerts etc.

Commercial Recreation the usual facilities for a city of this size. Movies are open on Sunday.



## Recreation (cont.)

### Minden

Community Club House is located in Victory Park near the Housing Project. It was built from lumber at the C.C.C Camp and N.Y.A. boys constructed it with some help from city. Ladies' Clubs bought the furniture. The Building has the following facilities:

1. Fairly large Rec. Room for dancing, games etc. There is a stage at one end and two fire places.
2. Fully equipped kitchen
3. Men's and ladies' rest rooms.

The recreation room is used as a meeting place for Lion's Club, Parent and Teachers and various other club groups. Banquets are held here and the building is rented for private parties at \$3.00 per night. First Aid classes meet in this building from 9 to 11 o'clock two or three times per week.

The grounds are very pretty with many big trees. There are two tennis courts which are free.

This building could be used to better advantage if there was some leadership.

The caretaker said it was in use most of the time but no one was there the afternoon it was visited. The local officials did not think it was large enough to meet the needs of the Community since the Defense Workers have come in and that it served the local people as individual groups rather than Community gatherings.

### Commercial Recreation:

- 2 movies not open on Sundays
- 1 or 2 bowling alleys
- 1 pool room

### Plans approved for additional facilities:

Recreational Building similar to the U.S.O. Club at Shreveport permanent construction, Type A Club House, costing \$80,000. The city is to furnish the ground and after the war the Club House will become City property. The site selection is causing delay of project at present. Since the 400 family units and 300 trailers are to be located in the same general area, the local officials think that the Recreational Building should be in that section of the city. The only land available is Victory Park where the little Community House is located. Mr. Shultz, Fed. Security Rep. wants the building located down town or on the road to the plant. There is a small

## Recreation (Cont.)

park on the main highway near the center of town which would be a good location but the Mayor said it was doubtful if City Park could be made available due to some technicality in deed to city. There is much local opposition to locating the building on the road to the plant. Mr. Culbertson, Mayor said he believed workers would go home before stopping at Club House and if it was on the opposite side of town from their homes they would not go back. The location down town would no doubt be the best site. Mr. Shultz seemed to think he would get that location if he insisted that it be put there.

When Mr. Shultz was interviewed later in Texarkana he said the plans for this building were being held up in Washington, pending further investigation. Some local citizens had written to Washington opposing its construction. Mr. Shultz seemed confident that it would be built eventually. The difficulty was probably due to the selection of a site.

### Comments

The operating agency was not decided upon definitely as far as information could be secured. Minden is a very conservative town. Liquor is not sold and movies are closed on Sundays.

O.C.D. - Both in Shreveport and Minden the O.C.D. seems to be quite active. In Shreveport 12,000 registered for volunteer work and classes have been conducted in First Aid and Air Raids. 75 instructors took courses to qualify them for jobs, 6 men were sent elsewhere for training. Volunteers are being classified and placed in jobs. At Minden 60 teachers were in training in preparation for bigger program.

### Persons Contacted in regard to Community:

#### Shreveport

Miss Lula Sasser - Y.W.C.A. Secretary  
Mrs. Freeman - Sup't. of Bus. Girls Coop. Home  
Miss Dorothea Gilbert - Hd. of Child Welfare and Placement  
(Children's Bureau)  
Miss Doris Noffsinger - Social Worker  
Miss Lorene Putsch - Social Worker  
Miss Emily Findlay - Medical Social Worker, Charity Hosp.  
Miss Biggar - State Welfare Worker  
Mr. Seibert - Chairman of Service Men's Center  
Miss Swain - U.S.O. Program Director (Y.M.C.A.)  
Mr. Rogers - U.S.O. Director  
Mr. R.F. Gates - Hd. of Research and Statistics, Chamber of Com.  
Dr. Robin M. Hood - Princ. of Voc. High School  
Mr. James Bowling - Area Supervisor of V.E.N.D.  
Mr. Copeland - N.Y.A. Per. Dir.

Persons Contacted (cont.)

Shreveport:

Mr. McDonald N.Y.A. Per. Dir.  
Mr. Joe Darwin - In charge of Homes Registration and Coordinator  
of O.C.D.  
Mr. Freeman - Chairman of Council of Social Agencies  
Mr. Ralph Shultz - Fed. Security Rep. (Letter and telephone only)  
Mr. Allison - Ass't. Dir. of City Recreational Program  
Mrs. Emma Saunders " " " " "  
Farm Security Office  
Shreveport Housing Authority  
Members of N.Y.A. Local Board

Minden:

Mr. Floyd Culbertson - Mayor  
Mr. E.S. Richardson - Director of Home Registration  
Mr. Pierce - Ass't Director of Home Registration  
Miss Velma Smith - Registrar " " "  
Mr. Atkinson - U.S. Employment Office  
Mr. C.O. Holland - Chairman of Defense Council  
Farm Security Office  
Mr. Anderson - Caretaker at Community House



{ Shreveport  
Minden

Region ~~VII~~ ~~X~~ miss copy 1000

Summary of Needs -- Minden, Louisiana, Defense Area

Confidential

orig report  
in old  
files  
3/30/46

1. Hospital Facilities:-

Shreveport - There is an evident lack of hospital facilities here, shown by reports that mother and baby are discharged two or three days after delivery.

Minden - Additional facilities will undoubtedly be needed after the housing projects are completed. A 100% increase in the white population is expected.

2. Recreation:-

Shreveport - A recreational program for war industry workers, especially for the women, will need to be provided in Shreveport, and the facilities of recreation buildings opened to them or others provided.

Minden - If a USO building is constructed here, it would seem from the opinions expressed by the majority of citizens interviewed, that the building should be either in the downtown section of town or close to housing and trailer projects.

*Added to summary -*

A comparatively small number of women were working on production in the defense plant at the time of the visit. The peak of employment will probably be ~~xx~~ reached in the autumn of 1942. So far the majority of women come from the Shreveport-Minden area; but the personnel manager said he expects to draw from all of the northern half of Louisiana. According to other reports, it is possible that there are enough women in this area providing a "drive" is put on to secure them. Unless some arrangements are made to reduce the cost of transportation, it is very probable that many women workers will want to live closer to the plant.

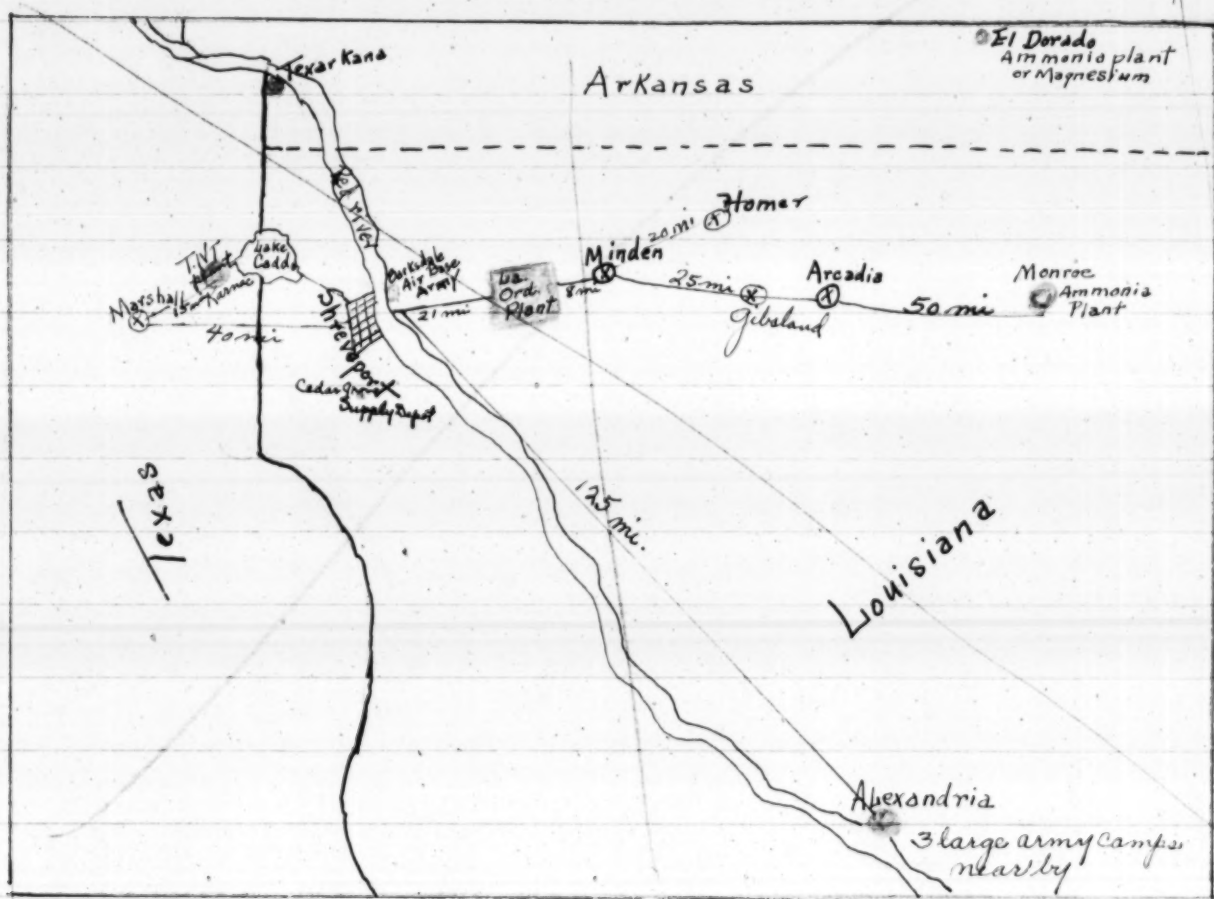
March 30, 1942  
~~Elsie Wolfe~~  
 Confidential  
 ✓ & NW

# Summary Report on Minden, La, Defense Area

## I Areas affected by Defense Plants

### a. Defense Plant. visited.

Louisiana Ordnance (Shell Loading), Minden



Towns	1940 Population
Shreveport	98,167
Minden	6,677
Homer	3,497
Gibsland	1,023
Arcadia	1,601



## Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense Area

2

### b. Economic structure and population changes:

Shreveport - The population has grown rapidly ever since oil and gas were discovered <sup>some years ago</sup>. The present population is estimated at 110,000, an increase of approx. 10% over 1940.

The Negro population is 42.5% of the total in the County with about 40% colored in Shreveport.

The leading industries are oil refining, lumber, and wood working. The Lee Mfg. Co. making Army uniforms is the largest woman-employing firm. At present they have only 50 or 60 women but are planning to hire several hundred women.

The City of Shreveport is a large trading Center.

Minden - The white population has increased about 40% and it is estimated that the number of whites will double the population figure for 1940 before the end of this year. There has been little increase in the Negro population. Minden has no woman-employing industries. The L. & A. railroad shops employ about 700 or 800 men. Some oil refining is done. However, there is a paper mill

## Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense Area

### b. Economic structure (Cont.)

#### Minden (Cont.)

located about 33 miles north that employs from 1200 to 1500 persons, many of <sup>which</sup> ~~which~~ are white women, according to mayor of Minden.

Gibland and Arcadia - Not industrial, many of the men work in the oil fields

### c. Characteristics Concerning Outlying Area

Large cotton plantations are located along the Red River valley. A large number of beef cattle are raised.

### d. Comments Concerning Outlying Area:

The great number of Defense plants and Army camps that are in the process of construction in this area has made this entire section a "boom" area. Labor shortages are already being felt and will become much more acute in the next few months. The Shell Loading plant will have a very limited area from which it will draw its labor supply.

## II Agencies Coordinating facilities needed for influx of women:

### Shreveport:

Y. W. C. A. - Secy, Miss Lula Lasser

Cooperative Home for Bus. Girls (Methodist) - <sup>Mrs.</sup> ~~Miss~~ Freeman in charge



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## Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense Area

### II Shreveport (cont)

Homes Registration Bureau - Director Mr. Joe Darwin

Office of Civilian Defense - Coordinator - " "

Council of Social Agencies - Chairman - Mr. Freeman

### Minden:

City mayor - Mr. Floyd Culbertson

Homes Registration Office - Mr. E. J. Richardson, in charge  
Miss Velma Smith, Registrar

Office of Civilian Defense - Mr. C. O. Holland, Coordinator

### III Adequacy of community sanitary facilities for an increased population

Shreveport - present system is to be enlarged  
(see clipping)

Minden - Additional facilities for water and sewage are to be constructed (Fed. grant.)

### IV. Transportation facilities:

Existing - Shreveport:

Railroads - 6 lines

Buses - 8 lines plus intra-city buses (74 per

Air - Several lines with good passenger and mail service. Barksdale field is now a large army base and training school.

Additional facilities needed: According to recent report,  
(Shreveport) dependence on public conveyances



## Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense Area

### IV Additional facilities needed (cont.) Shreveport:

has increased 15% since Jan. 1, 1942 and an additional increase of 40% by end of year has been predicted. Present transportation facilities can not take care of the increase at peak hours but a movement is on now to stagger hours and thus relieve the load.

Additional bus service from Shreveport to The Ordnance plant will be needed and plans are being made to increase the service.

Round trip ticket from Shreveport to La. Ord. Plant is .79¢ but weekly rate reduces cost to 40¢ per da.

### Minden: Existing transportation facilities:

Railroad - 1 line (T.C. & L.S. & R.R.)

Very little passenger service, principally freight.

Bus - 1 line (Tri-State)

Bus service to Ord. Plant at change of shifts. Round trip cost 30¢.

Additional service needed: After housing and trailer projects are occupied more extensive bus service will be needed as it is 8 miles to The plant.

Homer and Gibsland - Tri State Bus but no regular service to plant. Few employees from these towns.

# Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense area

## V Housing:

### a. Shreveport

Homes Registration Office Report as of Mar. 20, 1942

	Vacancies	Placements $\frac{20}{20} - \frac{3}{20}$
Family dwellings	99	182
Rooms	136	93

### Rate of Rent:

Houses: (29 houses listed)

Furnished - \$25<sup>00</sup> to 34<sup>00</sup> per mo (1 house)

35<sup>00</sup> " 49<sup>00</sup> " " (2 " )

50<sup>00</sup> & over " " (2 " )

Unfurnished - 25<sup>00</sup> to 34<sup>00</sup> " " (3 " )

35<sup>00</sup> to 49<sup>00</sup> " " (5 " )

50<sup>00</sup> & over " " (16 " )

Apts: (62 listed)

Furnished - \$15<sup>00</sup> to 24<sup>00</sup> per mo (4 apts)

25<sup>00</sup> " 34<sup>00</sup> " " (21 " )

35<sup>00</sup> " 49<sup>00</sup> " " (5 " )

50<sup>00</sup> & over " " (5 " )

Unfurnished - 15<sup>00</sup> to 24<sup>00</sup> " " (4 " )

25<sup>00</sup> " 34<sup>00</sup> " " (6 " )

35<sup>00</sup> " 49<sup>00</sup> " " (14 " )

50<sup>00</sup> & over (3 " )



# Summary Report on Minden, La. Defence Area

## V Housing in Shreveport (cont.)

Light Housekeeping Rooms: (8 listed)

Under 15<sup>00</sup> per mo (1 room)

15<sup>00</sup> to 24<sup>00</sup> " " (3 " )

25<sup>00</sup> " 34<sup>00</sup> " " (4 " )

Rooms with Bd. (7 listed)

\* 5<sup>00</sup> to \* 7<sup>49</sup> (2 rooms)

7<sup>50</sup> .. \* 9<sup>99</sup> (5 " )

Rooms (93 listed)

Rate per wk. \* 2<sup>50</sup> to \* 4<sup>99</sup> - 79 rooms (double)

" " " 5<sup>00</sup> .. \* 7<sup>00</sup> - 49 " (single)

" " " 7<sup>50</sup> x over - 5 " ( " )

Mr. Darwin estimated that the coverage of houses was about 35% and approx. 20% of rooms.

He believed there might be 1200 to 1500 rooms available in Shreveport if a drive were made for rooms. The rooms are not inspected. City

furnishes the building and M. P. A. The personnel in office - 6 persons. according to Registrar, <sup>No great objection to women roomers,</sup> Some homes did not want women.

Y. W. C. A. Housing facilities: Very inadequate <sup>which is very old</sup> for a city of this size. Residences can accommodate 8 girls (regular residents)

4 transients

The Y. W. does place girls in private homes. Miss Sasser, Secy, said they have had no difficulty placing new girls as yet.



## Summary Report on Minden La. Defense Area

### V Housing in Shreveport (cont.)

Cooperative Home for Business girls (Methodist Home)

Number of girls that can be accommodated - 26

" " vacancies at present - 2

This boarding home is run on a cooperative basis. Average cost is \$4.75 each, per wk. for room and 2 meals per day. If girls earn more than \$75<sup>00</sup> per mo. They pay 25¢ additional on each five dollars. There are few single rooms but the rooms are ~~very~~ large and ~~have a great~~ <sup>with</sup> many windows so that even three in a room are not crowded. There are 6 bathrooms in the house. Rooms are cleaned once <sup>a week</sup> ~~per wk.~~ but girls make their own beds and keep rooms tidy. The house was formerly the home of one of the wealthy members of the Church who donated the property for this purpose.

Mrs. Freeman, the Supt, was a deaconess in the Church. She said there was some self government but they had closing hours 11:30 P.M. and ~~some~~ <sup>a</sup> few other regulations.

### Defense Housing in Shreveport:

According to some of the local people, real estate interests have consistently opposed a defense housing project. At present there is a plan

## Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense Area

### V Housing (Cont.) Shreveport:

whereby 184 dwelling units (19 buildings) will be erected for defense workers, i.e., defense workers will be given preference. The contract has not been awarded as yet. This project is under the supervision of the Housing Authority of the City of Shreveport and will be partly financed by F.W.A. It ~~seemed~~ <sup>was</sup> very difficult to get any definite information on the subject. Boosier City, which is just across the river bridge from Shreveport has a <sup>Federal</sup> Housing Project consisting of 123 family units. These are all occupied by Non-Com. officers at the Barksdale Air Base.

Private Construction in Shreveport:

A large building program has been carried on in this city for several years. Due to the oil and gas developments, many new people have come in and several thousands new homes have been built. The residential sections are very attractive and rents reasonable.

The following building permits were issued:

1939 -	884	permits	for	family	units
1940 -	917	"	"	"	"
1941 -	676	"	"	"	"

No slum clearance projects or much new construction has taken place for the negroes - some few new houses for negroes.



V. Housing (Cont.)

Additional housing needed in Shreveport:

There is much difference of opinion as to the needs for additional housing. Mr. Darwin, in charge of Homes Registration, believes that four or five thousand persons will come in the city because of the new T.N.T. plant at Karnac, Texas which is just across the state line. He said a shuttle train would operate between Shreveport and Karnac. Plans are being discussed concerning a new highway to this site.

Mr. Darwin estimated that the city would need 1500 to 1750 additional housing units ~~to house persons~~ <sup>for</sup> working on Gov't projects. There is a new Supply Depot about to be constructed about 8 or 10 miles south of Shreveport. 3500 workers will be hired on construction.

Other persons, including Per. Mgr. at Ord. Plant, believes that workers will be forced to move near their jobs and that the majority of the workers at the T.N.T. plant at Karnac will move to Marshall, Texas which is only 15 miles from plant site. It is a town of 16,000. As soon as the houses are available at Minden employees at Ord. Plant will live there because distance is less than half as great as to Shreveport. ~~I believe Per. Mgr. is right.~~



# Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense Area

## V Housing:

Minden: (~~See~~ Homes Registration report 3/20/42)

	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Placements</u>
Family dwellings	13	(2/20-7/20) 36 (9/4-3/42) 401
Rooms	221	(" ") 29 (" ) <sup>approx.</sup> 100

## Rate of Rent

### Houses:

Furnished - \$65<sup>00</sup>, 85<sup>00</sup> and 100<sup>00</sup> per mo. (5 or more rooms)

Unfurnished - 40<sup>00</sup>, 50, 60<sup>00</sup> per mo (4 to 6 rooms)

### Apts:

Furnished - \$35<sup>00</sup>, 40<sup>00</sup>, 50<sup>00</sup> per mo (2 rooms)

Unfurnished - min. \$25<sup>00</sup> (few unfurnished)

### Rooms:

Double - \$3<sup>00</sup> to 4<sup>00</sup> per wk.

Three or four in a room - \$2<sup>50</sup> per wk.

Single - \$20<sup>00</sup> to 30<sup>00</sup> per mo

Rents have been much higher in Minden than in Shreveport, probably because the demand was greater in proportion to the number available. Miss Smith, Registrar, said rents were coming down since construction workers were leaving. Rooms are not inspected but Registrar and two helpers know the local people and they stated that rooms were modern. Very few private homes want to take women.

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## Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense area

### V Housing: Minden

#### Plans approved for Defense Housing:

400 demountable houses under F.W.A. The land has been purchased and construction is about to begin. The location is at the edge of a nice residential section near a park.

130 F.H.A. houses are in process of construction Under Title VI they can be rented or sold.

25 of these houses are completed. 75 are being built along road to plant between Minden and Ordinance.

300 Trailers (Farm Security)

The trailer camp is in the same section as the housing project, probably one mile distant or less. Construction of

Camp was to begin this week

Private Construction - Some new homes built for white and colored. Very few Negroes came into Minden from Defense Plant who built. All those employed were permanent residents.  
Additional housing needed in Minden:

After the housing project and trailers are ready for occupancy additional needs can more easily be determined. Mr. Harp, Per. mgr. thought that some kind of housing would be needed for women. He did not think renting the houses to female defense workers a very



Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense Area

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V Additional housing (cont.)

good idea here — dormitories would be better, according to Mr. Harp. Lt. Warner thought the dormitories should be located near the plant but not on the area within the gates.

Mr. Harp estimated that about 50% of the total women employed "may" come from Shreveport — practically all others would live in or near Minden. The Farm Security Rep. and Housing Mgr. had not as yet located in Minden, therefore policies concerning rental of houses and trailers to women were not available.

Rental prices for Defense Housing had not been set but, according to Mr. Richardson at Homes Registration Office, they would be equal to about 20% of ~~their~~<sup>of employees</sup> income. Since 70% of the total number <sup>of employees</sup> are to be women it would seem that the houses should be made available to them for renting. If dormitories are built close supervision will be necessary in order to meet the approval of the Community.



## Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense Area

### VII Eating facilities:

Shreveport seems to have an adequate number of restaurants with reasonable prices.

Minden does not have many restaurants and they were not crowded when I was there. at the time of the visit

Additional <sup>gating</sup> facilities needed ~~are~~ at the Ordnance plant (See firm sched.) <sup>are needed probably</sup> ~~the company will make some provisions~~

### VIII Arrangements for care of children whose mothers are employed.

No definite arrangements have been made, but the Children's Bureau (Private Agency), member of the Council of Social Agencies, is interested in this problem. Miss Dorothea Gilbert, in Charge of Child Welfare and Placement in Bureau, has been to see the Per. Mgr. but he did not give her much information or help, probably because the problem has not become acute as yet. However, Miss Gilbert has interested her local Board members and they hope to get a nursery started before long. Miss Gilbert thinks a trained worker should be in charge but they may be able to use N.P.A. or volunteer helpers. This plan would include <sup>a nursery at</sup> ~~Minden~~, probably

## Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense Area

### VIII Child care (cont.)

a nursery at the Housing Project which would also be convenient to the Trailer Camp.

### IX Health Facilities

Shreveport has a total of sixteen hospitals and clinics. There is only one public hospital - Charity Hospital which is a state institution caring for free patients of which about two thirds are colored. This is approx. a 600 bed hospital. Two of the hospitals have about a 200 bed capacity with some small provision for Negroes. The remaining facilities are the clinics which are small but evidently very popular. Negroes are not admitted except in rare instances. The welfare workers stated that the clinics and hospitals are filled and it is difficult to find a bed, particularly for children. ~~Charity Hospital expands and contracts~~, according to needs, without much consideration given to space or care of patients. However, it was agreed that the <sup>management</sup> ~~negot~~ has improved and at present Charity Hospital is being repainted thruout.

Very few facilities are provided for tubercular



## Summary Report on Minden, La. Defense Area

### IX Health facilities (cont.) Shreveport:

Patients anywhere in the state and the disease is very prevalent among the Negroes, particularly. The Shreveport hospitals serve a wide area because few of the surrounding towns have hospital facilities. It seems to be customary to discharge mother and baby two or three days after delivery. Up until a short time ago they were discharged 8 hrs. after delivery.

Additional needs - No doubt additional facilities are needed but probably. The needs are of long standing and not increased greatly by the influx of Defense workers. ~~As far as I know~~ the Fed. Gov't has ~~not~~ appropriated funds for an extension to hospital facilities in Shreveport.

no information was secured that

Minden has one small hospital and two or three clinics. According to Mr. Richardson, Hd. of Housing Agency, a 50 bed hospital was under consideration and ~~that~~ plans were being drawn, but no definite information was available as to whether the plans had been approved. It would seem that additional facilities would be needed if the white population increases 100% as is expected after housing projects are completed.



## Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

### X Facilities for Education and Recreation:

#### (a) Educational facilities in Shreveport:

According to the Dept. of Education, present facilities are adequate to meet the needs for the next year or two unless the ratio of children and adults change. altho' the population of Shreveport has greatly increased in the past few years, there has been little increase in the enrollment of school children. The Elementary schools include grades 1 to 7 inclusive, and the High Schools have a 4 yr. course. Attendance at school is compulsory <sup>for certain ages</sup> according to law, but enforcement is very lax, particularly among the ~~colored~~ <sup>Negroes</sup>. There is one High School for Negroes in Caddo parish.

#### Minden:

The public schools in Minden can take care of several hundred more children, according to Mr. Richardson. However, the Mayor said existing facilities might not be adequate if families moving in had many children, but provision had been made to increase facilities if necessary.

## Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

### X Recreational facilities:

#### Shreveport:

U.S.O. Center operated by Y.M.C.A. (Mr. Rogers & Miss Surin)

This is a new permanent brick structure, Type A Club House, costing \$80,000<sup>00</sup>. The City provided the land and Federal Gov't supplied the building and equipment. It is located in Princess Park near the railroad station.

The building is very attractive and has the following facilities:

Large lounge with Snack Bar

Reading Room

Writing "

Large Recreation Hall with stage

Men's wash room with 8 showers.

(5¢ fee for towel but showers are free).

Powder room for ladies

Office space

Open 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. except Saturday night when it is open until 11:30 or 12 midnite.

This Rec. Center was built for the soldiers at Barksdale Air Base which has about 10,000 soldiers. St. car or bus runs within 2 or 3 blocks of the building.



## Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

### X Recreation (cont.) Shreveport:

U.S.O. program is still in the formative stage inasmuch as the dedication is not until April 2<sup>nd</sup>. However, Miss Swain has planned the following activities;

Camera Club

Music Appreciation Class (Sunday P.M.)

Dancing Class with volunteer hostesses or teachers.

Squadron dances with invited girls

Army Wives Club

Defense Workers " - (for women)

Since so many of the defense workers (girls) will be living in Shreveport, <sup>inquiries were</sup> ~~I inquired as to~~ <sup>made</sup> ~~as to~~ what extent they could include the girls in their activities. Mr. Rogers did not think they could be considered because this Center was built for soldiers. ~~He seemed to feel that the level of intelligence <sup>and</sup> would be so much higher than the defense workers that they wouldn't mix very well.~~ However, Miss Swain seemed more hopeful about including the girls, and agreed with me that they needed girls at the majority of their functions.



## Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

### X Recreation (cont) Shreveport:

Service Men's Center (Downtown) Chairman - Mr. Seibert  
Opened May 17, 1941 - Sponsored by the American Legion and Council of Social Agencies. The building is donated, without rent, and furniture has been given by individuals or organizations.

Facilities include: (See file for additional information on this Center)

3 pool tables

3 ping pong ..

1 billiard ..

2 pianos

2 showers ~~and~~ (towels provided),  
~~Writing desks and paper.~~

Large room for games or dancing.

The Center is open from 1 P.M. to 10 P.M. weekdays and Sunday from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

N. P. A. Recreation Project furnishes one hostess and two porters. However, the evening and weekend entertainment is provided by one of the fifty or more sponsoring organizations. Each organization carries on for one week - furnishes refreshments, entertainment and girls. A dance is held once per wk.

Mr. Seibert said they would be very glad to include the Defense workers, particularly the girls in their activities.

## Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

### X. Recreation (Cont.) Shreveport:

#### Comments on Service Center and U.S.O. Bldg:

Local citizens criticized <sup>the</sup> location of U.S.O. Bldg ~~to~~.

1. ~~It is too far from downtown - about 12 blocks.~~ <sup>perhaps farther.</sup>

2. ~~Located adjacent to negro section~~

but City officials <sup>said</sup> ~~say~~ it was the only site available.

The building is located in a nice little park with possibilities of some outdoor activities.

A great many people feel that the building was not needed - that the Service Center was meeting the needs and that the local people will not join in the activities there as they have done at the Service Center. However,

Miss Swain is a local person, who was teaching in High School so she may be able to get cooperation. Mr. Rogers is also a Southerner.

Mr. Seibert said they would be glad to close the Center downtown if the U.S.O.

could take care of the soldiers. Since their activities are quite different probably both will serve a purpose. Soldiers use the downtown center a great deal as a place to leave packages when they go shopping etc. and as a waiting room for buses to Camp etc. Barksdale Field has a large Club House so some people felt that Club was not needed in Shreveport.



## Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

### X Recreation (cont.) Shreveport:

City Recreational Program under the direction of Mr. W. A. Robinson with two Asst. directors.

Mrs. Saunders, Asst. Director, said the program included the following:

Pre-School Play Center for children 3 to 5 yrs.  
Attendance averages 35 to 40 children per da.

2 parks are equipped for ping pong, shuffle board, Badminton, Soft ball and 12 tennis courts which are reserved for 10¢ per hr. fee.

1 municipal golf course with small fee.

7 tennis courts are lighted at night

Fee - 20¢ per <sup>hr.</sup> (day) and 40¢ at night

Playgrounds are supervised 5 hrs. per da. in the summer time. (Paid by city)

Community Singing is planned and Jr. Red Cross sewing classes are organized.

The City program does not include any activities in the Negro sections of city, altho' 40% of the population is colored.

However, the M.P.A. paid two Negro workers to carry on some recreational activities in that area. <sup>last summer</sup> Mrs. Saunders tho't they had a colored nursery



## Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

### I Recreation (cont.) Shreveport:

but these activities were discontinued last fall and she did not know if it was to be carried on this summer.

Shreveport has a large Civic Auditorium but that is used only for conventions, concerts etc. Commercial Recreation - the usual facilities for a city of this size. Movies are open on Sunday.

### Minden

Community Club House is located in Victory Park near the Housing Project. It was built from lumber at the C.C.C. camp and N.Y.A. boys constructed it with some help from city. Ladies' Clubs bought the furniture -

The building has the following facilities:

1. Fairly large Rec. Room for dancing, games etc. There is a stage at one end and two fire places.
2. Fully equipped kitchen
3. Men's and ladies rest rooms.

The recreation room is used as a meeting place for Lion's Club, Parent & Teacher and various other Club groups. Banquets are

## ● Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

### X Recreation (cont.) Minden:

held here and the building is rented for private parties at \$3<sup>00</sup> per night. First aid classes meet in this building from 9 to 11 o'clock two or three times per wk.

The grounds are very pretty with many big trees. There are two tennis courts which are free.

This building could be used to better advantage if there was some leadership.

The caretaker said it was in use most of the time but no one was there the afternoon ~~it was~~ I visited ~~it~~. ~~However~~, The local officials did not think it was large enough to meet the needs of the Community since the Defense Workers have come in and that it served ~~as~~ the local people as individual groups rather than Community gatherings. I suppose it is rented quite frequently for private parties since the rental is so cheap.

### Commercial Recreation:

2 movies not open on Sundays.

1 or 2 bowling alleys

1 Pool room.



## Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area.

### X Recreation (cont.) Minden:

Plans approved for additional facilities:

Recreational Bldg. similar to the U.S.O. Club at Shreveport — permanent construction, Type A Club House, Costing 80,000. The city is to furnish the ground and after the war the Club House will become City property.

The site selection is causing delay of project at present. Since the 400 family units and 300 trailers are to be located in the same general area, the local officials think that the Recreational Bldg. should be in that section of the city. The only land available is Victory Park where the little Community House is located. Mr. Schultz, Fed. Security Rep, wants the building located down town or on the road to the plant. There is a small park on the main highway near the center of town which would be a good location but the Mayor said it was doubtful if City Park could be made available due to some technicality in deed to city. There is much local opposition to locating the building on the road to the plant. Mr. Culbertson, Mayor, said he believed workers



## ● Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

### X Recreation (cont) Minden:

would go home before stopping at Club House and if it was on the opposite side of town from their homes they would not go back. ~~I think he is right~~. The location downtown would no doubt be the best site. Mr. Shultz seemed to think he would get that location if he insisted that it be put there.

### Comments

Additional note attached →

The operating agency was not decided upon definitely, as far as <sup>information could be secured</sup> ~~I know~~. However, the mayor said he did not believe that the community would accept the N.C.C.S. One of the Catholic women had been in to see him. He said there were very few Catholic people in the community unless a great many of the workers living in the Defense housing would be Catholic. Minden is a very conservative town. Liquor is not sold and movies are closed on Sunday.

O.C.D. - Both in Shreveport and Minden the O.C.D. seems to be quite active. In Shreveport 12000 registered for volunteer work and classes have been conducted in First Aid and Air Raids. 75 instructors took courses to qualify them for job. 6 men were sent elsewhere for training. Volunteers are being classified and placed in jobs. At Minden 60 teachers were in training in preparation for bigger program.

(Additional note)

When Mr. Schultz was interviewed later in Texarkana he said the plans for this building were being held up in Washington, pending further investigation. Some local citizens had written to Washington opposing its construction, Mr. Shultz seemed ~~confident~~ confident that it would be built eventually. The difficulty was probably due to the selection of a site.

## Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

Persons Contacted in regard to Community:

### Shreveport:

Miss Lula Sasser - Y. H. C. A. Secy  
 Mrs. Freeman - Supt of Bus. Girls Coop. Home  
 Miss Dorothea Gilbert - Hd. of Child Welfare & Placement <sup>(Children's Bureau)</sup>  
 " Doris Hoffinger - Social Worker "  
 " Lorene Putsch - " " "  
 " Emily Findlay - Medical Social Worker, Charity Hosp. <sup>Prigg</sup> - State Welfare Worker  
 Mr. Seibert - Chairman of Service Men's Center  
 Miss Swain - U. S. O. Program Director (Y. M. C. A.)  
 Mr. Rogers - " Director ( " )  
 Mr. R. F. Gates - Hd. of Research & Statistics, Chamber of Com.  
 Dr. Robin M. Hood - Princ. of Voc. High School  
 Mr. James Bowling - Area Supervisor of V. E. N. D.  
 Mr. Copeland - N. Y. A. Per. Dir.  
 Mr. McDonald - " Training Div.  
 Mr. Joe Darwin - In Charge of Homes Registration and Coordinator of C. C. D.  
 Mr. Freeman - Chairman of Council of Social Agencies  
 Mr. Ralph Shultz - Fed. Security Rep. (Letter & telephone only)  
 Mr. Allison - Asst Dir. of City Recreational Program  
 Mrs. Emma Saunders " " " " "  
 Farm Security Office contacted - Man in charge not in town  
 Shreveport Housing Authority " - Mr. Jackson, Hd., was not in  
 member of N. Y. A. Local Board



● Summary of Minden, La. Defense Area

Persons contacted in regard to Community:

Minden:

Mr. Floyd Culbertson - Mayor

Mr. E. S. Richardson - Director of Home Registration

Mr. Pierce - Asst Director " "

Miss Velma Smith - Registrar " "

Mr. Atkinson - U.S. Employment Office

Mr. C. O. Holland - Chairman of Defense Council

Farm Security Office contacted - Mr. James Carmean  
in charge of Trailer Construction still in Little Rock.

Mr. Anderson - Caretaker at Community House

Mr. Riggs, Rec. Div. H. P. A. was attending a meeting  
in Vicksburg, according to Mr. Anderson so  
no report on activities available.

Defense Housing Mgr. had not located in  
town as yet.

E. Wolfe  
April 12<sup>th</sup>

Supplementary Notes to be added to the Report  
on the Minden, La. Defense Area.

U.S.O. Bldg.

When I saw Mr Shultz, the Regional Rep. for Federal Security, last week in Texarkana, he told me that plans for the construction of the U.S.O. Bldg. in Minden, La. were being held up in Washington, pending further investigations. Some of the local citizens had written to Washington opposing its construction. However, Mr. Shultz seemed very confident that it would be built eventually. The difficulty was probably due to the selection of a site.

3/23/42

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY  
Office of the Administrator

MONTHLY SUMMARY REPORT ON HOMES REGISTRATION OFFICE OPERATIONS (FORM S)  
(See Instructions for Form S, dated March 10, 1942, before filling out this form)

City and State Minden La. Period covered by report Feb 21 to March.20

Area covered by listing service Webster, Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne *Parishes*

Population of area covered 120,626 Estimated percent of coverage 90%

What sections have not been covered? Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne partially covered. Do not have these 3 parishes fully covered

RENTAL VACANCIES LISTED	Family Dwelling Units	Rooms
1. Number of active vacancies on hand at end of previous report period (Item 5 on report of previous period)	18	254
2. Number of active vacancies added during the current report period	38	10
3. Total number of vacancies to be accounted for (Item 1 plus Item 2)	56	264
4. Total number of vacancies removed from file during the current report period (Item 4a plus Item 4b)	43	43
4a. Number of vacancies filled by <u>applicants</u>	36	29
4b. Number of vacancies removed for other reasons	7	14
5. Number of active vacancies on hand at end of the current report period (Item 3 minus Item 4)	13	221
APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS	Applications for Family Units	Applications for Rooms
6. Number of active applications on hand at end of previous report period (Item 10 on previous report)	268	8
7. Number of active applications added during the current report period	62	24
8. Total number of applications to be accounted for (Item 6 plus Item 7)	230	32
9. Total number of applications removed from file during the current report period (Item 9a plus Item 9b)	54	36
9a. Number of applicants <u>placed by office</u>	36	29
9b. Number of applications removed for other reasons	18	7
10. Number of active applications on hand at end of the current report period (Item 8 minus Item 9)	176	4



NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY  
Office of the Administrator

MONTHLY SUMMARY REPORT ON HOMES REGISTRATION OFFICE OPERATIONS (FORM S), Continued

## 11. VACANCIES INSPECTED DURING THE CURRENT REPORT PERIOD

Family Dwelling Units None Rooms None

12. VACANT FAMILY DWELLING UNITS ON HAND AT END OF CURRENT REPORT PERIOD (ITEM 5),  
BY MONTHLY RENTAL AND CONDITION

CONDITION	TOTAL	MONTHLY RENTAL					
		Under \$15	\$15-\$24	\$25-\$34	\$35-\$49	\$50 and over	Unspecified
Habitable	13		3	6	4	0	0
Not Habitable							
Condition Unknown							
TOTAL	13						

## DATA ON NEGRO VACANCIES AND APPLICATIONS

13. Of the active vacancies on hand at end of current report period (Item 5 on previous page) how many were for Negro occupancy?

FAMILY UNITS None ROOMS None

14. Of the active applications on hand at end of current report period (Item 10 on previous page), how many were from Negroes?

FOR FAMILY UNITS None FOR ROOMS None

REGISTRATIONS RECEIVED BY HOMES REGISTRATION OFFICES  
FOR ACCOMMODATIONS IN GOVERNMENT-OWNED DEFENSE HOUSING PROJECTS

	Family Dwelling Units	Dormitory Rooms
15. Registrations received during current report period	0	0
16. Registrations referred to project management	0	0
17. Registrations on hand at end of current report period	0	0

## NOTES:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Submitted by \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ARCY R. JOHNSON  
PRESIDENT  
TOM S. AMISS  
VICE PRESIDENT  
MRS. FRANK J. MELETON  
VICE PRESIDENT  
MRS. CECIL MORGAN  
SECRETARY  
MRS. CHAS. D. EGAN  
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

## CADDO COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

206½ MILAM

SHREVEPORT, LA.

R. E. JACOBS  
MISS MOSS TYLER  
MRS. A. V. BRANDON  
MISS MARGARET KENT  
E. R. KIDDER  
MRS. MCINTYRE LEARY

SERVICE MEN'S CENTER - SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA  
(Sponsored by 50 Civic Groups)  
ACTIVITY REPORT  
January 1st to January 31st, 1942

Bulletin No. 7

February 6, 1942

The Center has been open each day this month from 9:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.  
Regular meetings of the executive committee have been held.

The following clubs and churches have served as hostess and furnished entertainment and refreshments at this Center: The Association of the Blind, January 23rd, entertainment and refreshments; Ladies of the Parkview Baptist Church, served coffee and cake from 3:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. on Saturday, January 24th and the 31st; Young ladies of the Fair Park Home-Ec Club served coffee and cake Sunday, January 25th from 3:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.; Young Ladies Social Club entertained and served refreshments January 30th from 7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.; Miss Louise Yazbeck and the Be-Natural Club entertained and served refreshments January 31st from 7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

For the past month the Harmony Club has invited all soldiers who visit the Center to their dances each Saturday night. It is free to all men in the Service. More than 200 have been entertained by this club the past month.

The Presbyterian Church extended an invitation to all Service Men, through this Center, to an entertainment at the First Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, January 29th.

We wish to express our appreciation to Mr. Udox Hankins, Social Vice President of the Fellowship Bible Class of the First Baptist Church for his personal interest in our Service Men. For the past month Mr. Hankins has called at the Center each Sunday morning, and has taken from four to five boys to Sunday School with him.

Over 500 books have been collected through this Center for the Victory Book Campaign. These were turned over to the Shreve-Memorial Library for distribution.

Many letters have been received from boys who were located at Barksdale Field, but just recently moved to all parts of the Nation. In these letters they all express their appreciation to the good people of Shreveport for the real Southern hospitality they received while they were located here. Many have expressed their desire to locate in Shreveport when the war is over.

COPY

COPY

COPY

OFFICE OF THE POST CHAPLAIN  
BARKSDALE FIELD, LOUISIANA

January 6, 1942

Mr. Louis Seibert  
Chairman, Service Men's Center  
406 Marshall Street  
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Seibert:

As you will remember I was with you on the night the Service Center was formally opened. And since that time I have been watching your progress with a great deal of interest and anticipation.

Those of us on the inside cannot help feeling a deep sense of pride in the great work that you and your loyal staff are doing. We hear the comments of the men, and we note their reactions daily. Truly the Service Center is doing a marvelous piece of work. The patriotic citizens of Shreveport have a right to be justly proud of this work, and I am sure that they are.

One of the things that impresses me most is the wholehearted enthusiasm and cooperation you get from all the various affiliated clubs and organizations. This of course helps to spell success in any venture, and in this particular instance you have certainly spelled it with capital letters.

Again I want you to know that we who wear the uniform are not unmindful of the wonderful work you are doing.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) Chas. M. Kinard  
Major Ch., U. S. Army  
Post Chaplain

CMK:av

\*\*\*\*\*

Since writing the above letter, Maj. Kinard has been transferred to Mississippi.



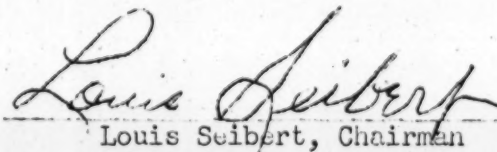
SERVICES RENDERED

Number of new Service Men from Barksdale visiting Center and registering-----	450
Number of Service Men using facilities of the Center- - - - -	-2500
Number of visiting parents and friends of Service Men from other states- - - -	25
Number of local citizens visiting and registering- - - - -	-978
Number of pieces of mail handled from writing room- - - - -	512
Number of showers taken by Service Men- - - - -	125
Number of Service Men called for at Center and taken to special parties, entertainments, and dances in private homes- - - - -	250
Number of Service Men called for at Center and taken on sightseeing tours of the city- - - - -	-15
Number of Service Men called for at Center and taken to Sunday School, or Church throughout the city- - - - - (Of the sixty, 25 have been taken by one man)	60
Number of out-of-town Service Men visiting Center- - - - -	-210

CONTRIBUTIONS

Thousands of magazines are being brought into this Center each week by the interested citizens of Shreveport. These are given to the boys free, and they are allowed to carry out as many to camp as they desire. Each week-end candy and cookies are being placed at the Center for the Service Men by different organizations.

Note the decrease in Service Men using the facilities. This is due to the fact that many men have been transferred from Barksdale this past month. Attendance should be larger this next month because several thousand new boys are being sent into Barksdale. These will practically all be new boys in the Service, and we can all do a real job in National Defense by trying to make their leisure hours as pleasant as possible. LET US WHO STAY AT HOME REMEMBER: They are giving their all for us so that we might live in Peace and Happiness! Note also the increase in civilian registration, which has run thirty per cent above the registration for December. The Center is co-operating in every way possible with all other groups working with Service Men.

  
Louis Seibert, Chairman

### SERVICES RENDERED

Number of new Service Men from Barksdale Field visiting Center and registering - - - - -	-952
Number of out-of-town Service Men visiting Center - - - - -	375
Number of Service Men using facilities of this Center - - - - -	4000
Number of local citizens visiting and registering - - - - -	1000
Number of visiting parents and friends of Service Men from other states - - - - -	98
Number of pieces of mail handled from writing-room - - - - -	1275
Number of showers taken by Service Men - - - - -	228
Number of Service Men called for at Center and taken to special parties, entertainments, and dances in private homes - - - - -	251
Number of Service Men called for at Center and taken on sight- seeing tours of the city - - - - -	25
Number of Service Men called for at Center and taken to Sunday School or Church through-out the city - - - - -	54
Number of dinners in private homes for Service Men - - - - -	63

### CONTRIBUTIONS

Thousands of magazines and many books are still being brought into the Center by interested persons; each week-end cookies are placed in the Center. Also, each week-end, coffee and cake are being served by the ladies of the different churches through-out the city.

### WHAT YOU CAN DO

We urge the public to visit the Center and talk to these young men who are many miles from their home and the people they know. These young men visit the Center to meet people. Drop in and show your interest in them!

One of the real services that you can render is to show these new men now located at Barksdale Field our city. We would suggest that, while riding around some afternoon, you drop by and take three or four of these boys with you. Being new, this is one of the things they are all interested in, and one thing they will all write home about.

*Louis Selbert*  
Louis Selbert, Chairman



LOUISIANA ORDNANCE PLANT

Silas Mason Company

\* \* \* \* \*

G E N E R A L

S A F E T Y

R E G U L A T I O N S

\* \* \* \* \*

DONT GUESS - ALWAYS FIND OUT

\* \* \* \* \*



THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY HAS REACHED A STAGE WHERE ITS DETAILS ARE SO VARIED AND SO NUMEROUS THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE WHICH OF THESE PHASES, IF DISCUSSED PUBLICLY, MIGHT BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE GENERAL EFFORT. THEREFORE, YOU ARE REQUIRED NOT TO DISCUSS ANYTHING YOU HAVE LEARNED FROM YOUR CONNECTION WITH THE PLANT, OR ANY PHASE OF THE WORK IN THIS PLANT, WITH OR IN THE PRESENCE OF ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Foreward.

Military explosives, though reasonably safe to handle, cannot be toyed with or treated with disrespect. No chances should ever be taken for any reason and carelessness of any sort will have no place in the Louisiana Ordnance Plant. Therefore, these regulations must be carefully studied and obeyed. They are for your protection and they will be rigidly enforced.

Ignorance of Safety Regulations will not be considered a legitimate excuse for any violations. It is the duty of every employee to read, study, and thoroughly familiarize himself with the contents of this booklet.

DONT GUESS - ALWAYS FIND OUT

\* \* \* \* \*

The rules listed are considered absolutely necessary for the safe and efficient operation of the Louisiana Ordnance Plant. They are to be enforced at all times and any violation of them will call for stern disciplinary measures. If these rules are not absolutely clear, your foreman will explain them.

#### 1. EMPLOYEE'S IDENTIFICATION:

Every employee of the Louisiana Ordnance Plant is required to have the proper type of identification at all times. This identification will consist of a tamper-proof badge and a pocket-type picture pass. These passes are to be used as follows:

- (a) You will be given a pocket-type picture pass by the Personnel Department. This pass will show the shift and area to which you are assigned. Your badge will be sent to the gate guard in the area in which you are to report. When you report to your area on the proper shift, you will present your pocket-pass to the guard and exchange it for a badge. While you are in a restricted area, you must wear this badge at all times over your heart on your outer garments. When you leave your area for any reason, you must give your badge to the guard and take your pocket-pass with you.

### 1. EMPLOYEE'S IDENTIFICATION (CONT'D):

- (b) You will not be permitted to take your badge outside of the restricted area.
- (c) You must have your pocket pass ready to show the guard at the main gates to the reservation.
- (d) You will not be permitted to enter any restricted area except the one to which you are assigned.
- (e) You will not be permitted to enter the area in which you work except on your regular shift.

### 2. VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION:

If you plan to use your personal car on the reservation you must register it with the guard at the Personnel Office. You will be issued a windshield sticker that designates the area to which you are assigned.

- (a) You will use the shortest route from the main highway to your area.
- (b) You will observe all traffic rules. The speed limit on the reservation is 25 miles per hour for all trucks and cars unless otherwise specified.

Penalties for violation of these regulations are as follows:

First Offense	-	Warning
Second "	-	Car barred from reservation for one week.
Third "	-	Discharge.

- (c) You must park only in the parking lot at the area to which you are assigned.
- (d) You will not be permitted to drive over the reservation except to and from your place of work.
- (e) All explosive trucks will be required to maintain a speed not to exceed 15 miles per hour.
- (f) DRIVERS OF ALL VEHICLES ON THIS RESERVATION WILL PULL TO THE SIDE OF THE ROAD AND STOP WHEN MEETING A TRUCK BEARING THE SIGN "EXPLOSIVES".

### 3. FORBIDDEN ARTICLES:

- (a) You will not be permitted to bring any of the following items on the reservation at any time:

### 3. FORBIDDEN ARTICLES (CONT'D):

1. Firearms or other weapons
  2. Intoxicating liquors of any kind
  3. Cameras
  4. Non-safety matches.
- (b) You will not be permitted to take any of the following items into any restricted area:
1. Matches of any type
  2. Cigarette lighters or any flame-producing device
  3. Pocket knives and nail files
  4. Fountain pens and pencils
  5. Combs, keys, rings, wristwatches or mirrors
  6. Food of any sort in lunch boxes or paper bags
- (c) You will not be permitted to bring cigarettes into loading buildings.
- (d) For violation of any of these rules you will be subject to a minimum penalty of five days suspension without pay or may be liable for discharge.

### 4. WEARING APPAREL:

- (a) You will be required to change from street clothes to operating clothes before every shift.
- (b) You will be required to wear regulation safety shoes during the time you are at work in any loading line.
- (c) You will not be permitted to wear outside of the change-house over your undergarments any clothing except the authorized uniform.
- (d) Your street clothes and working clothes must never be assembled together or hung together in the same locker.
- (e) You will be required to wear regulation gloves while at work except on jobs where the wearing of gloves would interfere with the proper handling of equipment or materials.
- (f) You must carefully clean all dirt and mud from your shoes before entering any building.
- (g) You will be required to wear a respirator at all times where specified by regulations or by the foreman.

### 5. SAFETY RULES WHILE ON JOB:

- (a) You will not take any chances with any explosives. If you are in doubt about anything pertaining to your job or if you are in doubt about the contents of any package, carton or container,



5. SAFETY RULES WHILE ON JOB (CONT'D):

don't experiment - ask your foreman.

- (b) You must check your equipment, tools, or machinery at the beginning of your shift and if you find any unsafe conditions you must report your findings to your foreman immediately.
- (c) You must not start or run any machinery until all guards, railings, and other safety devices are in place.
- (d) You are not to repair or make any adjustments to any mechanical equipment. The line mechanic is the only person authorized to do this work.
- (e) You will notify your foreman immediately if you find any foreign substance in the explosive material you are handling.
- (f) You are not permitted to tamper with or use any fire-fighting equipment, medical or first aid equipment except for the purpose they are intended.
- (g) You must not drop nor drag any containers of explosives on the floor. They must be lifted or wheeled from one place to another.
- (h) You will not be permitted to leave your place of work except by permission of your foreman; nor will any visiting from one building to another be allowed under any circumstances.
- (i) Horse-play will not be permitted at any time. Violators will be subject to immediate disciplinary action.
- (j) Explosives and personnel limits, as shown in each room, will be strictly observed. In the event either of these limits are exceeded, the foreman will be informed immediately.
- (k) Employees will not make changes in or tamper with electrical equipment. All repairs and changes will be made by persons authorized to do this work.
- (l) No employee will be permitted to ride hand trucks or conveyors. Violators of this rule are subject to immediate dismissal.
- (m) You will enter the loading line only through the designated entrances and proceed immediately to your proper station.
- (n) DISOBEDIANCE OF ORDERS OR INSUBORDINATION ON THE PART OF ANYONE, NO MATTER HOW SLIGHT, WILL ABSOLUTELY NOT BE TOLERATED OR CONDONED.
- (o) Employees will thoroughly acquaint themselves with the safety exits of the buildings in which they are employed, the location of the deluge controls, safety chutes and bomb proofs, which are to be used in the event of an emergency.

5. SAFETY RULES WHILE ON JOB (CONT'D):

- (p) Employees will be required to take part in all fire drills in areas in which they are employed. They must keep themselves informed regarding calls and signals to be used in case of an emergency.
- (q) Portable extension lights or flash lights will not be permitted in operating buildings or magazines without the approval of the Safety Department.

6. HOUSEKEEPING:

- (a) You will not be allowed to throw dirty rags, waste paper or any waste of any sort on the floors. Rags or waste containing explosives must immediately be deposited in waste cans painted red. Those not containing explosives may be deposited in waste cans painted green.
- (b) You will keep all aisles, passageways and safety exits clear at all times.
- (c) You must keep all tools and equipment in designated places and paints and oils not necessary to operations will not be stored in explosive operating buildings or magazines.
- (d) You will be discharged immediately if you spit on the walls or floor, or in any way deface any building or equipment.
- (e) You must report to your foreman immediately any excessive dust of explosive material that accumulates around your machine or work place.
- (f) You will not be permitted to pile or stock any material in any building without permission of your foreman.
- (g) All doors shall be fastened with anti-panic catches only. If it is noticed that other catches are being used, foreman should be contacted immediately to unlatch.

7. REPORTING INJURIES:

- (a) You must report all injuries, however slight, to your foreman.
- (b) You will not be permitted to use any equipment out of any first-aid kit except under supervision of an authorized first-aid attendant.

#### 8. PERSONAL HABITS:

- (a) All employes handling exposed explosives are required to take a shower on changing from work clothes to street clothes.
- (b) Lunch boxes will be deposited in the bomb proofs before changing into work clothes and no food will be eaten in any place other than this building. Boxes should be worded plainly with the owner's name.
- (c) Smoking will be permitted in the bomb proofs only at lunch time and other rest periods subject to any additional regulations as may be prescribed in the future. You are cautioned not to smoke while dressed in clothes that have been exposed to explosive powders.

#### 9. CONCLUSION:

You will be required to obey all safety regulations which have been or may be prescribed. These rules have been prescribed for your safety and you are responsible for carrying out your part of our safety program.



3/25/42  
Shreveport Times

## SHELL PLANT BUS SYSTEM

Vehicles Will Serve Within  
Plant Grounds, Also  
From Cities

Establishment of an intra-area bus system within the Louisiana Ordnance plant under construction near Minden as well as a Shreveport-to-plant system is under study by plant officials, it was made known yesterday.

The bus system within the plant will be "home-owned" and operated, but the service from Shreveport and other places to the plant will be established by contract with the Victory Bus company of Memphis, Tenn. Final details of the two systems, however, have not been completed.

A low round-trip rate has been promised for the Shreveport-to-plant line which is to begin operations as soon as schedules may be worked out, terminal points set up and tickets printed. The intra-area buses will be free to employees.

## MONROE GETS AIR PROJECT

Army School Costing More  
Than \$5,000,000 Will  
Be Constructed

Washington, March 25 (AP).—An army air force school and a bombing target range were announced today as additions to the growing defense plants in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Representative Mills (D-La.) announced the air force school to cost in excess of \$5,000,000 at Monroe, La., with awarding of contract to Black and Veatch, Kansas City, Mo., for architect-engineering services.

Representative Colmer (D-Miss.) simultaneously advised that the war department had authorized construction of the target range near Bay St. Louis, in Hancock county, Miss.

Work will be started immediately on the Monroe school, Mills said, under supervision of the Mobile, Ala., district office of the army engineer corps.

3/26/42  
Shreveport Times

## \$15,000,000 Plant For Baton Rouge

Baton Rouge (AP).—The Aluminum Co. of America will build and operate a government-sponsored \$15,000,000 plant here for reducing bauxite ore to aluminum, a message from Senator Allen Ellender in Washington announced.

The war department and the war production board have approved the project. Ore would come from bauxite mines in Arkansas, or from South America when shipping conditions permit.

## Defense Instructors To Receive Training

As a preliminary to training civilian defense volunteers in towns and communities in this area, Frank T. Crow, employee of the Gulf Co. at Mooringsport, and Minor A. Butler, employee of the United Gas Co. at Vivian, will leave Wednesday for Baton Rouge to attend a four-day instructors' course in civilian defense.

On their return they will conduct schools in their areas to train other volunteers who in turn will train the general public.

J. A. Jones, defense co-ordinator for Bossier parish, has just completed a similar course at Baton Rouge.

Courses for Shreveport instructors in civilian defense will end tonight at Centenary college. One class completed its course Monday night. These instructors are expected to begin in a few days in training civilian volunteers in such topics as air raids, incendiary bombs, gas attack protection, and general duties.

## Military Maids to Attend Post Dance

The Military Maids will be guests at the first spring dance at Barksdale Field tonight, according to Mrs. Douglas A. Lee, head of the organization.

Buses to transport the maids to the post will leave the Y. W. C. A. at 8 p. m. There are about 700 of them, now active.

Refreshments will be served at the 10 p. m. intermission and souvenir cards will be presented to each girl. These cards will have "The Song of the Air Corps," the official song of the service branch on one side and on the other will be the emblem of the corps, wings and a propeller.

THE CARDS WILL READ, "TO THE MILITARY MAIDS FROM THE MILITARY MEN OF BARKSDALE."

Jimmy Scott, a veteran of eight years on the stage, will be master of ceremonies and Carl Mitchell and his orchestra will provide the music.

## Bids on Local Project Will Be Received Soon

Bids for three contracts in connection with waterworks improvements to be made at Shreveport as a war public works project are scheduled to be opened at 3 p. m. April 15, in the office of the city secretary, according to George F. Harley, regional engineer for the federal works agency.

Contracts involved provide for filter equipment, building and structures and pipe installations.

Bids for other contracts in connection with the project already have been announced for opening at 3 p. m., March 30. These provide for motor-driven pumps, controls, pipe and fittings, and valves and boxes.

The entire project is estimated to cost \$180,505, with the city furnishing \$30,050 and receiving a federal grant of \$150,000.

INCREASE IN THE WATERWORKS SYSTEM HAS BEEN MADE NECESSARY BY ADDITIONAL WAR ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA, HARLEY SAID.

The regional engineer also announced that work has been started on additional water facilities at De Ridder by T. Miller & Sons, Lake Charles. This contract provides for construction of a pump house, reservoir and equipment.

## SHREVEPORT MEN GET CONTRACT FOR TNT PLANT ROADS

Shreveport and Marshall contractors have been awarded contracts in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 in connection with road work on the government reservation on Caddo lake site of the new Longhorn Ordnance works, it was announced by the United States army engineers at Marshall, Texas, yesterday.

Glassell-Taylor company and Robinson and Young of Shreveport were awarded contracts in an amount less than \$1,000,000 for clearing, grubbing, grading and road work, and the McKinley Construction company of Marshall was awarded a contract in an amount less than \$400,000 for paving.

Bids were opened last Monday and contract awards were announced yesterday. Approximately 12 miles of paved roads will be built, with additional grading for other types of surfaced roads.

## Marshall Man Named on Staff of TNT Project

Marshall, Texas, March 22 (Special).—W. R. Price of Marshall has been named assistant project manager with Ford Bacon and Davis of New York, construction managers for the government's Longhorn Ordnance plant near here. Price joined the staff in January and will supervise architectural work on the huge TNT plant now being constructed.

## UNCLE SAM THANKS SHELL PLANT GROUP FOR GIFT OF \$3,000

The United States war treasury is nearly \$3,000 richer, thanks to a group of employees of the Louisiana Ordnance plant who have donated a day's pay, plant officials disclosed yesterday.

According to C. L. Taylor, plant comptroller, a check for \$2,903 has been forwarded to the treasury department at Washington and acknowledged by a letter stating that this check was not merely a financial contribution "but a symbol of the real American spirit of individual interest, effort and sacrifice and is a typical example of the attitude of a united and loyal citizenry."

Proceeds of the check are to be deposited to the credit of an account called "Donations to the United States for National Defense."

The employees' donations were made for the most part during the week of Jan. 24.

## EL DORADO PLANT AREA LANDOWNERS RECEIVING PAYMENT

El Dorado, Ark., March 26 (Special).—The government has started payment to landowners for their properties in the Ozark Ordnance Works area, some 3,200 acres, Capt. William C. Campbell, area engineer, has announced. The process will be completed in about 60 days.

There are 92 tracts in the area, and 11 owners have received their checks. J. B. Brooks is attorney for the agency. First to be paid was J. P. Pickering, whose tract was listed as No. 1 after he signed an option with the government.

Construction of a road to the center of the site is expected to be under way soon. Several wells have been sunk and other preliminary work done. A railroad spur will be built from the Missouri Pacific about two miles away.

## PERKINS REPORTS ON WORK WEEK IN WAR INDUSTRIES

Washington, March 22 (AP).—Employees in all factories worked an average of 41.5 hours a week in January, while the average work-week in six war industries was more than 50 hours and ranged from 43.8 to 48.7 hours in seven others, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported tonight.

The overall average for all industries represented an increase of 36 minutes over the average for December, Miss Perkins said in a report on January hours and earnings.

*Shreveport, La.*  
*X*

## SERVICE MEN'S CENTER

### ORGANIZATION

Our Service Men's Center was created at a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Social Agencies and a Special Committee from the American Legion held April 4, 1941. The President of the Council of Social Agencies was authorized to appoint a committee to open an Information Center for our Service Men, and on May 17 the Center at 406 Marshall Street was opened.

### OPERATION

It has now been operated for ten months on an extremely small budget. The building is donated, without rent, by Mr. Sam Weiner, Jr., and Mrs. Flora Loeb. All furniture has been given or loaned by individuals, organizations, or church groups.

All services in connection with the management of this Center have been given free; the W.P.A. Recreation Project has furnished hostess and porter service, and it has only been necessary to employ one regular hostess and occasionally an extra hostess and porter at the Center.

Approximately \$2,500 has been spent in the ten months of its operation; \$1,750 of this came from the local U.S.O. drive held last summer. Since September there has been \$50 per month each from the City of Shreveport and the Caddo Parish Police Jury for its support.

### ACTIVITIES

Covering a ten months period

Each week one of the fifty or more sponsoring organizations has rendered service in various ways - entertainment - refreshments, magazines, etc. and served as volunteer hosts and hostesses.

Approximately 50,000 Service Men have passed through the doors. They have used the facilities freely - 19,032 pieces of mail have been handled from the writing room, letters from the boys to their home folks, sweethearts, and friends.

On some Sundays as high as 200 or more soldiers have been invited through the Center to dinner in the homes of our good citizens.

More than 5,000 citizens have registered at the Center and cooperated by rendering some service to the boys.

There is on file at the Center hundreds of letters and cards from the boys and their relatives praising Shreveport and expressing their appreciation of the friendly service rendered by the Center. This file is open to the interested public.

Our Center has, indeed, proved a "Home for our service men away from home".

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LOUIS SEIBERT  
Chairman

## SERVICE

The American Legion

SHREVEPORT, LA.

### Executive Committee

LOUIS SEIBERT  
T. W. ADAIR  
R. C. CHATHAM  
W. C. WILKINS  
O. D. HARRISON  
E. R. KIDDER  
MISS ELSIE JONES  
MISS LULA SASSER  
REV. F. M. FREEMAN  
FATHER L. M. O'NEILL  
RABBI DAVID LEFKOWITZ  
GEO. FREEMAN  
THOS. L. AMISS  
F. F. WEBB  
PAUL ARMSTRONG  
W. A. ROBINSON, JR.  
MAJ. E. D. HENDERSON  
A. L. RODGERS

### Committee Chairmen

GEO. W. PRYOR, House  
W. C. WILKINS, Finance  
J. E. GLAVIN, Publicity  
JOE LEVY, Furniture  
L. A. SHIRLEY, Transportation  
MRS. ALLEN O. GRAVES, Hospitality  
W. A. ROBINSON, Jr., Entertainment  
MRS. LOUISE ADGER, Employment

### Affiliated Organizations

AMERICAN LEGION POST No. 14  
AMERICAN LEGION UNIT No. 14  
AMERICAN LEGION UNIT No. 191  
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS  
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS AUXILIARY  
SPANISH WAR VETERANS  
S. W. V. AUXILIARY  
DISABLED ARMY VETERANS  
CONFEDERATE VETERANS  
VOITURE LOCALE No. 137-40/8  
GOLD STAR MOTHERS  
D. A. R.—CADDO CHAPTER  
D. A. R.—PELICAN CHAPTER  
D. A. R.—SHREVEPORT CHAPTER  
U. D. C.  
COLONIAL DAMES—CHAPTER No. 6  
COLONIAL DAMES—SPORT COMMITTEE  
PARENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION  
RED CROSS  
Y. M. C. A.  
Y. W. C. A.  
GIRL SCOUTS  
BOY SCOUTS  
JUNIOR LEAGUE  
PILOT CLUB  
ZONTA CLUB  
ALTRUSA CLUB  
BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN  
JUNIOR HADASSAH  
SHREVEPORT RECREATION COUNCIL  
AMERICA GENDA CLUB  
MILITARY MAIDS  
VICTORY BELLES  
NAVY MOTHERS CLUB  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES  
METHODIST CHURCHES  
BAPTIST CHURCHES  
CHRISTIAN CHURCHES  
LUTHERAN CHURCHES  
EPISCOPAL CHURCHES  
JEWISH TEMPLES  
CATHOLIC CHURCHES  
SALVATION ARMY  
ROTARY CLUB  
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS  
OPTIMIST CLUB  
KIWINAS CLUB  
LIONS CLUB  
COSMOPOLITAN CLUB  
SPORT LODGE No. 122, B. P. O. E.  
CIVITAN CLUB  
SHREVEPORT ADVERTISING CLUB  
W. P. A. RECREATION PROJECT  
CADDO PARISH POLICE JURY  
SHREVEPORT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
SHREVEPORT CITY COUNCIL  
JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
EXCHANGE CLUB

A home provided by the above organizations for service men away from

1942

## MACHINE SHOP TRAINING WILL BE GIVEN GIRLS

### Defense Instruction to Be Offered at Local NYA School

Girls between the ages of 18 and 25 years may now enroll in the training courses at the NYA machine shops at 845 Hope street, Mrs. W. F. French, chairman of the local advisory committee of the National Youth administration, has announced.

Formerly only boys were trained in the shop. Training courses are offered in machine operation, welding, sheet metal work and blacksmithing. A total of 127 boys are now receiving the training and will be placed in employment in war industries when they have completed the work.

During the course of training the girls will receive payments of \$21.60 per month. In addition to the training at the shops, a pre-nursing course has been in operation at the Shreveport Charity hospital for several years and more than 400 girls have taken the training as preparation for student nurses' training.

Members of the local advisory board are: Mrs. French, A. M. Dreyfuss, Jack P. Pullilove, Jr., O. D. Harrison, Miss Susan B. Johnson, George Pearce, Jr., and F. F. Webb, Jr.

### Girls to Get Training In Mechanical Crafts

Winnfield.—T. E. Hampton, director of the Huey P. Long Trades school here announces that girls soon will be given training in the mechanical crafts at the local school. He states that the plans are to start giving training to 15 girls as electricians, six as machinists and 10 as auto mechanics. This is an extension of the national defense program.

## Bus Service to Plant Proposed

### Victory Company Applies For Charter to Serve Project at Doyline

If present negotiations are brought to a successful conclusion, workers at the Doyline shell-loading plant will be provided with complete bus service from Shreveport to the plant. The Victory Bus Co. of Memphis, Tenn., has applied for a charter from the state public service commission to put this service into effect.

Tentative plans call for buses running direct to the various areas of the plant. Each worker will board the bus going to his particular working area.

Also planned is an interplant bus line, operated by the plant management itself.

A pull-box fire alarm system similar to that used in Shreveport is being installed throughout the plant. If deliveries are forthcoming, officials hope to have it installed within 30 days.

Promotions were announced this week for three corps of engineers officers stationed at the plant. They are Lieut. Marvin C. Pittman, Lieut. Evan J. Simmonds and Lieut. L. D. Geiger, all promoted from second to first lieutenant.

### Treasury Thanks LOP Workers.

Plant officials received a letter of thanks this week for a donation of \$2,905.15, representing one day's pay from the salary of many L. O. P. workers. The donation was entirely voluntary and was initiated by a common laborer at the plant, who wanted to give one day's work to "slap the Japs." The treasury department wrote: "This is a symbol of the real American spirit of individual interest, effort and sacrifice."

Construction will begin soon on an unspecified number of staff residences to be built for use of plant officials. These residences are small cottages with garages attached. They are of functional design, with no effort or expense made for ornamental purposes.

Workers at the plant believe there is something about the plant hospital that leads to matrimony. No fewer than five of the hospital's staff have fallen to Cupid's dart in the past few months. Victims: Dr. James H. Eddy, Jr., Dr. A. S. Tomb, R. A. Whittaker, Madge Moore and Florence Hedges.

Women employees at the Louisiana ordnance plant will vote this week-end on a proposed uniform similar to that now being worn by women working at Barksdale Field. If adopted, the uniform system will be on a voluntary basis.



## Headquarters City of the "Central South"

Shreveport is recognized as a headquarters city for the great "CENTRAL SOUTH" with the central offices of several major organizations in the city and regional headquarters for numerous other national concerns.

Eight major office structures, with one more under construction and one projected, plus numerous smaller buildings, offer any company or organization interested in serving the "CENTRAL SOUTH" a central location and excellent facilities. A number of the buildings are completely air-conditioned for both summer and winter comfort.

Shreveport is so located in the "CENTRAL SOUTH" to offer superior transportation service for a headquarters location whether travel be by rail, motor, or air. No other city is so ideally located to speedily serve the "CENTRAL SOUTH."

Headquarters offices, branch offices, regional offices, or district offices will find the convenience to meet their need and are invited to investigate Shreveport.



Some of the buildings serving as headquarters for national and regional offices in the "Central South"

## INVESTIGATE SHREVEPORT

Before Locating Your  
Southern Factory, Branch Plant,  
Warehouse, or Offices

For additional information  
write the

**SHREVEPORT**  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
Shreveport, Louisiana

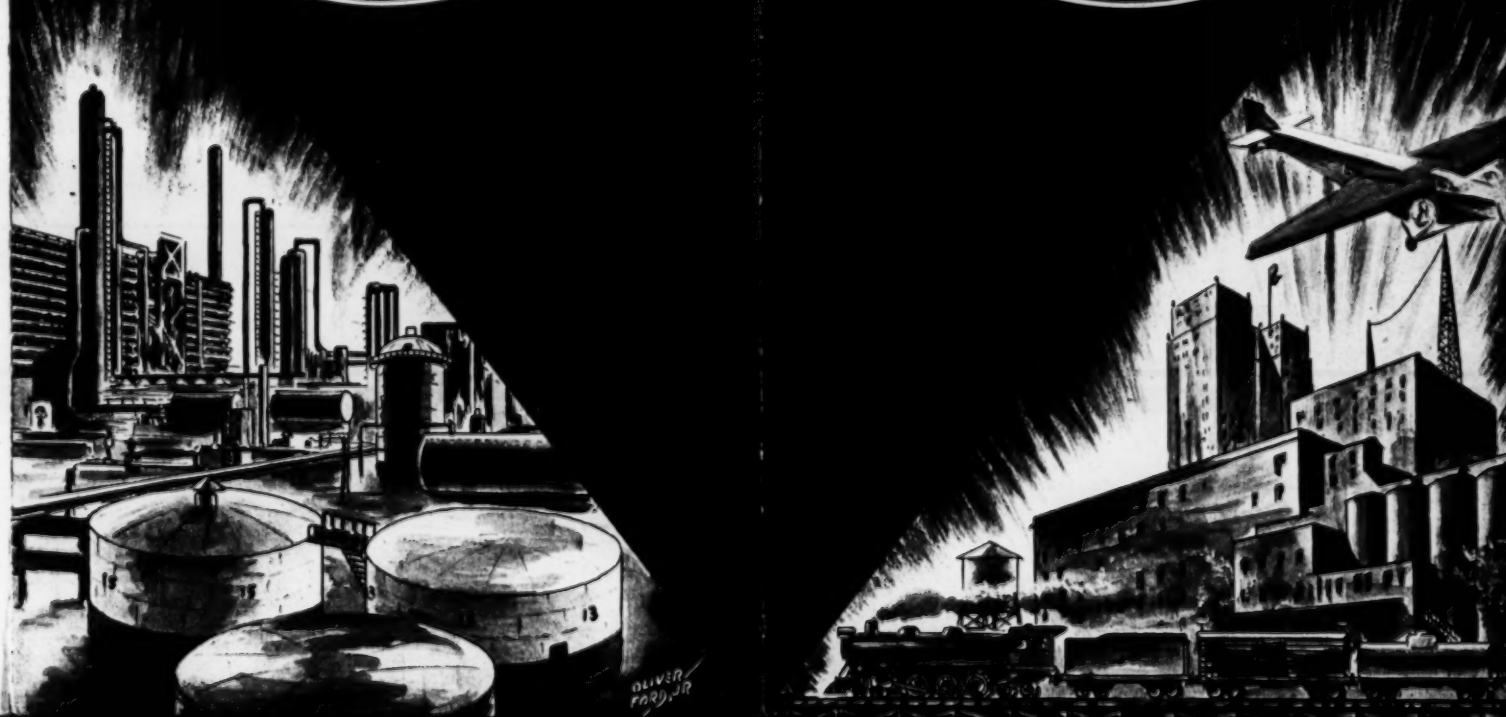
# SHREVEPORT *Louisiana*

CENTER WORLD'S  
GREATEST OIL AND  
GAS AREA



# SHREVEPORT *Louisiana*

DISTRIBUTION  
CENTER LAND OF  
ARK-LA-TEX



# INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

## RAW PRODUCTS

**OIL:** Shreveport has been "Oil's Home Town Since 1906" and is in the center of the greatest oil and gas producing area in the United States. Forty-four oil and gas fields surround Shreveport with pay sands found at great varying depths assuring extended life of the fields.

**NATURAL GAS:** Linked closely with the oil development, Natural Gas has been a strong developing factor of Shreveport. The United Gas Pipe Line Company and the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company have their headquarter offices here. Gas is one of the outstanding facilities offered to new industries, affording cheap, clean, efficient fuel.

**AGRICULTURE:** Shreveport probably has the greatest diversity of crops of any similar area in the United States with virtually every growing type of soil present within a 100-mile radius. Of special interest to those new chemurgic industries are the big plantations, highly efficient, with large acreages able to take over the large scale production of a wide variety of industrial crops within one season.

**FORESTRY:** Within a 100-mile radius of Shreveport more than thirteen million acres of pine and hardwood timber are in current production, according to officials of the U. S. Forest Service, producing annually over 5,200,000 cords of pulp wood, or 2,600,000,000 board feet of saw timber.

**CLAYS:** Within fifty miles of Shreveport high quality clays for the manufacture of pottery, brick, tile, and other products are available in large quantities. Exceptionally fine ceramic clays are available within a few miles of the city.

**LIMESTONE:** A large deposit of limestone is available only fifty miles south of Shreveport served by two rail connections.

**BAUXITE ORE:** Largest bauxite ore deposit in America is to be found in Southwest Arkansas immediately available to Shreveport.

**SULPHUR:** Large sulphur deposits in Southern Louisiana and Southern Texas within overnight service to Shreveport and available at low cost. Sulphur stocks are available in the city.

**SALT:** Louisiana is a large salt producing state with the largest world deposit within the state.

**SAND:** Glass sands of the highest quality in Arkansas provide the second largest window glass plant in the U. S., located in Shreveport, with abundant raw materials. Large unexplored sand deposits immediate to Shreveport city limits offer a splendid source of material for bottles and miscellaneous glassware products.

**GRAVEL AND SAND:** Concrete gravel and sand is available in tremendous quantities within the city limits from the Red River.

**IRON ORE:** Northwest Louisiana, East Texas, and Southwest Arkansas, all within thirty to forty-five miles of Shreveport, have major iron ore deposits of high grade. Direct rail connections are now available to these deposits. Intensive research work is now under way, with one large corporation formed, to undertake the reduction of this ore, through the "Gas-Reduction Process."

**LIGNITE:** Abundant deposits of lignite are found in North Louisiana and throughout the Shreveport area.



Typical oil well scene

## BASIC INDUSTRIES

Shreveport has several basic industries offering timely opportunities to other supplemental or finishing industries that might locate here.

Among the basic raw products manufactured in this city, or adjacent thereto, at present are:

**SULPHURIC ACID**—The fundamental reagent upon which much of our modern chemical industry is built, Sulphuric Acid, is available from two plants.

**MURIATIC ACID**—Muriatic acid is available from present plants in Shreveport.

**PULP**—Wood pulp in practically any quantities, bleached or natural, is available in the immediate vicinity of Shreveport. The world's largest paper mill is located forty miles north of the city, and four others within one hundred miles.

**LUMBER**—Hardwood and Pine lumber processed by some of the finest mills in the United States is available for furniture and other wood product manufacturers who might locate here.

**JOBGING FOUNDRIES**—Ample quantities of metals from jobbing foundries are available to the metal fabricator or finisher.

**PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**—These two products, available in almost inexhaustable quantities, offer a wide variety of possibilities for supplemental industries.

**VEGETABLE OIL**—Large quantities of vegetable oils are available from the large cotton oil mills surrounding Shreveport. Additional oils are being made available commercially from the soy bean.

The above are but a few of the raw products available but serve to illustrate the possibilities of this area.

# Water—Fuel—Power

## WATER

City treated water, supplied for industrial use by the Department of Water & Sewage of the City of Shreveport, is available in most any quantities. Cross Lake, a twenty billion gallon reservoir lake, is located on the edge of the city. The water is unusually soft and free from harmful ingredients and is ideal for industrial uses. Rates are scaled downward to eight cents per thousand gallons.

Raw water is available from Cross Lake at five cents per thousand gallons when pumped by the user.

Raw water is also available from seven other large lakes in the Shreveport area and from the Red River with no cost other than pumping. Good underground water is also available.

## FUEL

**GAS:** Shreveport is the center of the World's Greatest Oil and Gas Producing Area. Forty-four oil and gas fields are found in the area immediately surrounding Shreveport. The known reserves of these fields coupled with continuous exploration work assures industries located in this section of a dependable supply of cheap and efficient fuel indefinitely.

Shreveport is headquarters for two of the largest natural gas distributing systems in America with pipe line connections to every major gas field of the South, thus further assuring an ample supply of gas at reasonable rates. Gas is now cheaper than in any other city of comparable size in the United States. Rates scale progressively downward in relation to quantity used, on special contracts.

**FUEL OIL:** Fuel oil is available in tremendous quantities from the forty-four oil and gas fields of the Shreveport area. Oil may be purchased delivered for approximately \$1.00 per barrel. This fuel is competitive with gas and precludes an increase in cost of that fuel.

**LIGNITE:** Lignite is available in the Shreveport area in almost inexhaustable quantities in Northwest Louisiana, East Texas, and Southwest Arkansas. Although not used extensively today by industries of this locality because of the cheap gas and oil, it serves as a safeguard to investment and a future source of low cost fuel and power. The large Texas Power and Light Company Trinidad plant uses lignite exclusively.

## POWER

**ELECTRICITY:** Electric power is supplied to Shreveport industries by the Southwestern Gas & Electric Company. Due to the availability of cheap natural gas, power is generated by the use of gas. The 30,000 KW Arsenal Hill Plant of this company is also tied in with the lines of other major utility companies assuring continuous and dependable electric power. Electric power rates are scaled progressively downward to .7 per kwh used per month.



Southern pine is the principal source of cheap cellulose.



One of the chemical industries in immediate vicinity.



Agriculture is a major industry in the rich Red River valley



# SHREVEPORT • LOUISIANA

## CIVIC AND EDUCATIONAL

**CIVIC:** Shreveport, founded as a river trading post in an indian territory, has grown during the past quarter of century into a vigorous and aggressive city of 100,000 people.

Shreveport citizens point with pride to the high percentage of home ownership in this community, thus affording an atmosphere of stability and conservatism.

Located on the high lands adjacent to the Red River the rolling terrain makes possible beautiful home gardens that serve as a nucleus for an annual pilgrimage.

**EDUCATION:** Shreveport, in an educational way, is prepared to care for it's youth from the kindergarden through college, there being in addition to the public school system, two parochial schools, two junior colleges, one senior college and two business colleges.

**CHURCHES:** Shreveport is dotted with beautiful churches, cathedrals, and synagogues. This city offers places of worship to most every religious faith and creed and a large percentage of it's citizenship hold membership in one of the many religious organizations.

**RECREATION:** In addition to the usual golf courses, parks, and play grounds, Shreveport is blessed by being in the midst of the most fertile fresh water fishing area in the "CENTRAL SOUTH."

**BARKSDALE FIELD:** Shreveport is the home of Barksdale Field, the world's largest airport.

*Fertilizer is an important Shreveport chemical industry*



**MISCELLANEOUS:** The State Fair of Louisiana, State Exhibits Building, and many other attractive features are also to be found in Shreveport.

## EXISTING INDUSTRIES

Shreveport and immediate outlying area have a diversity of industry and manufacturing. 152 industrial plants employed approximately 10,000 people in 1939. The annual payroll totals over ten million dollars and the value of the manufactured products exceeds forty million dollars.

The leading industries by product groups are: Oil refining, lumber and wood working, sheet window glass, fertilizer, cotton seed oil, sheet metal products, iron and steel foundry products, printing and publishing, feed and grain products, dairy products, ice cream, ice, chemicals, soft drinks, creosoted timber, miscellaneous food products, janitor supplies, cosmetics, oil well equipment, machinery and mill supplies. Other major industrial activity includes railroad shops and large public utility operations maintaining central stations in the city. The oil field activity including drilling, pumping, testing, pipe line work and exploration employs an additional 8,000 people in the territory immediate to Shreveport.

## MARKETS

Shreveport is the pivot city of the rich and growing "CENTRAL SOUTH." Located midway between the Atlantic seaboard and the Rocky Mountain area, industries located in Shreveport are ideally situated to serve the entire South and Southwest economically, with speed and dispatch.

The immediate Shreveport market is better appreciated when one realizes that 1,350,000 people live within a 100-mile radius of this city; 2,500,000 within a 150-mile radius; and over 25,000,000 live within a 500-mile radius (all figures based on 1930 census).

Within the 150-mile radius there are over 25,000 retail stores (1935 census) available to Shreveport distributors, thus creating an enviable market.

The trade area served by Shreveport is blessed with a diversified source of income. For instance, within the 200-mile radius most every major oil and gas field of the Southwest exists; within 500-mile radius every major oil and gas field of the nation, except two, are to be found. In this area the richest agriculture section of the South exists; forest and resultant industries are in abundance; minerals, such as sulphur, lead bauxite, salt, iron ore, limestone of various types, clays and many other resources that make the market stable and dependable for industries located in Shreveport.

*Second largest window glass plant in the U. S.*

## LABOR

The City Directory estimated 1938 population of Shreveport is 102,000. The 1930 population was 76,655 divided as follows: Native white 62.3 per cent, foreign born white 2 per cent, negro 35.5 per cent. The population within 25 miles of the city totals over 150,000 with the percentage of foreign born lower and the negro percentage a little higher in the agricultural areas.

There is an abundance of industrially trained help available in Shreveport, due to the diversified industrial fields, that have been in this area for a long period.

Minimum wage scales are governed by national legislation. Skilled labor cost compares favorably with other cities of the "CENTRAL SOUTH." (Schedule supplied upon request).

## FINANCIAL

Shreveport is one of the financial centers of the "CENTRAL SOUTH." Three National banks have total resources of \$65,101,806.97. Deposits as of June 1939 were \$59,805,684.35. Two Building and Loan Associations representing resources of \$9,752,301.53 meet the needs for home financing and construction. Shreveport has a strong representation of insurance companies whose financial resources are available to Shreveport enterprises.

## STRATEGIC



# • the Pivot City of the "Central South"

## TAXES

Shreveport is in a fortunate position in regard to taxes. The ad valorem rate within the city limits is approximately \$18.18 per thousand based on actual value. Outside of the city and within the levee district the rate on actual value will approximate \$11.00; outside of the levee districts \$9.60.

**INDUSTRIAL TAX EXEMPTION:** The Board of Commerce & Industry with the approval of the Governor may allow property tax exemption to any new manufacturing industry establishing in Louisiana. Louisiana also allows \$2,000 property tax exemption on homesteads and tax exemption on new homes for three years. There is no poll tax in Louisiana.

## CLIMATE

The average mean temperature for Shreveport is sixty-six degrees. This allows year around work out of doors, thus making for lower construction and maintenance cost in industry and more comfortable and convenient living for workers. Only on rare occasions does it snow or freeze during winter months and summer heat is never severe. The temperature seldom reaches 100 degrees. Average annual rainfall is 44.10 inches. The average date of earliest killing frost is November 13 and the latest in spring March 27. Altitude is from 200 to 280 feet above sea level.

## LOCATION



## TRANSPORTATION

### EARLY DAYS

Shreveport was developed as a distributing center for merchandise and supplies going into Mexico, the Republic of Texas, and the Indian Territory now Oklahoma. The river boats navigated up the Red River and supplies were carried on by wagon trains.

### PRESENT

**RAILWAYS:** Shreveport today is served by six major rail lines: Kansas City Southern Railway, Texas & Pacific Railway, Illinois Central Railroad System, St. Louis & Southwestern Railway System, Louisiana and Arkansas Railway and the Southern Pacific System. These six systems have lines radiating in twelve directions and furnish one line direct overnight service to all of the principal cities in the Southwest, the Mid-South and the North-Central States.

The General Offices of the L. & A. Railway are located in Shreveport as also are the divisional offices and shops of the K. C. S. Railway, the divisional freight yards of the T. & P. Railway and terminal shops of all other lines operating into the city.

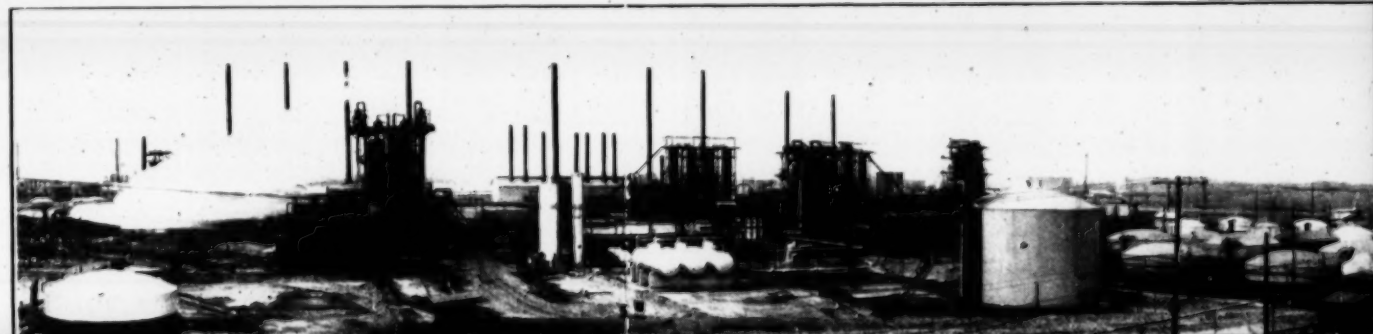
Freight rates on commodities moving in and out of Shreveport are favorable to the establishment of many new lines of industry.

Through Pullman service is maintained on all lines to the major points of the South and Southwest. Shreveport is the only point west of the Mississippi River having through Pullman service direct to Washington and New York City.

**HIGHWAYS:** Shreveport is served by a net-work of paved highways leading in all directions. The following U. S. Highways pass through the city; US 80, US 79, US 71, US 171. In addition, Louisiana State Highways No. 8, 10, and 20 serve the city.

**TRUCKS:** Twenty (20) bonded companies operate motor-freight lines on regular schedule and serve the industries of the city with over-night service to all points in the "CENTRAL SOUTH."

*One of seven refineries in immediate vicinity of Shreveport*



**BUSES:** Fifty-five deluxe buses, representing eight (8) different companies, leave daily from their Shreveport terminals and connect with all southern ports, thus supplementing other distribution services.

**AIRLINES:** Shreveport is located on the Southern Transcontinental Airmail and Passenger Line between Charleston, S. C., and Los Angeles, California, via Atlanta, Georgia; Birmingham, Alabama; Shreveport, Louisiana; Dallas, Fort Worth and El Paso, Texas, etc. Delta Airlines operate the Shreveport division of the route. Passenger and Air Express time is only eleven hours to Los Angeles, ten hours to New York.

**RIVER NAVIGATION:** Funds have already been provided by Congress for huge flood control projects that will, when completed, make possible navigation on the Red River to Shreveport giving barge line service over the vast inland water-ways of America.

## SMOKELESS—SOOTLESS

Gas fuel makes Shreveport a smokeless, sootless, clean industrial city. There is absolutely no damages to health, merchandise, or buildings. The evils of soot and smoke that prevail in many industrial centers is absolutely nonexistent in Shreveport.

*Plant manufacturing some of the world's finest oak flooring*





# \$300,000,000 Defense Production Program Under Way In Ark

Nearly \$100,000,000 Is Given 25-Mile City Area

Other New Plants to Be Built and Additional Contracts Will Push Figure Far Above Present Total

**LOCAL FI** Airport Protection  
**MAY DEV** Headlines Building  
**METAL** Centenary Chosen for Special Defense Study

Wallace Lake Project Engineer Arrives From Vicksburg to Begin Construction of Dam During Week

St. Evep. Climbs to 94th City

By BARON H. F. H. Washington

In a radius of 100 airline miles from Shreveport, the United States government has spent or contracted for \$300,000,000 in war construction or production, with approximately \$100,000,000 of this total concentrated within 25 miles of the city of Shreveport.

**Shreveport Leads in Business Gains**

**14 Conventions Booked for 1942**

Committee Named to Work on Reviving Tiger-Track Back Game

**SHELL PLANT NOW HAS NEARLY 10,000 ON ITS PAYROLLS**

Conventions have been booked here for 1942. A committee has been named to work on reviving the tiger-track back game.

**FOOD FOR FREEDOM CAMPAIGN SUCCESS**

**OPEN FORUM HELD ON NATIONAL WAGE AND HOUR LAW**

**C. C. GOODWILL CARAVAN BACK FROM JOURNEY**

**LAKE BISTINEAU CONTRACT IS LET**

**Visits Alexandria, Camp and Natchitoches During Day**

**\$106,927 Expenditure To Complete Project**

**New Credit Law Explained**

**Experiment Sta For Northw Sought by**

**Business Leaders of Entire Area Invited to Detail at Meeting**

**ON RED RIVER BANK WORK NEAR AIRPORT**

**Group Advises P. M. CLOSING**

**ON RATES UPHELD**

**Civic Project Urged at Meeting**

**Work Begun on \$535,436 6.17-Mile Caddo Road Link**

**Bids Asked on Bistineau Dam**

**Full Support Given Canal Project at Meeting Here**

## SHELL PLANT APPROX

**\$500,000 Improvement Program Added To Other Barksdale Building Work**

Contract Awarded to Tree Planted on Redbud Drive Around Lake

**\$23,000,000 Defense Project Will Be Located on Caddo**

**Site Selected Of Shreveport**

**Food Stamp Plan for Caddo Announced in Washington**

**Representative of SMA to Re-Work on New BUS REAUTIFICATION**

**100 DEATHLESS DAYS GOAL REACHED**

**BAYOU BODCAU FUNDS OKAYED**

**181 MEMBERS ARE ADDED BY LOCAL JAYCEE**

**\$786,369 BID IS SUBMITTED ON WALLACE LAKE**

**\$2,000,000 in Road Work Has Been Given to Caddo**

**Doctors to 1 Talks on**

**Peach Consumer Campaign Opens**

**Military Maids Make a Social**

**Interstate Trucking Gets Boost in Order Issued**

**A-TEX TRADE BARRIERS ARE THRUST ASIDE**

**COTTON PEST WAR WILL BE FIGHTED HERE**

**Plans for effective methods of combating the destructive effect of the cotton pest will be mapped at the anti-western conference on cotton insects to be held at the Washington-Tourism hotel at Shreveport at 8 a. m.**

**CHAMBER TO O. P. M. DEFENSE CONTRACT SERVICE**

**W. H. Hodges, Jr., director of the department of conservation, has been designated as the headmaster for northwest Louisiana and deep East**

**Defense Contracts For Small Firms Sought**

**1,000 Civilians Employed ON NEW BUSES**

**CHAMBER FILES SIX NEW BRIEFS ON INDUSTRIES**

**Representative of SMA to Re-Work on New BUS REAUTIFICATION**

**100 DEATHLESS DAYS GOAL REACHED**

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IT'S ACTION  
THAT  
COUNTS



1941  
ACTIVITIES

of

THE SHREVEPORT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



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## OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR 1941

We submit a few of the outstanding accomplishments for 1941 in which your Chamber played the principal role. Though aided by other institutions, agencies and individuals, it was the initiating and motivating power behind the efforts and successfully coordinated the activities of all interested parties. These successes truly justify the contention that 1941 was one of the most successful years of the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce.

1. **The Louisiana Ordnance plant**, located 14 miles east of Shreveport, to be constructed at a cost of \$30,000,000, is a direct result of the Chamber's effort. The project was initiated by the Chamber;—data supporting its location was compiled and presented to officials in Washington by the Chamber;—the site on which it is established was presented by the Chamber, and the Chamber was the motivating force behind the water surveys which were instrumental in the deciding upon the site. This project, during its construction gives employment to more than 10,000 people and will have 9,000 employees on its operating payroll, thus a weekly payroll of more than \$250,000 comes to the Shreveport area as a result of your Chamber's activities over a period of more than a year.

2. **The TNT plant on Caddo Lake**, to be constructed at a cost variously estimated from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, dependent upon disclosures to be developed by engineering, is the outgrowth of the Chamber's effort toward securing a munitions plant on that lake begun in July of 1940. The ups and downs of this project make an interesting story but the results are a reward for persistence and a planned program. Approximately 10,000 persons will be employed on this plant during its construction while after operation begins about 2,000 will be needed.

3. The Chamber has now pending in Washington much data with reference to other major industrial and military projects that will react to the benefit of Shreveport. At least one of these seems assured; another may be viewed with optimism. In connection with this work and many other projects, the Chamber has filed detailed data, literally in volumes, with various governmental agencies portraying the natural advantages of northwest Louisiana and Ark-La-Tex as a whole. As a result of this information initiated in behalf of specific projects, two other industries representing an aggregate investment of nearly \$40,000,000, were located in the secondary trade area of the city of Shreveport. It is not unreasonable to expect further developments based on these resources within this general area.

4. The \$8,000,000 highway program for north Louisiana, including \$5,000,000 for the immediate vicinity of Shreveport, has been announced by the Highway Department. This road program includes \$3,000,000 in Caddo and adjacent parishes for which contracts have been let or for which funds have been allocated, and an additional \$2,000,000 in the same parishes programmed for 1942, your Chamber has been the moving force behind the demands for this work.

5. Concerted effort has been made to aid local industries in securing government contracts. The Chamber has rendered specific and special services in this direction. Nearly \$9,000,000 in prime contracts have been awarded to local industrial plants and many other industries are working on subcontracts as an outgrowth of defense developments in this area.

6. Through the securing of defense industries in this area Shreveport has been declared a defense zone and, therefore, is in position to use critical building materials in the construction of houses, otherwise construction would be stagnated.

7. The Chamber created a department for the special purpose of supplying information on priorities, credit regulations, new tax law, labor relations act, and the many other government regulations growing out of the defense program.

8. The Chamber has initiated a move to prevent a widening of the breach in freight rates between favored areas as compared to the southwest. The reshuffle of rates brought about by the defense program makes it necessary that the Chamber be on the alert to protect Shreveport's interests.

9. The Chamber initiated and carried through an active program to have farmers comply with the AAA, thus saving for the area sums estimated to be about \$2,000,000. Also initiated a campaign in the interest of "food for defense."

10. The Chamber organized and revitalized the Red River Valley Improvement Association so as to further the program of development along that stream and out of this effort came congressional authorization for the construction of all of the major dams necessary to flood protection in this area, authorization for a study on bank protection work in the vicinity of Shreveport, and much progress toward the ultimate securing of navigation on the stream.



## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS - - 1941

L. M. MOFFITT, *President* \*  
Triangle Drilling Company

VAL H. MURRELL, *First Vice President* \*  
Commercial National Bank

O. D. HARRISON, *Second Vice President* \*  
The Harrison Company, Inc.

W. B. JACOBS, *Treasurer* \*  
First National Bank

A. L. WEDGEWORTH, *Member at Large* \*  
Home Federal Savings & Loan Association

ED. C. BURRIS, *General Manager* \*

R. T. ANDRESS . . .	<i>President-General Manager</i>	Andress Motor Co., Inc.
J. C. ATKINS . . .	<i>Cashier and Asst. Trs. Of.</i>	Cont. American Bank & Trust Co.
DOUGLAS ATTAWAY, JR.	<i>News Editor</i>	The Shreveport Journal
SAM K. BAIRD . . .	<i>Oil Operator</i>	Commercial Building
J. W. BAKER . . .	<i>President</i>	Baker-Lawhon & Ford, Inc.
J. PAT BEAIRD . . .	<i>President</i>	J. B. Beaird Corp.
F. A. BEWLEY . . .	<i>President</i>	Bewley Furniture Co.
R. Z. BIEDENHARN . .	<i>V. Pres. and Asst. Sec.-Tr.</i>	Coca Cola Bottling Co.
W. H. BOOTH . . .	<i>President</i>	Booth Furniture & Carpet Co., Ltd.
DR. PIERCE CLINE . .	<i>President</i>	Centenary College of La., Inc.
CHAS. M. EVANS . . .	<i>President</i>	Evans Sporting Goods Co.
E. A. FROST . . .	<i>President</i>	Frost Lumber Industries, Inc.
PIKE HALL . . .	<i>Attorney</i>	Foster, Hall & Smith
R. H. HARGROVE . . .	<i>Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.</i>	United Gas Pipe Line Co.
D. W. HARRIS . . .	<i>Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.</i>	Arkansas Natural Gas Corp.
N. P. HEATH . . .	<i>Vice Pres. and Manager</i>	Southwestern Gas & Elec. Co.
W. H. HODGES, JR. . .	<i>Planter</i>	Elm Grove, Louisiana
J. R. QUERBES . . .	<i>President</i>	Querbes & Bourquin
JOHN C. MCCORMACK . .	<i>General Manager</i>	Radio Stations KWKH and KTBS
ALLEN D. MORRIS . . .	<i>President</i>	Morris Buick Co., Inc.
J. B. SHORES . . .	<i>General Agent</i>	Texas and Pacific Railways
JOHN H. TUCKER, JR.	<i>** Attorney</i>	Tucker & Mason
W. MURRAY WERNER . .	<i>Contractor</i>	The Werner Company

\* Member of Executive Committee, and Board of Directors.

\*\* On leave of absence while in military service.

# Thirty-Second Annual Report

*of the*

## SHREVEPORT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

*By*

L. M. MOFFITT, *President*



It has been 32 years since this organization was created in 1910. During that period we have witnessed two wars. The first closed victoriously for us on November 11, 1918; the second was suddenly thrust upon us through the dastardly act at Pearl Harbor, by a deceitful and dishonorable foe, on December 7, 1941. This conflict will also end in victory for us. Just when, no one knows, but most of us do realize that the more fully and more completely we throw our resources into the struggle the more rapidly will the conflict be brought to a close, thus permitting us to return to the routine so devotedly loved by a free people. Your Board of Directors, through proper resolution, have dedicated the facilities of your organization, without reservation, to the furtherance of this purpose.

In the course of the past year we have been confronted with a constantly changing picture that has required the utmost flexibility in our organization so as to meet new situations as they developed and at all times be prepared to look after the best interests of our community. Your Board of Directors have at all times kept before them the welfare of Shreveport and

have endeavored to guide the efforts of the organization along those channels which at the moment appeared most worthy from the angle of the community as a whole.

The year of 1941, aside from the depressing evil effects of international conflict, has been truly a great year for Shreveport and a greater year for the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce. Directly as a result of the initiative and efforts of your organization there have been brought to the prime trade area of Shreveport two major defense industries, the construction of which will cost in the aggregate between \$55,000,000 and \$75,000,000 (depending upon the ultimate size of the TNT plant). Through these industries more than 15,000 persons will have been given employment. We have finally gotten "off center" in our highway program for northwest Louisiana and approximately \$8,000,000 has either been contracted for or programmed for this area. Local industry has already been awarded more than \$8,000,000 in government contracts, and other applications are now pending. Definite advancement has been made in our Red River program, many of the flood control projects

authorized and definite progress obtained in our efforts to secure navigation. Most of you are familiar, in a measure, with these projects, the work that has been done on them, and some of you realize that these were initiated and promoted by your Chamber of Commerce, but very few of you, if any, fully understand that the efforts put forth in behalf of these projects were but a minor portion of the Chamber's work as a whole.

Most of you, as members, are privileged to serve on but one committee, if you have any committee assignment at all, hence very few of you have any idea of the vast amount of work that the Chamber of Commerce is doing in other fields of endeavor. It is difficult for you to comprehend the breadth of its program unless you stop to analyze the fact that approximately 90 different committees, similar to the one on which you are serving, are working for the organization. It is these 90 committees, their individual members who, through their collective effort, tied together through the central headquarters of the organization, moving cooperatively along those lines of progress, that really constitute your Shreveport Chamber of Commerce. Your organization's influence in the community, your organization's force for good in this area, is just as strong but no stronger than its committee setup.

At no other time in the history of our city was there a greater need for the concerted action on the part of our business and professional leaders than is the year that lies ahead. Confronted as we are with a national emergency that will disturb the routine of our economic system, throw out of gear our commercial and civic activities, it is tremendously essential that our leaders get together around the conference table in organizations like our Chamber and work for the solution of our problems today and plan for the solution of our problems of tomorrow. It is highly essential and important to the welfare of our community that these men exchange ideas through their community clearing house, the Chamber of Commerce, so that Shreveport may keep apace with swiftly changing tides and events and be able to cope with each new situation as it develops. It is through the Chamber that such coordination can be developed and such force for good generated.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

A Chamber of Commerce initiates and ad-

vocates. It must depend, in the final analysis, upon other agencies, institutions and individuals to execute the plan or program or project it has developed. The Chamber is the clearing house of community thinking. It affords the medium for exchange of ideas, the coordination of opinions, out of which come plans for the projects which are initiated by the Chamber, but which, in many instances, it has no facilities with which to make that project become a reality because its construction and execution is definitely in the field of another agency. Therefore, the success of a Chamber of Commerce is dependent directly upon the degree of cooperation it receives from institutions and agencies sometimes outside the realm of its membership.

It is, therefore, a pleasure on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, its officers and directors, to publicly express our sincere appreciation to the following organizations, agencies, and individuals for the able assistance they have rendered in carrying forward the program we have sought to develop. We are particularly grateful to the City Council of the City of Shreveport, the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, the Caddo Levee Board, the Bossier Levee Board, the Bossier Parish Police Jury, the City Council of Bossier City, Parish Agents throughout northwest Louisiana, and particularly Caddo Parish, the Louisiana State Fair, officials of Barksdale Field, the Shreveport Times, the Shreveport Journal, and correspondents for national news services, B & B Advertising System, newspapers, both weekly and daily, throughout the Ark-La-Tex Area, Shreveport Police and Fire Departments, Shreveport Medical Society, Shreveport Bar Association, Public Health officers, the Louisiana Highway Department, State Conservation Department, State Department of Public Works, State Department of Safety, various civic and luncheon clubs, Radio Stations KTBS, KWKH, and KRMD, Centenary College, Caddo Parish School Board, and the many other individuals and agencies who have so ably assisted in carrying forward the program we have advanced during the past year, for without their able assistance our record of achievements could not have been nearly so great as we are able to report at this time.

The many activities comprising the program of your Chamber of Commerce are too numerous to permit lengthy discussion. We shall not list many of the smaller items, but will attempt to refer briefly to those of greater importance to our community.



We can make no reference to these many services rendered by our organization and its staff, despite the fact that it is these smaller activities that consume the greater portion of our organization's effort. Many personal and valuable services are rendered to our members and to the community that we cannot herein list, yet they are vital to our city's welfare.

This report is confined primarily to a mere listing of our major projects. We are telling briefly what has been done, not how it was accomplished. In many instances we are presenting in one short paragraph a project that required days, yes even months, and in some instances years, to accomplish. We are making no reference to the hundreds of telegrams, the hundreds of letters, the many telephone calls and personal visits necessary to the carrying forward of some of these projects. Data had to be compiled, letters written, and various mediums of contact utilized. The correspondence and information compiled on one project would at times exceed in quantity the whole of this report. So, I would bespeak for your committeemen that you attempt to visualize the vast amount of work behind each of the accomplishments herein submitted. Think for a moment, based on your own experience, just how much time, how much work, is often necessary to accomplish some small purpose, then consider the magnitude of many of the worthwhile things reported in this document, and you will have a better concept of the service your Chamber of Commerce has rendered and is rendering daily. It is well worthy of your time to read at your leisure this report in detail.

#### EXECUTIVE

L. M. Moffitt  
Val H. Murrell  
O. D. Harrison

W. B. Jacobs  
A. L. Wedgeworth

**Offices.** Following through the program initiated in the latter part of last year your Chamber moved into its new quarters on February 1, and refurnished a major portion of the office. It now has office facilities that compare favorably with any city approximating its size anywhere in the southland. **Finances.** Your officers and your Executive Committee and Directors have adhered closely to the policy that the Chamber must live within its income. At the beginning of the year a definite budget was established. We are pleased to report that this budget was raised. However, unprecedented, unforeseen

activities created because of the emergency drew heavily upon the revenues of the organization, thus making it necessary at the beginning of the last quarter to rearrange our program so as to insure the closing of the year without a deficit. I am happy to report to you tonight that the year has come to a close with a cash balance in the bank.

#### PROGRAM OF WORK

Three years ago we developed a complete, all-comprehensive program for the Chamber of Commerce which we proposed to endeavor to carry through over a five year period. Many of the projects then established in that program have been successfully executed. Others we have found to be expediently unwise to further promote at this time. Others are as yet in the state of progressive advancement. However, when this original program was developed, no one foresaw, of course, the current conflict in which we now find ourselves. This emergency is of such magnitude and so completely dominates and influences our economic system as to make necessary the adding to of many projects not foreseen. Much work in the interest of our wartime program has been and is being carried forward by the Chamber. Defense work has priority over all things else in our Chamber, irrespective of their importance. It is, therefore, essential that your Board revise our program from day to day to keep abreast of the times, hence some of the projects we hope to advance in 1942 may be superseded by work essential to national safety; but such is the price of "victorious war"—a price the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce is glad to pay.

#### AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

R. E. Wheless, *Chairman*

R. McL. Jeter  
M. Meltzer  
Don Ewing  
W. C. Kalmbach  
A. R. Mora  
W. E. Hawkins  
J. B. Hussey  
T. H. Jackson  
Lane Wilson

J. P. Sealy  
Roy Wilbanks  
J. Hubert Brown  
Alex Knight  
F. T. Whited  
Will Robinson  
J. W. Lynn  
M. E. Center

The Agricultural Committee has been one of the most active committees in our organization during the past year. In pursuit of its objectives, it has accomplished some very worthwhile programs. Members of the com-

mittee and staff members have attended agricultural meetings where interest affecting the welfare of the Shreveport area farmers were concerned.

**AAA Program** saved \$2,000,000,000 farm income in area: Extensive and effective work has been done in urging the farmers to comply with the 1941 AAA program in the Ark-La-Tex area. A vigorous campaign was inaugurated in an effort to induce each farmer to plant 21% of his allotted acreage in soil building crops, thereby saving a penalty of \$5.00 per acre from his cotton check in failing to comply.

At the direction of the committee, organizations were set up in fourteen Northwest Louisiana parishes composed of bankers, editors, credit grantors, and agricultural agencies to carry on an educational campaign among the farmers in an effort to bring about compliance with AAA requirements.

To make certain these parish committees would properly function, the Agricultural Committee engaged the services of a publicity man and arranged for him to appear at community gatherings and map a plan of procedure. Meetings were held in practically every community in the fourteen Northwest Louisiana parishes. The publicity campaign was concluded with a series of radio broadcasts in which a final plea was made for compliance of AAA requirements. It was estimated that this program increased the farm income of the area over \$2,000,000.00. It has been pointed out by AAA officials that the increase cover crops planted in the United States this year averaged 50% whereas in Northwest Louisiana the increase was over 100%. No other part of the United States has been as active in the AAA program as Northwest Louisiana.

**Cotton Insect Control:** On July 3, the Agricultural Committee sponsored an all-day educational program on control of cotton insect pests. Well known state and federal entomologists and poison experts gave lectures on the best way of attacking insect pests, special demonstrations of spreading poison by every means from hand dusters and mops to airplanes were presented for instruction of some 550 Northwest Louisiana farmers. The all-day program was the first of its kind staged in Northwest Louisiana. This demonstration was held on the Beene Plantation in Bossier Parish.

**Hay Inspector:** Mr. F. G. Cesar, Federal Hay Inspector, reported here on September 1 to fill position as federal hay inspector for the State of Louisiana.

For many years farmers and merchants of this section have seen a tremendous need for federal hay inspector to facilitate a better market for hay grown in this area. This position was filled after months of negotiating with the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture on the part of the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

**Food for Freedom:** Agricultural dollars are vital to the future of Shreveport. The welfare of your business is closely interwoven with the farm dollars of our trade territory which now exceed \$100,000,000 annually.

Your Agricultural Committee, cooperating with the U.S.D.A. Defense Food Planting Program, recently concluded a series of radio broadcasts which will net approximately \$3,500,000 in new cash from new farm production for farmers of sixteen Northwest Louisiana parishes if goals set by the U.S.D.A. are met.

Parish Agents, AAA Administrative Officers, and state extension representatives cooperated with the Agricultural Committee in preparing and staging the broadcasts. Farmers from the various parishes came to Shreveport to participate in the programs. In each broadcast facts and figures were presented on defense planting and profits for each parish if goals are met.

While the prime purpose of *defense food program* was food for the Military forces which appeals to every farmer, it should be remembered the planting also means a tremendous increase in cash income for farmers of this area.

**Chemurgic:** The Agricultural Committee, cooperating with a special chemurgic committee, was instrumental in bringing Mr. Larry F. Livingston, Manager of the Agricultural Division of the Dupont Company, to Shreveport during the year. Mr. Livingston gave interesting facts relative to the relation of industry and agriculture and the possibilities of farm crops as raw material resources for the factories of the nation. Research to develop new crops and new uses of old crops promises bigger farm income than ever before. Certain products made from agricul-

tural raw material would play an important role in the welfare of the nation. Mr. Livingston gave a series of lectures before clubs and schools in Shreveport and the surrounding area.

**Dehydration Plant:** During the year the Morameal Milling Company opened a dehydration plant for operation.

After approximately two years of effort on the part of the Agricultural and Industrial Committees of the Chamber of Commerce and negotiations with several manufacturers of dehydration plants, contact was made with A. R. Mora, then of Henderson, Texas, who was interested in the industry and has now constructed a plant near Elm Grove in Bossier Parish.

The interest of the Chamber of Commerce was three-fold—first, to provide for a cash crop that could utilize some of the acres forced into idleness by the AAA program, the acreage having been formerly planted in cotton; second, conserve food for the fast developing livestock industry of the area, and third, the providing of a new payroll for the Shreveport area.

The Traffic Department of the Chamber of Commerce has worked with Mr. Mora in connection with his rate problems, this being the first industry of its kind in this area, and splendid cooperation has been extended on the part of many citizens as well as the transportation companies serving the plant.

The plant now in operation facilitates the saving of green hay while in the raw state to retain vitamin A. This process relieves the water content of the alfalfa hay, thus leaving the protein content in the fibre low.

**Livestock:** Among the many industrial developments in the Shreveport area during the year, the Shreveport Stockyards stand out as of paramount importance for the welfare of our community. The expenditure for this development was approximately \$50,000.00. It is expected that it will mean a tremendous boost to livestock industry, especially beef cattle in this area.

Several major nationally known packers have representatives at the stockyards, as well as local packing firms. Commercial firms operate as agents for cattle owners and may act direct in making sales.

The agricultural committee of the Shreve-

port Chamber of Commerce has offered its facilities and have cooperated in the development of the Shreveport Stockyards.

## AVIATION

J. R. Querbes, *Chairman*

T. J. Heard	M. W. Bass
S. R. Elliott	John D. Lyles
Allen Morris	Lane Mitchell
Ray Williams	J. G. O'Brien
John C. McCormack	E. L. Castor
Paul Sippel	R. H. Stubblefield
Burrell Weber	Claude Hamel

This committee's activities have been divided this year between a cooperative effort to complete construction of the airport and an effort to secure additional airlines.

**Airport.** This committee has worked closely in cooperation with the city of Shreveport in an effort to bring about the needed improvements at the airport. The contract, which was let a little over a year ago, has progressed slowly throughout the year, the reason for the delay being the WPA and not the city of Shreveport. The project, as initially instigated, is now approximately 85 per cent complete and, barring future delays, should be finished in about 90 days at which time Shreveport will have one of the better airports in this area.

**Kansas City-Shreveport-New Orleans Airline.** More than a year ago, the Shreveport Chamber, together with other organizations and agencies, appeared before the Civil Aeronautics Board in the interest of an airline from Kansas City through Shreveport to New Orleans. This application pended until July of this year at which time an adverse decision was rendered by the Board and the application denied.

**Dallas-Shreveport-New Orleans Airline.** Several airlines in July made application for an air route through Shreveport from Dallas to New Orleans and the Chamber prepared voluminous briefs and sent representation to Washington to appear before the Board in the interest of this application. This application is now pending and in view of the present crisis a decision may not be rendered until after the war.

**Tulsa-New Orleans Airline.** The Chamber has been working for sometime in an effort to revive an application for an airline from Tulsa through Shreveport to New Orleans, but due to the decision of the Civil Aero-



nautics Board not to consider any additional line during the present emergency, this effort will probably be dropped for the present time.

**Feeder Lines.** A feeder line connecting Shreveport and other air centers with the smaller communities throughout the southwest, has had the support of the Chamber, but this, too, will likely be dropped until after the emergency.

**Weather Service.** Through the efforts of this committee, in conjunction with the city, 24 hour weather service was made available at the airport early in the year and this will prove of material assistance to aviation in this section.

### BUS TERMINAL COMMITTEE

Lloyd Leeper, *Chairman*

Douglas Attaway, Jr.	W. C. Marshall
M. O. Carter	C. D. Newstadt
E. Allen Gillispie	D. V. Trickett
J. E. Goode	G. R. Whitmeyer
Chas. A. Hazen	C. M. Zaenglein
Henry A. Kirsch	

This committee had as its purpose the securing for Shreveport of new bus terminal facilities which were urgently needed as the city and this transportation agency has outgrown the old terminal.

Several meetings were held during the year with representatives of the bus interests and the city officials in an attempt to iron out difficulties that had prevented the construction of a new terminal that was to have been located on Travis Street. Progress was made in these conferences but before all the difficulties could be overcome the scarcity of certain types of building material controlled by priorities made new construction almost impossible and it was decided by the transportation agency to remodel an existing structure which was done, giving this city the present modern terminal on the corner of Spring and Fannin Streets.

This committee, having discharged its duties, was discharged by the Board with thanks.

### CANTONMENT

E. A. Frost	S. B. Hicks
C. M. Dickson	B. A. Hardey
A. G. Hammett	D. W. Harris
Val H. Murrell	J. E. Smitherman
D. A. Attaway	Frank Hemenway, Jr.

John D. Ewing	L. M. Moffitt
W. C. Woolf	N. P. Heath
W. B. Jacobs	R. H. Hargrove
Justin R. Querbes	W. H. Hodges, Jr.
R. Z. Biedenbarn	Sam S. Caldwell

The Shreveport Chamber made an extensive effort in the early spring to bring to the immediate Shreveport area a cantonment or Army camp. Much work was done, all details ironed out, and a site submitted to the Army which, after examination, proved to be of excellent quality.

In the course of this effort the Chamber outlined a site, had an ownership map prepared, presented all the necessary papers to Army officials in both the Corps area and in Washington, had the site inspected by a group of Army investigators who, according to available information, reported upon it favorably. The whole project advanced most satisfactorily until events over which no one in Shreveport or Caddo Parish could possibly have any control, forestalled any further possibility of the camp being located at the point and as it now appears, the project has fallen through.

### CIVIC CLINIC

Frank W. Middleton, *Chairman of Panel*

Dr. Pierce Cline, *Chairman,*

Education Committee

Dr. W. H. Browning, *Chairman,*

Health and Sanitation Committee

O. D. Harrison, *Chairman,*

Civic and Municipal Committee

I. F. Betts, *President,*

Shreveport Beautification Foundation, Inc.

J. B. Harris, *Chairman,* Safety Committee

M. V. Cousins, *Chairman*

Recreation Committee

Inaugurating quarterly membership meeting for the Chamber, the Civic and Municipal Department, composed of the committees and chairmen named above, held a panel discussion of their activities on Tuesday evening, October 14, in the Crystal Ball Room of the Washington-Youree Hotel.

An interested audience heard and participated in the discussion of the activities of each of these committees and their plans for the future.

## CIVIC AND MUNICIPAL

O. D. Harrison, *Chairman*

F. C. Brinkmann, Jr., *Vice Chairman*

J. C. Atkins	Mrs. J. W. Norton
Ralph W. Baucum	Aubrey M. Pyburn
J. B. Ferchaud	Dewey Somdal
E. F. Graham	George E. Dutton
C. O. Holland	A. L. Pollard
J. O. Lambert	E. M. Freeman
L. A. Mailhes	L. H. Andrews
T. S. Neal	E. C. Hamilton
R. F. Scott	F. J. Zuzak
Selden Senter	

**River Front:** Continued to work diligently, in close cooperation with proper city officials, for the improvement and beautification of the city batture, or area known as the river front.

Contract let by city to construction company to pump sand over the accumulation of debris there continued throughout this year, with a definite improvement in the appearance of the area.

Orders were issued by city officials to the persons living on the batture to move to more suitable quarters, with the result that very few families now use this as a residence.

**City Plan:** Close cooperation and interest has existed throughout the year with the members of this committee and the personnel of the City Planning Commission, appointed last year through efforts and citizen interest aroused. Reports from time to time have been given by that body, showing that a few major problems are being considered first in the traffic arteries and street lay-outs, including control of sub-division streets outside the city limits, leading to a complete city plan as soon as feasible and practical to be followed through. Planning for post war expenditures and developments feature the trend of thinking and study.

**Civic Clinic:** Committee participated in civic clinic held on October 14, to which entire Chamber membership was invited.

## CONVENTIONS COMMITTEE

Dolph Frantz, *Chairman*

J. C. Atkins	P. A. Howell
Mrs. Julia White Dyer	Claude Kinnebrew
Abie C. Goldberg	L. H. Marioneaux
Dr. L. W. Gorton	J. T. Monsour
C. B. Grayson	R. H. Nelson
Judge J. M. Grimmet	L. H. Snow
C. A. Hazen	L. E. Throgmorton
A. G. Hammett	Jack Tullos
J. T. Harris	Herbert O. Wilson

**Conventions Here in 1941:** The Conventions Committee, with the aid of various professional and trade organization members, was instrumental in bringing to Shreveport twenty-eight conventions, with 17,925 delegates. Based on the national average of conventions expenditures, these delegates left over \$300,000.00 with Shreveport's business institutions.

**Conventions Secured for 1942:** To date twenty conventions have been secured for Shreveport for 1942. The committee has extended invitations to many others, and feels sure that a large number of them will select Shreveport as their convention city.

**Soldier Convoy Trips:** The Convention Committee initiated the first move to arrange for week-end army convoy trips to the city, and worked with other local organizations in the arrangement of entertainment for the hundreds of thousands of soldiers brought to the community on these trips.

**East Texas Chamber of Commerce Convention:** One of the largest conventions to come to Shreveport, the East Texas Chamber of Commerce Convention, was secured for our community for 1942 through the efforts of the Convention Committee, ably assisted by other of our members. Shreveport made its first invitation to this great regional organization in Marshall last year and then withdrew in favor of Corsicana just before balloting started. Shreveport was chosen at the 1941 session of the convention in Corsicana, where approximately fifty members of the local Chamber were on hand to do their part in securing the meeting.

In addition to choosing Shreveport as its next convention city, the board of directors of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce unanimously voted to include Caddo Parish, Louisiana, in the official boundaries of the region served by the organization.

The Conventions Committee has already begun plans for entertainment of the Convention, which will meet April 19, 20, and 21, 1942.

**Tri-State Singing Convention:** Heretofore the organization has been operated under the influence and guidance of its then president. However, since this person's influence is no longer available it was thought by those interested parties that a permanent organization with a Board of Directors, constitution, and

by-laws should be formulated. The plan for this organization has been approved and is now in the process of development.

**L. S. U.-Arkansas Football Game:** Recognizing the importance of attempting to resume the annual L. S. U.-Arkansas football game at the Louisiana State Fair, because of the number of persons it drew to the community, a special sub-committee was appointed to work with the athletic departments of the respective schools and the Louisiana State Fair Association to this end. The committee realizes that this is a long-range project, but believes with hard work it can be accomplished.

**School Bodies Invited:** The Conventions Committee extended a personal invitation to the student body of Louisiana Tech and Louisiana Normal to make a special trip to Shreveport for the annual football game between the two schools at the Louisiana State Fair. The invitations were accepted and the committee conducted a parade upon the arrival of the special trains. Over 3,000 students came on the trip and spent the day in Shreveport and at the Fair.

#### DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Dr. A. M. Shaw, *Chairman*

E. E. Clarke	Jack Tullos
Nat P. Heath	Howell Flournoy
Frank Key	I. N. Houston
W. J. MacIntyre	Waldo Moore
Louis Seibert	E. O. McRae
Henry Weisman	H. T. Wadley
C. H. Wright	Grady Williamson

During the first 10 months of 1941 there were no defense organizations in Shreveport. Accordingly, all matters pertaining to defense cleared through the Chamber of Commerce. It is impossible to estimate the time required on the part of the staff and the various committeemen to render these services, for this was another instance where the Chamber of Commerce arose to meet an emergency thrust upon our community as a result of our national defense and armament program. It would require too much space to list all of the activities in this direction, but a few of them will be enumerated as an illustration of what the Chamber did in this respect. **These activities pertain only to this one special committee. Every major committee had some activities in the defense program.**

**Housing.** With the opening of the Army camps in central Louisiana there appeared a need for housing for Army officers and the Chamber capitalized on this opportunity to place in the hands of those officers a list of the residences available in the city of Shreveport. As a result of this effort, hundreds of those families moved into Shreveport, thus aiding in the solving of the housing problem confronting the officers of those camps, at the same time increasing the payroll of the community

**Cooperative Defense Council.** The National Defense Committee has kept alive throughout the year the need for coordinated activity during the national emergency. Every phase of such an emergency has been discussed from time to time and upon creating of the National Defense Council by the city and parish in keeping with the national plan, it was the Chamber committee that initiated the move to coordinate these agencies so that more effective work could be done.

**National Defense.** The National Defense Committee has rendered a most valuable service during the year, keeping in constant touch with federal, state and city officials in the preservation of life and property, care of soldiers and defense workers, cooperating with city and parish councils in setting up a permanent organization to handle defense activities.

**Aluminum Drive.** The Chamber aided in the aluminum drive and aided in disposing of the aluminum after it had been collected.

**Maneuvers.** The Chamber compiled a complete listing of all the warehouse space available and made it accessible to U. S. Army during the recent maneuvers and as a result of this survey simplified the problem of the Army at that time. In many other ways it assisted Army officials in the solution of their problems by serving as an information bureau, in the purchase of materials, and through this medium has likewise aided Shreveport enterprises.

**Housing Bureau.** Chamber committees conferred with the city council, real estate board, federal housing authority, and others in connection with the setting up of a housing bureau which was ultimately done in November cooperatively by the city of Shreveport and Caddo Parish, thus meeting a community and national wartime program need.



## EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Pierce Cline, *Chairman*

E. P. Farmer	B. Segall
Grover C. Koffman	Philip Werlein
Mrs. J. W. Norton	R. M. Hood
George Meadows	D. E. Walker
J. H. Pabody	

**Survey:** The work of the Educational Committee for the year 1941 has been in the nature of a survey of educational forces and facilities in the community. This survey has disclosed the interesting fact that with a rapidly increasing population the school population of Shreveport is actually declining. The prospect and presence of war has emphasized the importance of technical and commercial education, as reflected in large enrollments in business schools and a twenty-four hour per day program in the Shreveport Trade School.

**Visits:** Visits have been made to training institutions for negroes, and both the quality and extent of training in these institutions deserves high commendation.

**Taxes:** It is to be noted that in public education the tax rates in Shreveport have been reduced 1.35 mills over this period a year ago.

**Physical Education:** The greatest need now existing seems to be for better facilities for physical education. The Civil Aeronautics Authority through Centenary College has had a very successful pilot training program, more than three hundred and fifty pilots having had training during the past two years on this program.

## FIRE PREVENTION COMMITTEE

S. J. Flores, *Chairman*

J. H. Pabody, *Vice-Chairman*

F. G. Camus	McIntyre Prescott
F. E. Hamiter	J. M. Smith
Tom Hearn	L. R. Williams
Victor P. Maynard	E. G. Winkler
Edwin A. Moore	J. T. Wurzbach
Capt. E. J. Norred	W. C. Yancey

**Broadmoor Fire Station:** The intensive efforts of this committee toward the securing of a fire station in the Broadmoor section of the city were rewarded this year by the purchase of a site for this purpose on the corner of Albany and Youree Drive at a cost of \$1,500.00. \$10,000.00 has been set aside for the erection of the station. Construction is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1942.

**Fire Prevention Week:** Fire Prevention Week was observed October 5-11, and this committee, with the cooperation of the Junior Chamber of Commerce pursued this activity with more diligence than in any recent year. Highlights of the program included educational programs and demonstrations at the public grade and high schools, a fire fighting demonstration on the City Hall, a parade, stencils on the street corners and the inauguration of a new system of phoning the fire station for free inspection of homes. The newspapers, radio stations, civic clubs, churches, theatres, banks, trolley company and retail business institutions cooperated to the fullest extent.

**1940 Honor Award:** The City of Shreveport was awarded a certificate of honorable mention for the 1940 activities of the committee during Fire Prevention Week. Shreveport was twelfth in the 1940 national inter-chamber fire prevention contest.

**Fire Defense Program:** A special fire defense program was held on Friday, September 5th, at which time Mr. Torrence F. Cunnien of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Executive Assistant for Insurance Waste, conducted an open forum lecture and met with the Fire Prevention Committee of the Chamber giving detailed information on ways and means of promoting fire prevention work.

**Clean-Up, Paint-Up Campaign:** The Fire Prevention Committee cooperated with the Junior Chamber of Commerce in its annual spring Clean-up, Fix-Up, Paint-Up Campaign by urging the public to eliminate fire hazards in their homes, garages and places of business by cleaning up. Particular emphasis was given to the proper cleaning and oiling of attic fans.

**Christmas Tree Tags:** The committee, with the cooperation of the local fire department, distributed 5,000 tags to retailers and wholesalers of Christmas trees, which were tied to each tree sold. The tags gave instructions on how to avoid fire hazards in decorating for Christmas.

**Educational Programs:** A special effort was made during the year to educate children in regard to fire prevention with lectures, picture shows and periodic bulletins at the public grade and high schools in the community.

## FOOD INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

Willis W. Newcomb, *Chairman*  
Hubert M. Brown, *Vice-Chairman*  
Philip Giglio                      Louis Levy  
W. R. Johnson                      Mrs. Walter Monzingo  
A. B. Jones                          Walter Roberts

**Food Stamp Plan:** The Food Industry Committee was the motivating and coordinating force behind the installation and operation of the Food Stamp Plan in Caddo Parish. The program enabled eligible relief recipients to receive foodstuffs in exchange for stamps issued by the federal department of agriculture through the food marketing administration. In this way relief families were enabled to select a greater variety of foods, providing better nutritional balances. Through this program hundreds of thousands of dollars were released in the channel of the retail grocer.

**Newspaper and Radio Publicity:** Press releases on the Food Stamp Plan, its operation, types of commodities available with stamps, promotion of the sale of surplus agricultural products were sent to all newspapers in Caddo Parish throughout the year.

A number of radio programs and numerous spot announcements were sponsored by the committee in the interest of getting the public to purchase surplus commodities. Of particular interest was the promotion of the sale of fresh peaches.

## GOODWILL TOURS

Charles M. Evans, *Chairman*  
J. C. Atkins                      Sherwood Loe  
Fred Beseler                      Frank W. Middleton  
Jerry Bozeman                      Lester Moore  
J. H. Davis                          George Sexton  
M. W. Drake                          Harry Sloan  
C. B. Grayson                      E. C. Thompson  
Joe H. Langhammer

**South Louisiana:** One hundred and two goodwill trippers boarded an all Pullman, air conditioned, special train on the morning of May 13 for an all Louisiana Goodwill Tour, the outstanding feature of which was a special dinner given by the Shreveport delegation in Baton Rouge for Governor Sam H. Jones and his cabinet. The purpose of the tour was to create goodwill throughout the state and to keep Shreveport before the present administration. The itinerary was as follows: Mansfield, Zwolle, Many, Leesville, De Ridder, Lake Charles, Jennings, Crowley,

Rayne, Lafayette, New Iberia, Opelousas, Baton Rouge, Alexandria and Natchitoches, Louisiana.

The goodwill party was greeted in each community by city officials, business leaders, high school bands and Chamber of Commerce leaders and officials.

The first overnight stop was in Crowley where a special banquet and entertainment program was held.

The great portion of the last day was spent visiting the Army camps in and around Alexandria, and the group returned to Shreveport late in the evening on May 15.

An eighteen piece band accompanied the goodwill trippers and special musical entertainment was under the leadership of J. H. (Jimmie) Davis. Speakers for the Shreveport group were: Mayor Sam S. Caldwell, George Sexton, Jr., E. C. Thompson, Frank Betts, J. B. Shores, Dr. A. M. Shaw and W. J. MacIntyre.

**Northwest Louisiana:** A one day goodwill tour of Northwest Louisiana was made on Wednesday, June 4, by approximately 40 Shreveporters in a special air conditioned bus and several private automobiles.

The itinerary was as follows: Minden, Homer, Haynesville, Spring Hill, Cotton Valley, Plain Dealing, and Benton.

At Haynesville the delegates were entertained by the Haynesville Lions Club for lunch. Entertainment for the tour was furnished by J. H. (Jimmie) Davis and his band which was received enthusiastically at every stop en route.

## GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS SERVICE

As the emergency increased and as new regulations were developed in Washington to cope with this emergency, it became increasingly apparent that local business institutions needed some assistance in their efforts to analyze and comply with those regulations. As a result of this study the Chamber, in October, created a department that has for its prime purpose the studying and analyzing of priority regulations, allocations, the wage-hour law, Regulation W controlling installment credit, the new Revenue Act and its effect on business, and all of the wartime regulations that will be created by virtue of executive order, and make this information available to our membership.

This service has been increasingly popular and is utilized more and more by the membership as they become increasingly affected by these regulations.

To acquaint the membership and business institutions of the area with some of these regulations, public meetings have been held to which authorities on the subject have been invited and open forum meetings sponsored, and in that way questions answered. The people have become acquainted with many of the effects these regulations would have upon their enterprises. Regulations are coming so rapidly that it becomes increasingly difficult to keep abreast of these conditions, but the Chamber is making every effort to render this assistance to its membership.

**Wage and Hour Law.** A clinic was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce in the Washington-Youree Hotel, Monday night, November 24, 1941, which was attended by approximately 275 representatives of business interests in Shreveport and surrounding territory who had opportunity to have their questions answered by officials of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. Many members have made telephone requests and visits to the Chamber of Commerce and have been furnished with the required information.

**Taxes.** The Tax Department keeps abreast of all developments in the tax field and maintains an up-to-date service on taxes. The department has been instrumental in furnishing information to members on many phases of the Revenue Act of 1941 and is prepared to furnish information on any phase of the new law as it affects members' tax liability.

**Priorities.** Several hundred items are on what is known as the critical list and the securing of these items is governed by hundreds of rulings and regulations issued by the priority section of the Office of Production Management. This department has, and maintains, an up-to-date service on all orders and instructions as issued and is prepared to furnish upon short notice the purpose and interpretation of any order. The department has had hundreds of calls and visits from all types of business concerns in Shreveport and vicinity. Proper forms for filing for preference ratings are maintained and furnished upon request.

**Installment Credit.** A clinic meeting was held on October 6th for the purpose of dis-

cussing and, in open forum manner, analyzing Regulation W controlling installment credits. Reserve Bank officials were present to answer questions and over 400 persons from Shreveport and adjacent area took part in the forum. The Chamber maintains up-to-date information with reference to instructions on Consumer Credit and is equipped to furnish copies of the regulations and copies of registration statements upon request.

**Price Control.** A strenuous price control bill is now being enacted by Congress and in the very near future we may expect many orders with reference to the price that practically all types of goods may be sold. This department of the Chamber stands ready to furnish you the extensive changes that loom through the enactment of this law.

**Miscellaneous.** Many and varied are the orders and rulings of the government under wartime measures. This department keeps abreast of such orders and rulings and is ready at all times to keep the membership posted on any that will affect its interest.

**Building Ordinance.** The Chamber, in connection with the Shreveport Contractors Association and local Architects Association, has initiated a move to bring about the correction of the building ordinances in Shreveport so as to reduce, if possible, construction costs, but above all insure ordinances of the proper type.

The Commissioner of Utilities of the city is most cooperative in this effort and is approaching it from the angle of developing the best possible ordinance in keeping with the experiences of other cities and to this end is considering the employing of a mechanical engineer with experience in this field of endeavor to draft the proper ordinance. It is the expressed opinion of many contractors that the proper revision of all the ordinances affecting building in Shreveport would reduce the cost of construction materially over the present basis without in any degree affecting the value of the building itself.

#### GOVERNMENT RELATIONS AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

Claude Kinnebrew, *Chairman*

J. W. Baker

Tony Titone

C. L. Brooke

R. G. Chandler

J. B. Hussey

Dr. O. C. Rigby

W. E. Nesom

M. J. Lasseigne

W. E. McKee

Aubrey M. Pyburn

Dr. W. H. Browning

Glenn Chessman



**Budgetary Law:** The Committee pledged its efforts to see that proper Budgetary Legislation be brought before the next session of the State Legislature and to urge its enactment. A planned program looking to the accomplishment of this aim will be carried through during the next four months.

**Economy in Government:** After mature study and recommendation of the Committee, the Chamber went on record favoring strictest economy in non-defense expenditures of the Federal Government, which could, according to estimates, mean approximate savings of two billion dollars for defense purposes each year without impairing needed civilian service of the government. Such savings may be made from General Government, Public Works, Work Relief, etc.

**City of Shreveport Budget:** The Committee received copies of the city budget for the year 1941-1942 and are making a careful study and analysis of income and expenditures in an effort to be of assistance to the council in its endeavor to closely align expenditures to income.

**Taxes:** The Committee made a careful study and analysis of the 1941 revenue act, *opposing the compulsory joint return of Husband and Wife*, and also the section that requires an excess profits tax on invested capital basis of a corporation rather than average earning basis, or invested capital at the option of taxpayer. Both the compulsory joint return basis of filing a return by husband and wife and excess profits tax on invested capital were defeated, before the revenue act became a law.

**School Tax:** The Chamber opposed a proposed increase in school taxes two years ago, which had for its purpose the construction of a new school building in Werner Park. The Chamber claimed at that time that the building could be constructed without additional tax. The Chamber's position has been vindicated—the school has been built—and school taxes have not been increased but reduced.

#### HEALTH AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

Dr. W. H. Browning, *Chairman*  
Dr. Paul Abramson, *Vice-President*

Dr. S. C. Barrow	Dr. A. A. Garrison
George Freeman	Dr. Curtis W. Williams
Dr. J. A. Hendrick, Jr.	

Dr. W. S. Kerlin  
Dr. George Wolfe  
Dr. Charles R. Gowen  
Dr. W. J. Sandidge  
W. A. Peacock  
J. H. MacBeth

Dr. L. W. Gorton  
J. E. King  
H. T. Wadley  
L. H. Andrews  
Henry Weiche

Plans made to hold a series of public health meetings, with J. H. MacBeth appointed chairman of Program Committee, assisted by J. E. King, George Freeman, Dr. Paul Abramson, and Dr. W. J. Sandidge.

Four meetings were held, and an additional two for negroes, as follows:

**"Nutrition"**—speaker Miss Margaret Moore, Supervisor, Nutrition Service, Health Department of the State of Louisiana, on Monday evening, June 2, at the State Exhibit Building.

A second meeting for negroes was held in the negro high school on Monday afternoon, June 2, with an attendance of 175.

**"Control of Malaria"**—speaker Robert L. Crowell, entomologist, on Monday evening, August 11, State Exhibit Building.

Address given on Tuesday evening following to negroes in their high school building.

**"Army Health"**—speaker Colonel Paul W. Gibson, Surgeon, Second Army, U. S. A., held Thursday evening, October 9, in the chapel of Centenary College. Colored lantern slides of weeds and wild flowers causing hay fever and skin diseases were shown by Dr. W. H. Browning.

Two thousand copies of this talk were printed by the Caddo Council of Social Agencies, and distributed.

**"Contagious Diseases for Children,"** including their prevention was the subject of a panel discussion held at the Cedar Grove Commercial Club Monday evening, December 8, with Dr. T. E. Strain, Dr. Clarence Webb and Dr. W. B. Worley, pediatricians, forming the panel and Dr. Paul Abramson, acting as quiz-master. Other community clubs will be visited later with Dr. George Wolfe and Dr. R. T. Lucas participating in the discussion. The necessary vitamins and diet for children formed an interesting part of this discussion.

**Civic Clinic:** Chairman of this committee participated in the Civic Clinic held on October 14.

**Health Contest:** Endorsed and participated

in the Health Contest conducted annually by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

**Sewerage System:** Made an intensive study of the sewerage facilities of Shreveport, in cooperation with proper city officials.

**Folder:** A folder depicting Shreveport as the "Medical Center of the Central South," is in the course of preparation by this committee and will be available in the near future.

## HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

R. T. Andress, *Chairman*

M. G. Stewart, *Vice-Chairman*

C. R. Bates	Lane Mitchell
D. C. Bush	B. F. O'Neal
L. F. Clawson	R. W. Peterson
T. D. Connell, Jr.	Aubry M. Pyburn
Howard Crumley	W. N. Thompson
Geo. E. Dutton	F. F. Webb, Jr.
U. S. Goodman	A. H. Weyland
Ed. R. Loe	

### \$8,000,000 Highway Program Agreed to by Louisiana Highway Department

Highway funds to the extent of \$3,234,938.00 have been allotted to highway construction program in the immediate vicinity of Shreveport and an additional \$5,000,000 has been programmed. This announcement by the Department of Highways results from persistent and continuous effort on the part of the Highway Committee in cooperation with other agencies over a period of two years. Two million dollars (\$2,000,000) of this sum is to be expended in Caddo Parish alone.

This success on the part of the Highway Committee has not been an easy one. Many meetings, hours of planning, joint sessions with representatives of the Police Jury and the City, conferences with the Highway Commission, conferences with the Bureau of Public Roads, and persistent and continuous effort all along the line has brought about this success. The program in detail is as follows:

**Contract or Programmed Work for 1941 Highway No. 8—Shreveport North.** Highway No. 8 and 71 from Shreveport north, a distance of 6.76 miles, contract has been let, work under way, and is about completed, \$588,980.22. Highway No. 8 and 71 through Agurs, a distance of 1.4 miles, programmed and to be let as soon as right-of-way is secured, \$244,600.

**Highway No. 171 South.** Contract for \$161,641.00 for an overpass at Keithville was awarded on November 5, and the work is under way and should be completed sometime during 1942.

**Highway No. 71 North.** From Shreveport to Gilliam, a resurfacing, maintenance job, \$59,058.72, work under way.

**Highway No. 38 to Logansport.** Graded drainage work under way, to be topped in 1942. When completed, at a total cost of \$150,462.64, thus making an all surfaced highway to Logansport and East Texas over this route.

**Highway No. 80 West.** Retopping and boadening of the shoulders, contract let, total of \$103,056.40. This road must ultimately be reconstructed.

**Highway No. 171 South.** From Shreveport to DeSoto parish line, \$100,627.00, resurfacing portion of this work about completed, construction of the shoulders will be by the maintenance force of the Highway Department.

**Highway No. 20 South.** The reconstruction and resurfacing of 15.3 miles to the Red River parish line, \$121,608.15.

**Other Projects.** The above, together with several smaller projects (some of which have been completed) including \$228,000 project on the Rodessa-Ida road, and a \$948.65 project on Highway No. 71 near Dixie, and \$20,000 from Gilliam to Scott Slough, \$7,100 on Wallace Lake bridge (completed), covers those projects for which funds have been definitely allocated and a portion of which have been contracted.

### Programmed Work for 1942

**Highway No. 71 North.** In addition to the foregoing work, the fiscal year 1942-43 provides for the construction of Highway No. 71 from the point of intersection with Highway No. 80 north of 12.16 miles to Dixie, at an estimated cost of \$480,000.

**Highway No. 80 East.** From Bossier City to Filmore, four lane traffic, to accommodate shell loading plant, 12.4 miles, \$850,000, and several other lesser projects, constitute this phase of the program.

### Important Projects Not Touching Shreveport

In addition to these projects that are directly in contact with Shreveport, there are many

highway developments in which Shreveport is greatly concerned and on which the Highway Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have been working during the past year. Some of these have netted definite and conclusively satisfactory results.

**Cotton Valley Road.** The surfacing of the Cotton Valley Road from its point of intersection with U. S. No. 80 north to Cotton Valley has been a greatly needed project for a number of years and the committee is gratified that this was done at a cost of \$152,723.02.

**Homer-Junction City.** Highway No. 115 from Homer to Junction City is a connecting link in a transcontinental highway and the only unpaved portion of such a highway, and is, therefore, vitally important to Shreveport. The Highway Committee is happy to report that it has been instrumental in bringing about an improvement on this section of the road and approximately 60 per cent of it is now being paved. It is the hope of the committee that this job can be completed in 1942. This road is very important for through traffic as well as local trade territory.

**Highway No. 70.** Effort is also being made by the Chamber to bring about the construction of Highway No. 70 from Haynesville through Sarepta through Plain Dealing, so as to give another road into that section of the state and thus minimize the amount of traffic necessary on No. 80 east during the period of this emergency. Some definite progress has been made in this effort.

**Minden Shell Loading Access Road.** The committee has also been active with respect to an access road to the south side of the Minden shell loading plant keeping contact with Doyline and other cities and definite progress has been made in this direction. Apparently, on paper at least, the program as adopted will solve the problem.

**Caddo TNT Plant Road.** The Highway Committee is now active in its efforts to secure a direct road from Shreveport to the TNT plant recently announced for Karnak, Texas, and despite the fact that this offers a complicated problem of working with two State Highway Commissions (Texas and Louisiana) it is hoped the problem can be solved in the very near future.

**Northwest Louisiana Highway Association.** The Chamber, approximately 18 months

ago, created the Northwest Louisiana Highway Association and has since that time been a motivating power behind the organization's effort. As a result of the organization's effort to stimulate interest in the various parishes within its district for highway construction work, it was recently announced by the Highway Commission that more than \$8,000,000 has been programmed for the area during the next biennium. This is definitely within Shreveport's trade area and the results are traceable largely to the activities of the organization.

**Meetings in Other States.** The Highway Committee has likewise been active in adjacent states, having attended highway conferences in Camden, Arkansas, and East Texas in the interest of the road construction program that will affect advantageously the trade area of the city of Shreveport.

### NEW INDUSTRIES

Between \$55,000,000 and \$75,000,000 have been expended or programmed for the construction of new industries within the Shreveport primary trade area as a direct result of the Chamber's effort. In these efforts, of course, the Chamber was aided by our representation in Washington, but it was the motivating power behind the whole movement and is accordingly proud to report these accomplishments. In addition to these expenditures in the primary trade area of Shreveport, there has been an additional \$125,000,000 expended on industries within the secondary trade area of Shreveport. We refer to the big expenditures made on the shell loading and depot at Texarkana, the ammonia plant at El Dorado, and the Army cantonment at Leesville.

**Louisiana Ordnance Plant.** The shell loading plant 14 miles east of Shreveport is a direct outgrowth of the Chamber's effort over a period of 12 months. The \$30,000,000 to be expended there and the 10,000 persons who will be employed, may be directly accredited to the initiative and persistence of the Shreveport Chamber. Our congressmen and senators aided materially in this effort as did other agencies, but it was the Chamber that compiled the data, coordinated these efforts, and initiated the move. Water surveys were made under its direction (financed by Caddo and Bossier parishes) and the plant site was submitted by our organization. All data necessary to the Ordnance's decision was



either directly or indirectly presented by the Chamber.

**TNT Plant on Caddo Lake.** The munitions factory that will cost between \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000 recently announced for Caddo Lake (about 20 miles from Shreveport) is a direct outgrowth of the Chamber's effort in this direction over a period of 18 months. The Chamber filed its original data petitioning a plant for Caddo Lake in July of 1940 and has since that time kept constantly before the Ordnance Department the assets of this location. The original brief has been supplemented by literally volumes of data. The Chamber management has made numerous trips to Washington in the interest of this project and is happy to report that the project is now a reality. The construction of this project will give employment to about 8,000 people.

Other organizations and individuals, especially the Marshall Chamber of Commerce, aided materially in this effort and are entitled to a just share of the credit for its location.

The Shreveport organization originally submitted a site on the east end of the lake, but the Ordnance, upon investigation, found the center of the lake adjacent to its largest and deepest portions, to be the best location for the plant. This conclusion was based on many engineering factors needless to mention in this report. Since that time Shreveport has supported this location.

#### **Basic Resources Kept Before Officials.**

There is no ammonia, methanol, or formaldehyde plant as yet located immediately adjacent to Shreveport, the closest being El Dorado, Arkansas, but inasmuch as the Shreveport Chamber has expended great sums of money during the past 18 months compiling data and presenting same to the various Ordnance and OPM officials in the interest of ammonia, formaldehyde and methanol possibilities in northwest Louisiana, it is timely that you be acquainted with this fact. Shreveport has been given credit by officials in Washington, both in the OPM, Ordnance and the National Congress, with compiling the most complete data available on such resources and is, therefore, partially at least responsible for the location of these ammonia plants in south Arkansas and north Louisiana. The possibilities of the Ark-La-Tex for such industries was first presented by our

Chamber and on the basis of this effort the Ordnance first decided to locate plants of this nature in the area. It was the contracting operating companies that ultimately influenced specific locations. The Chamber is still pursuing this work.

**Other Defense Activities.** There are many other defense industries, potentially possible, for northwest Louisiana on which volumes of data have been filed by the Shreveport Chamber with the proper officials in Washington. Inasmuch as some of these projects are now pending, with the possibility of being located in Shreveport, we cannot call them by name. However, as it now appears, at least one and maybe two of these will be located in the immediate vicinity of the city within the next few months.

**Alfalfa Dehydration Plant.** Nineteen forty-one saw the first alfalfa dehydration plant constructed in north Louisiana, the opening of the Morameal Milling Company at Elm Grove. The Chamber, through its various departments, aided the management of that plant in compiling information leading up to the decision to locate in the valley (see Agriculture.)

**Stockyards.** Although the Chamber of Commerce is prohibited through its policies of endorsing any stock issues, it has been interested for sometime in the development of a stockyard in Shreveport. More than 18 months ago it initiated an investigation in this direction and out of this investigation ultimately emerged the present company that has a stockyard. Though the Chamber of Commerce as an organization could take no part in creating a company of this type, it has given it its moral support in every way possible and is now working to insure its success.

**Metallurgical Plant.** The Shreveport Metallurgical Corporation, a small enterprise, is of significance and importance to Shreveport in that it represents a new type of industry in this area, even though that industry be small. It is financed by the Defense Plant Corporation at the cost of \$125,000 and manufactures a product vital to the national war-time program.

**Iron Ore Development.** For a great many years the Shreveport Chamber has been interested in the iron ore development program in East Texas and has watched most closely its possible advancement. Attention is there-

# SHREVEPORT...Hub

Over \$300,000,000 Being  
Spent In Ark-La-Tex Area

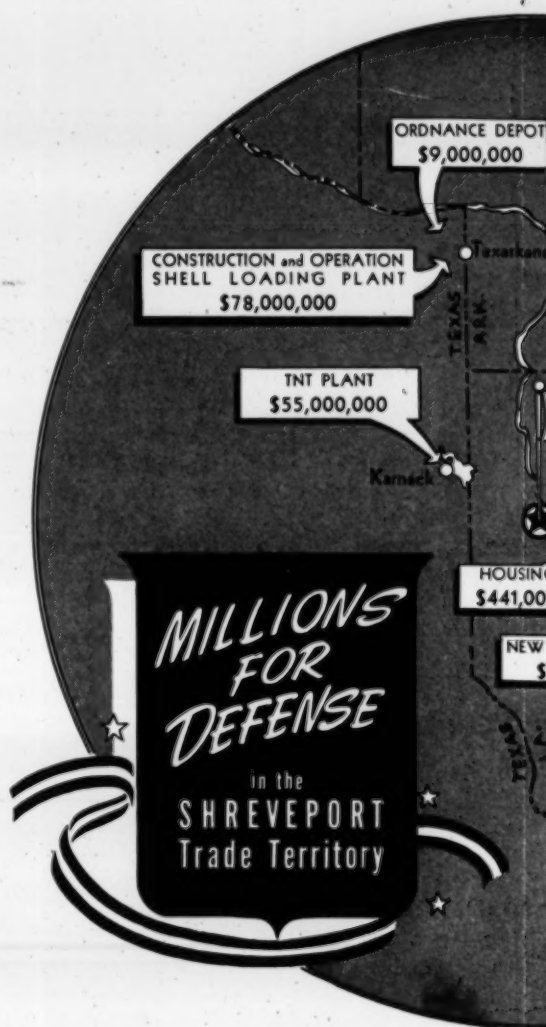
★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Shreveport, as the map discloses, is truly the pivot around which is centered vast expenditures already under way or contracted. Other projects are to be announced that will increase this sum materially before the program is completed.

The Shreveport Chamber of Commerce, the strongest business and professional organization within the Ark-La-Tex area, has (as representative of the major city within the area) played the principal role in this whole development program. Vast volumes of information and data have been filed on the resources of the Ark-La-Tex area. This information has been placed in the hands of congressional and senatorial representatives who have utilized it effectively. This information has supplemented and augmented information furnished by other organizations and institutions and all, in a collective way, have built the story of the Ark-La-Tex. The results speak for themselves.

In several of these projects the Shreveport Chamber was the prime, motivating power behind this acquisition, whereas in other instances the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce has played the cooperative role. In a few instances it has had no direct part except that of compiling information of value to the whole area, but in every instance it has shown an active interest, for after all, the welfare of Shreveport is de-

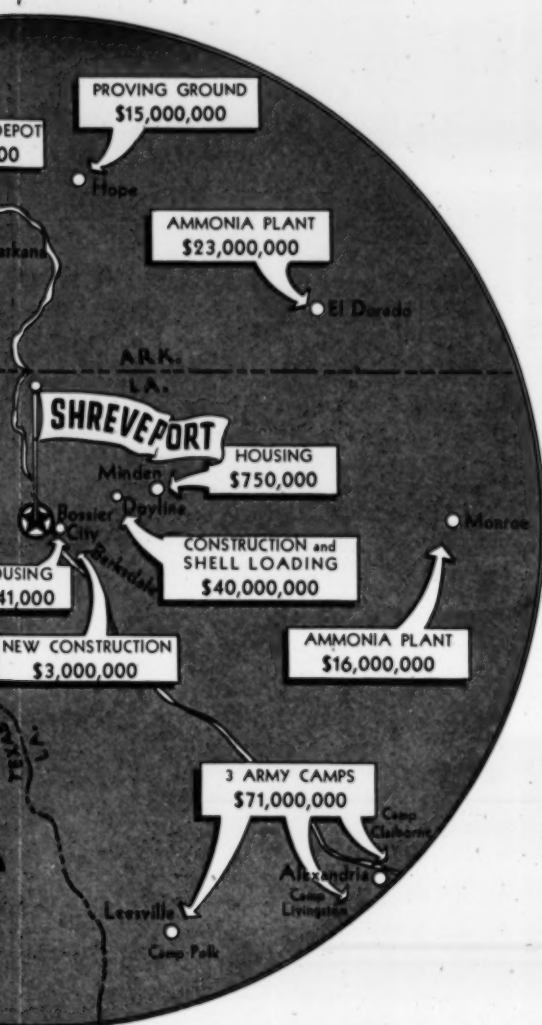
*Things Don't*



*It's Action Tha*

# of Defense Activities

*Just Happen*



*at Gets Results*

Diversified Projects Including Industries, Cantonments, Airport Improvements, Depots, Proving Grounds, Housing

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

pendent upon its trade area, of which each of these enterprises has become a part. It has played the principal role, however, in building the whole complete story of the Ark-La-Tex, in presenting the facts that have influenced opinion and out of this composite of information, placed before the officials in Washington, has come the decision to make this a defense area.

The Shreveport Chamber has effectively served as the coordinating agency. It has gotten representatives from the various states in the Ark-La-Tex to cooperate on projects of interest to the area as a whole. It has supplied information and data.

The Chamber of Commerce in this effort has been aided by, and in turn given assistance to, senators and congressmen from the states of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, Chambers of Commerce in other cities within the Ark-La-Tex area, for its officials recognize as did Mason Knox that:

But it is not the individual,  
Or the army as a whole,  
But the everlasting teamwork  
Of every blooming soul.



fore called to the Madaras Steel Company factory now nearing completion in Longview, Texas, that will utilize the iron ores of East Texas through a gas reduction process. About 20 per cent of the capital necessary to the creating of this company came from Shreveport and, therefore, Shreveport business is vitally concerned with the success of this institution. Only recently the Chamber has been active in protecting this industry and has made available to it much information that the Chamber has gathered so as to advance this cause. This spirit of cooperation will continue until this vast resource is developed along those lines that will react most favorably toward the economic development of this area.

### LOCAL INDUSTRY

Nat P. Heath, *Chairman*

G. F. Cunningham	A. E. Hotson
M. G. Stewart	J. P. Sealy
I. F. Betts	J. G. Young
Harry Sloan	Ed. Trickett
A. O. Graves	J. Pat Beaird
A. Olin Price	W. J. MacIntyre
H. T. Wadley	C. C. Tabb
F. E. Doores	

The Shreveport Chamber, through this committee, has endeavored throughout the year to be of assistance to local industry in its efforts to secure defense business. First, as a signal of warning, a series of meetings were held in the early spring to acquaint local industry with the possibilities of the adverse effect of the defense program unless those industries secured defense contracts. Those meetings were held during April and May and were attended by most of the metal workers and forest products groups, the ones who apparently will suffer the greatest ill effects unless defense work is made available.

**Chamber Aided Local Industry.** Directly and indirectly the Chamber has been of much assistance to local industries in the securing of business that will enable the continuance of the operation of many enterprises. Through the securing of defense industries in this area, there has been made available to many of these industries sub-contracts or business direct from these ordinance plants that has aided them in securing the materials necessary to their successful operation. Aside from this phase of the work, the Chamber has been of assistance in several ways, some of which are listed below.

The major contract coming to any Shreveport industry this year has come to the J. B. Beaird Corporation to an aggregate in excess of \$8,000,000. As a result of this contract an expansion program for that industry which will more than treble its payroll is under way, thus adding materially to the income of the community. In the early stage of the initial contracts the Chamber rendered material assistance.

Back in the early months of the year the Chamber was able to assist the Lee Manufacturing Company in securing Army contract which has kept that industry going on an expanded basis throughout the year.

Acting in the capacity of an OPM branch office, the Chamber has all through the year kept before all local industries the potentialities and possibilities of government business. As a result of this effort many of the manufacturing plants in Shreveport have secured smaller government contracts for cots, mattresses, badges, doors, and other products suitable for manufacturing in these industries which have added to the possible profit and payroll of those industries.

**OPM Office Secured.** The Chamber at an early date initiated a move to have located in Shreveport an OPM office to aid local industries in securing government business. This effort resulted successfully in bringing about such an office in late November, the personnel of which has now been selected and it is ready to render assistance.

**Metal Workers Pool.** To further stimulate interest on the part of local industry in government contracts, the Chamber initiated the move to create a pool of the metal shops within this area and has kept before that group all of the possibilities of government business and the dangers of not securing same. This pool, though it will have to be revised in keeping with the regulations of OPM, has proved helpful in that it has kept alive the desire for this type of business on the part of industries in this area, and they are better able to cope with the problems as they develop.

**Forest Products.** The Chamber initiated a move in June of 1941 to bring about the creating of a joint operation by local industries so as to supply the crates or shell boxes to the shell loading plants in Shreveport and Texarkana. This effort may yet result in giving added employment to the people of the Shreveport area.

Other and varied plans are being studied by the Chamber, the status of which at present does not permit of their discussion.

### INTERSTATE TRADE BARRIERS COMMITTEE

Pike Hall, *Chairman*

H. H. Bain	Herbert Roth
M. E. Center	M. G. Stewart
August Goldstein	C. D. Shallenberger
R. T. Lawhon	L. L. Williams
D. A. Lee	G. F. Cunningham
A. W. Miller	D. E. Walker
J. C. O'Neal	

This committee, whose purpose is the removal of discriminatory trade barriers between the states, has actively handled a number of situations and was successful in securing the removal of several barriers that have seriously handicapped the interests of Louisiana and adjoining states.

**Load Limit:** It was brought to the attention of this committee that Louisiana state enforcement officers were requiring Texas trucks operating in Louisiana to observe Texas load limit laws which were not at the time being strictly observed in Texas and by this action business moving in Texas trucks was being diverted from the Shreveport market.

This committee held conferences in Shreveport and Lake Charles with General Alford and pointed out the adverse effect of these activities which resulted in an order being issued to the state officers permitting the Texas trucks to enter Louisiana when complying with the load limit prescribed by this state.

This situation was handled before the recent revision of the Texas state laws which are higher than were allowed at that time.

**Wage and Hour Laws:** The question of the proper wage and hour laws to be observed by private trucks operating in interstate commerce was handled for the benefit of the members by this committee. Quite a bit of confusion had existed. Proper authorities representing federal enforcement agencies were contacted and the matter discussed with them. This resulted in an adjustment of this confusing situation.

**Other Matters:** A number of other matter affecting groups or individuals operating in interstate commerce were handled to a suc-

cessful conclusion by representatives of this committee by contacting the proper authorities in the surrounding states and securing rulings which removed any doubt as to the proper interpretation of various laws and rulings made by the state authorities which affected interstate commerce.

### JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Board of Directors

Sam H. Brown, <i>President</i>	
George Conger, <i>First Vice-President</i>	
Herbert O. Wilson, <i>Second Vice-President</i>	
A. G. Hammett, Jr., <i>Treasurer</i>	
Reece W. Baker	S. B. Heard
Barrow Castle	Horace M. Holder
John M. Crain	Edwin S. Keasler
U. E. Didier	Joe H. Langhammer
William G. Earp	Joe E. McKean
Darrel George	

### NATIONAL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES:

**204th Coast Artillery:** Invited and sponsored the entertainment of the 204th Coast Artillery, Shreveport's own, on a convoy trip from Camp Hulen to Shreveport the week-end of May 31st.

**Collection of Aluminum:** The Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored the collection of aluminum for national defense on July 29th, at which time automobiles were furnished to pick up aluminum from the residences of the community.

**Navy Enlistment Week:** Cooperating with the local Naval Recruiting Station, the Junior Chamber sponsored an intensive Navy Enlistment week, which included publicity through mail and press, in addition to the showing of a naval moving picture at Byrd High School for prospective enlistees. The results of this campaign were evidenced by the attainment of an all time high for naval enlistments during peace time.

**Military Maids:** Transportation for Military Maids, following their dances for enlisted personnel who came to the community in convoys for week-end recreational trips, was furnished by the Jaycees on three different occasions.

**Defense Bonds and Stamps:** The trade promotions committee distributed holiday sales posters and signs to the retail merchants of the community in an effort to increase the sale of national defense bonds and stamps. They were also successful in getting a large

number of merchants to put in booths for the sale of bonds and stamps and to offer stamps in change to their customers.

The Jaycees, cooperating with a community-wide movement, sold defense bonds and stamps from four trailers on Texas Street on Tuesday, December 23rd.

#### **Agricultural Committee**

Gray McGraw, *Chairman*

Clyde W. Broome	E. D. Garland
D. Clark Elston, Jr.	Dewey L. Holland

**Produce Contest:** The Agricultural Committee is making plans to conduct a farm and garden produce contest in the early spring for the purpose of stimulating interest in agricultural products and the importance that they play in national defense.

#### **Aviation Committee**

Glenn H. Walker, Jr., *Chairman*

Henry H. Beeson	Roy Montgomery
P. J. Chandler	Ben R. E. Phelps, Jr.
Walter H. Kilgo	J. E. Stephenson

**CAA Pilot Training Program:** In the early part of 1941 the Civil Aeronautics Authority non-college pilot training course, sponsored by the Aviation Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, was brought to a close. Sixteen persons took the flight training course, and the majority of them secured their private pilots licenses.

#### **City Planning Committee**

Archie Simon, *Chairman*

Bert B. Bodenheimer	Hollis H. Metcalf, Jr.
Monroe E. Dodd, Jr.	Hollis H. Miller, Jr.
W. D. Elliott	John Scott
Ben T. Johnston	N. O. Thomas
L. G. Morgan	John S. Webb

**Highway Markers:** The City Planning Committee has as one of its major objectives the visible marking of all highways through the city and the routing of through traffic so as to relieve congestion on main thoroughfares. The many details in connection with the project make it a long range program.

#### **Conventions Committee**

W. C. Watson, Jr., *Chairman*

Harry V. Balcom	Wesley Norton
T. Dyer Blanchard	Hugh M. Stephens
Robert K. Butcher	Travis A. White
James T. Carmichael	Herbert O. Wilson
Watt H. Daniel	Geo. D. Wray, Jr.
Lloyd Hendrick	

**East Texas Chamber of Commerce Convention:** Sponsored and sent Miss Beverly Herndon to represent the Junior Chamber of Commerce at the great East Texas Chamber of Commerce Convention at Corsicana, Texas.

**State Junior Chamber Convention:** Sent a delegation of local Jaycees, under the leadership of Ben W. Walker, to the first Louisiana State Junior Chamber of Commerce Convention, meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana. Shreveport had the largest single delegation present. At this meeting a member of the Shreveport Junior Chamber, Joe H. Langhammer, was elected national director to represent Louisiana on the U. S. Junior Chamber Board. The state convention was also secured for Shreveport in 1942.

#### **Fire Prevention Committee**

William L. (Bill) Fleming, *Chairman*

Archie Simon                      B. G. Robertson

**Fire Prevention Campaign:** A special Fire Prevention Committee was created for the purpose of handling the publicity for the promotion of National Fire Prevention Week, October 5-11, in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce. A highly successful campaign was conducted, which included educational programs and demonstrations in the public grade and high schools, inauguration of a new system of phoning fire stations for free inspection of homes, fire fighting demonstration on one of the public buildings downtown. The three radio stations, civic clubs, newspapers, theatres, banks, trolley company and retail merchants all cooperated in the Jaycee publicity program.

#### **Health Committee**

Dr. W. M. Hall, *Chairman*

Allen D. Anthony	Dr. Keith Mason
Dr. Leon J. Bain	Dr. J. H. Mulley
Charles W. Brandon	Dr. Felix Peebles
Clyde W. Broome	Raeburn B. Stiles
Dr. Denman Crow	Dr. T. B. Tooke
Dr. J. A. Hendrick	Dr. J. W. Zaffater
J. H. McBride	

**Pest Elimination:** The Health Committee is working with the Caddo-Shreveport Health Department on a special pest elimination program, which will be put into full force in the early spring of 1942. The purpose of the program is to eliminate diseases carried by pests.

**Rest Rooms:** The Health Committee is working on the cleaning up of public rest rooms throughout the community.



## Membership Committee

William M. Blackburn, *Chairman*

Sol Abramson	W. C. West
Joe C. Bryan	Dale Worley
John Duncelman	E. O. Wurzbach
Justin R. Querbes, Jr.	

**Membership Campaign:** In the interest of increasing the services of the organization and in developing civic leadership among a larger group of young men in the community, the Junior Chamber of Commerce conducted a membership drive this fall, which resulted in the addition of 181 new members, bringing the total membership to nearly 300. Travis A. White was general chairman of the drive, assisted by Joe E. McKean and Hardy O'Neal, who served as division chairmen.

**Membership Meetings:** Under the leadership of the membership committee, monthly membership meetings have been inaugurated and are proving very satisfactory and beneficial to the welfare of the organization and its program of work.

**Continuous Membership Work:** The membership committee worked constantly through the year toward increasing and maintaining the membership of the organization.

## Publicity and Public Relations Committee

B. G. Robertson, *Chairman*

Harry Flagler	Joe Langhammer
W. B. Grabill	Clint Malloy
Arthur Kane	Hardy O'Neal

The publicity and Public Relations Committee has cooperated with all other committees of the organization in conducting the publicity for their projects and has attempted to create a better relationship between the Junior Chamber of Commerce and all civic and community clubs and organizations in the city.

## Safety Committee

William L. (Bill) Fleming, *Chairman*

Lal C. Blanchard, Jr.	R. C. "Cotton" McCoy
Harvey L. Carey	Crymes Pittman
Alton Ford	Donald Simmons
Jake Hanna	E. T. Spivey, Jr.
Willard O. Lape	Earl Wilson
Elmo P. Lee, Jr.	Jack Whited
Turner B. Morgan	Frank J. Zuzak, Jr.

**Holiday Safety Campaign:** An intensive holiday safety campaign, beginning Decem-

ber 1 and continuing through January 1st, was conducted by the Safety Committee in an effort to make the holiday season happier by the alleviation of death and suffering caused by accidents. Special emphasis was given to downtown motor and pedestrian traffic, with Junior Chamber members helping the police force in the control of traffic during the shopping rush. Thousands of posters, windshield stickers and cards were distributed and publicity was obtained through the press, radio, civic clubs, churches, schools and business institutions. The committee was awarded the "Orchid to You" radio honor for its efforts in this regard.

## Sports Committee

P. G. Annan, *Chairman*

R. S. Allison	E. A. McClure
M. G. Kendall	Dale Worley

**Billboard Publicity:** The Sports Committee with the cooperation of the Publicity Committee, erected twenty billboards in the outstanding cities of the Ark-La-Tex publicizing Centenary's football schedule. The posters contained the phrase "Sponsored by the Shreveport Junior Chamber of Commerce."

**Quarterbacks Club:** The Sports Committee sponsored and secured members for the Centenary Quarterback Club, which is a club of interested sports fans, whose membership entitles them to see moving pictures of the Centenary College football games each Tuesday night following the game.

## Trade Promotion Committee

Sam Peters, *Chairman*

Herbert A. Carlson	Frank Fulco
S. J. Crump	J. T. Harris, Jr.
J. T. Monsour	W. T. Minor
Leonard Dorrity	Irving Schwartz
H. M. Edwards	Charles Brandon

**Goodwill Tour:** A large number of Jaycee members, under the leadership of the Trade Promotions Committee, boarded a large, air-conditioned bus on October 10th, for a goodwill tour to Minden, Homer and Haynesville, Louisiana. The delegation was received by city officials and business men in each town and were the special guests of the Claiborne Parish Fair at Haynesville. In addition to spreading goodwill among our neighbors to the east, hundreds of persons were invited to attend the Louisiana State Fair in Shreveport.

## Other Organizational Projects

**Outstanding Young Man of the Year:** The Junior Chamber, as one of its major projects

of the year, awarded a gold key to the outstanding young man of the year at its January membership meeting. Mr. Herbert O. Wilson, a member of the Junior Board of Directors, received the honor, being selected by a citizens committee composed of the presidents of all civic clubs in the city. This project has been included in the program of work as an annual affair, and is conducted under the rules set by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

**Clean-Up, Fix-Up, Paint-Up Campaign:** Under the leadership of Harry Balcom, the Junior Chamber conducted its second annual Clean-Up, Fix-Up, Paint-Up Campaign, April 14-19. It was one of the most comprehensive and successful campaigns conducted by the organization during the year.

**Mile of Dimes:** The Junior Chamber took over the Mile of Dimes booth for two days during the drive to raise funds to assist in the war against infantile paralysis.

**Program of Work:** A new, detailed program of work was developed during the year, outlining the activities of the organization and placing committee responsibility.

## LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

E. Wayles Brown, *Chairman*

B. A. Hardey	J. W. Baker
Abe Freyer	W. M. Newcomb
H. H. Bain	A. H. Vanhook
T. S. Neal	A. H. Tarver
Guy Oakes	John W. Olvey
Dr. J. D. Woolworth	Bert Kouns

**Legislative:** Much Federal Legislation was studied and analyzed by the Committee during the year such as House Bill 4344 having to do with amending the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Trust Indenture Act of 1940. The Committee went on record as endorsing the Amendments to the Bill. The Committee, also favored House Bill 4549, to impose an extra two cents per gallon increase in gasoline tax for the District of Columbia, making total tax of four cents per gallon. A study also was made with reference to the State Three Year Homestead Exemption with a view of endeavoring to secure repeal in the next session of the Legislature.

**Price Control:** The Committee conducted a limited sample referendum among the Chamber of Commerce members on price control

legislation in conjunction with the United States Chamber of Commerce, which recommended certain changes in the original proposed bill and such changes were favored by large majorities.

**Budgetary Law:** The Legislative Committee has perfected plans to wage an active campaign toward the securing of a Budgetary Law for the various political subdivision of the State in the coming legislative session which is to meet in May 1942.

## MEMBERSHIP

### General Membership Committee

F. A. Bewley, *General Chairman*  
E. A. Labry, *Division Chairman*  
L. F. Clawson, *Division Chairman*

B. B. Stogsdill	H. T. Riddle
R. L. Goodwin	Joe Sanders
F. E. Davis	J. Earl Downs
Joe Monsour	C. B. Stoker
Abie C. Goldberg	R. C. McCoy, Jr.
Robt. C. Ekberg	Tony Titone
Carl Stewart	Don Thomas
Herbert Wilson	M. W. Drake
J. W. Howard	George Sexton

### Intensive Campaign Committee

F. A. Bewley, *General Chairman*  
Fred Beseler, *Division Chairman*  
O. D. Harrison, *Division Chairman*  
J. B. Shores, *Vice-Chairman*  
Frank Middleton, *Vice-Chairman*

It is very gratifying to report the interest and enthusiasm displayed by the large number of workers during the year who have contributed their time and talents most faithfully in presenting the advantages of the Chamber of Commerce to the citizens of Shreveport who should by virtue of their commercial or professional relationship be active in the work of the organization.

In the intensive campaign during the month of February, 104 new members were added to the roster, while several substantial increases were secured from the regular membership roster.

The general membership committee has done an outstanding piece of work during the year. A goal of 100 new members was set as their objective and this goal was achieved at a final meeting held by the committee on December 19. This committee also secured a considerable number of substantial increases from the regular membership rolls.

Throughout the year this committee has actively and effectively pursued a program of membership conservation which is tremendously important to the welfare of the organization. This important work will be followed through in the future as an important feature of the membership committee.

During the year this department has kept the membership informed relative to the outstanding activities of the Chamber as a whole.

Monthly blotters have been mailed out endeavoring to feature the highlight activity of the month. Frequent letters are mailed out giving the membership facts relative to the Chamber's activities which could not for various reasons be generally publicized.

### MILITARY AFFAIRS

B. A. Hardey, *Chairman*

L. B. Jennings	Lloyd Leeper
Sam S. Caldwell	F. F. Webb, Jr.
A. H. Weyland	John D. Ewing
Frank Hemenway, Jr.	J. E. Smitherman
Frank G. McElroy	Francis Scott
R. H. Hargrove	

The prime objective of the Military Affairs Committee has been to look after the problems pertaining to the military affairs as they affect Shreveport, the major of these, of course, being Barksdale Field.

During the past year there has been much development at Barksdale Field, the best available information indicated that more than \$3,000,000 has been expended in the improvement of that field, bringing the total investment at this time to approximately \$12,000,000 and making it one of the better military fields of the nation. The wartime program has changed the type of maneuvers at the field, changing it from a tactical unit to a training school for bombardiers and navigators. It is now in the process of another change and this committee will attempt to see that these facilities are utilized to the maximum extent possible without any interference with the current defense program.

Members of the committee and staff of the Chamber have frequently conferred with the proper governmental officials in the interest of the port's improvement.

### MILITARY RECREATION

The Chamber took the initiative in a series of conferences with army officials in develop-

ing a Military Recreation Program in Shreveport, and with the aid of the City of Shreveport set up a Military Recreation Department, operated under the supervision of the Department of Recreation of the City of Shreveport, which is the directing head of all phases of the program with the exception of the Military Maid Organization, which is under the guidance of a ladies committee, presented below:

Mrs. D. A. Lee, *General*  
 Mrs. L. A. Mailhes, *Colonel (Publicity)*  
 Mrs. Fred Ratzburg, *Colonel (Insignia)*  
 Mrs. Jack Gardner, *Colonel*  
 Mrs. Justin Querbes, *Colonel*  
 Miss Marjorie Tucker, *Major (Secretary)*  
 W. A. Robinson, Jr., *Coordinator*  
 Mrs. E. P. Mills, *Major*  
 Mrs. A. R. Campbell, *Major*  
 Mrs. W. S. Kerlin, *Major*  
 Mrs. Albert Dreyfuss, *Major*  
 Mrs. A. B. Fuller, *Major*  
 Mrs. Pleas Hardwick, *Major*  
 Mrs. O. A. Graves, *Captain*  
 Miss Bess Jackson, *Captain*  
 Miss Minnie Lea, *Captain*  
 Mrs. John Peyton, *Captain*  
 Mrs. Herbert Loeb, *Captain*  
 Mrs. C. E. Meyer, *Captain*  
 Miss Loryne Martin, *Captain*  
 Miss Cecelia Cooley, *Captain*  
 Miss Sarah Barret, *Captain*  
 Mrs. Alton W. Parker, *Captain*  
 Mrs. Emmett Shaw, *Captain*  
 Miss Alice Lee Swain, *Captain*  
 Miss Justine Tucker, *Lieutenant*  
 Miss Claire Durst, *Lieutenant*  
 Miss Margaret Brunson, *Lieutenant*  
 Mrs. H. W. Blanchard, *Lieutenant*  
 Miss Margaret Frank, *Lieutenant*  
 Mrs. Roy Brown, *Lieutenant*  
 Mrs. Virginia Fisher Hamiter, *Lieutenant*  
 Mrs. H. D. Jackson, *Lieutenant*  
 Mrs. W. H. Griffin, *Lieutenant*  
 Miss Marie Wheeler, *Lieutenant*

Membership in the "Military Maids" now numbers six hundred and is composed of Shreveport girls over eighteen years of age who volunteer to attend dances given for men in uniform. Ladies on the committee enlist eligible girls for the dances and chaperon them. A total of eleven formal balls have been given since April; of these, seven were at Barksdale Field, two for visitors from Camp Claiborne, and two for visitors from Camp Polk.

Nineteen states and twenty-seven cities



have inquired regarding the operation of the "Military Maids," so successful has its program been. The name "Military Maids" was created by the committee and has been copied by similar organizations in a number of Louisiana cities, as well as those in adjoining states.

### **PUBLICITY COMMITTEE**

*C. G. Reeves, Chairman*

Fred Beseler  
M. L. Bryan  
Arthur Kane

J. E. Lawler  
Lester Moore

**New Literature Prepared:** Two new pieces of literature are being prepared by this committee and 10,000 copies of them will soon be ready for distribution. One is a city map and street guide, containing factual information and places of interest for the visitor and new comer to the community. The other is a mailing piece of literature, designed to attract tourists and present the advantages of the community as a place suitable to make a home.

**Outdoor Advertising Campaign:** Continuing a form of publicity which was inaugurated last year, the publicity committee in cooperation with outdoor advertisers, posted fifty billboards in the northeastern section of the nation portraying the advantages of Shreveport as an industrial and distribution center.

**"Shreveport" Published:** The publicity committee has kept the membership informed throughout the year on the activities and accomplishments of the Chamber through the publication of a house organ each month—"Shreveport."

The information contained in the "Shreveport" in the way of business barometers, priority rulings and regulations, directories of officials responsible for various national defense projects, priority ratings, credit and tax information has been extremely beneficial to the members in the conduct of their business during these unusual times.

**Service Center Letterheads:** Ten thousand copies of Service Center letterheads were printed for use of soldiers visiting the city on week-end trips or on maneuvers. It contained pictures of the city and told the story of the Chamber's efforts in entertaining soldiers during their stay in the community. Letters written on this stationery have gone

to every state in the union, according to a check made at the center.

**Descriptive Letterheads:** Ten thousand copies of descriptive letterheads, giving the points of interest in Shreveport and depicting Shreveport as the "Pivot City of the Central South" were printed for use in promoting conventions for the city. They have practically all been sent this year.

**Publicity Material Furnished:** News releases, magazine stories and photographs were furnished to many national, regional and state publications. Of particular interest was a full page story in the Manufacturers Record on the Cotton Valley Recycling Plant, story and pictures of which were furnished by this committee.

**Hunting and Fishing Folder Reprinted:** Ten thousand copies of Shreveport's Hunting and Fishing folder, originally prepared by the publicity committee, were reprinted and distributed throughout the year.

**National Publicity:** Shreveport received national publicity by being the first city in the nation to adopt an army. Under the leadership of the publicity committee, citizens, public officials and community organizations adopted the Red Army in the Battle of the Red and Blue armies during the summer maneuvers. National broadcasts and magazines carried the story to the entire continent.

**Letters and Literature Mailed:** During the past twelve months approximately 58,436 letters were written by the Chamber of Commerce, the majority of which contained publicity material and literature. Over 22,000 pieces of literature were distributed by the publicity committee during the year.

### **RECREATION COMMITTEE**

*M. V. Cousins, Chairman*

*I. R. Graves, Vice-Chairman*

Gordon Gano  
C. N. Wibker  
J. M. Sanders  
P. W. Lee

Jack M. Riley  
W. C. Youngblood  
E. F. Graham

**Roadside Parks:** Study made and state officials contacted regarding the acquisition of land for roadside parks at the same time right-of-ways for permanent highways leading into the city are acquired. Cooperation by the state authorities in this direction has been assured.

**Cross Lake:** Survey made of possibilities of

using Cross Lake as a recreation center, in response to interest evinced by members in this direction. Study of replies received from cities contacted where reservoirs are used for swimming pools and their reaction to such usage revealed that authorities contacted were unanimous in their opinion of the undesirability of such usage.

**Donations of Land for Park Purposes:**

Study reveals that park acreage in many cities is acquired by donations by civic minded citizens, and thought was given in this direction.

**Survey:** Study made of the park system of Shreveport and its comparison with other cities, revealed that Shreveport has 14 parks that are a part of the park system, and uses two parks that belong to the schools; in addition, Shreveport has an important asset in Cross Lake and the area immediately surrounding it. The latter presents one of the most outstanding attractions for future development. The total park acreage is 236 acres, exclusive of the acreage covered by Cross Lake itself.

**Municipal Swimming Facilities:** This definite objective was brought to an immediate halt by the cost of such a project. Committee suggested that investigation of idea of several inlets or bays on Cross Lake being separated from the main body of the lake itself by an earth dam.

Shreveport's expenditures for recreation, as compared with that of other cities, gives us from 12c to 18c per capita during recent years; whereas, most cities the size of Shreveport spend from 40c to \$1.00 per capita for recreational purposes. The required amount for Shreveport for recreational program, as desired by the committee, would be about \$40,000.00 per year, or 40c per capita.

**Civic Clinic:** Chairman participated in the Civic Clinic held on October 14 by the Civic and Municipal Department.

**SHREVEPORT RECREATION COUNCIL**

Reorganization of the Shreveport Recreation Council, composed of representatives of all active civic, community and service organizations in Shreveport, was held at a meeting called on Tuesday, December 2, by Mrs. W. C. Youngblood, Vice-Chairman.

The Nominating Committee, composed of I. R. Graves, Chairman; Mrs. I. Lieber and

Frank Brown, submitted the names of the following for officers, and they were unanimously elected. Names of these officers and membership of the Council are listed below:

B. C. Dawkins, Jr., *Chairman*, Exchange Club.  
Mrs. Jack Gardner, *Vice-Chairman*, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Leonard Speaks, *Vice-Chairman*, Queensborough Civic Club.

Marjorie Tucker, *Secretary*, Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. W. C. Youngblood, Shreveport Council Parent-Teachers Assn.

Mrs. I. Lieber, American Legion Auxiliary.

Mrs. Abry Cahn, Toy Loan Board.

Mrs. Alphonse Brenner, Council of Jewish Women.

I. R. Graves, Broadmoor Civic Club.

E. R. Kidder, Caddo Council of Social Agencies.

A. B. Morris, Cedar Grove Rotary Club.

Frank Brown, Civitan Club.

Marshall H. Walker, Kiwanis Club.

W. B. Goldstein, Optimist Club.

A. C. Gaskin, Boy Scouts.

Elsie P. Jones, American Red Cross and American Assn. of Univ. Women.

Mrs. Bert Swearingen, Altrusa Club.

Mrs. Emma Alexander, Shreveport Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. E. A. Staman, Pelican Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. J. C. Webb, Caddo Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. Geo. D. Newcombe, Pilot Club.

Ed. C. Burris, Chamber of Commerce.

F. C. Brinkman, Jr., Y. M. C. A.

M. V. Cousins, *Chairman*, Recreation Committee.

Chas. Grayson, Lions Club.

Geo. W. Pryor, Lowe-McFarlane Post, American Legion.

Mrs. Erin McKean, Business and Professional Women's Club

J. S. Sheffield, Cosmopolitan Club.

Ann Jackson, Girl Scouts.

P. G. Annan, Junior Chamber of Commerce.

H. B. Barrett, Rotary Club.

J. B. Shores, Salvation Army.

Invitations have been extended to other active organizations in the city to designate a representative.

Committee appointments and program of work will be outlined in the near future.

## RED RIVER

W. H. Hodges, Jr., *Chairman*

C. M. Dickson	F. E. Doores
A. M. Francis	Geo. M. Hearne
John A. James	J. M. Lee
John E. Murray	W. W. Newcomb
Henry A. O'Neal	F. E. Roney
W. D. Sandifer	J. E. Smitherman
C. H. Wright	

The year 1941 was one of the most active years in the promotion of Red River in the history of Shreveport and this movement was led by the Chamber.

Back in 1938 the National Congress authorized an "all comprehensive survey" of Red River, looking to its development as a navigable channel and to flood control measures on the main stream and its tributaries. This report was completed in early 1941 and the Chamber was advised that the District Engineer would report adversely to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors with respect to navigation on the river itself.

Through this committee a complete study of the pending report was made and as a result of this study a program was initiated by the Chamber which revived the Red River Valley Improvement Association which, with the aid of the Chamber, has carried forward an aggressive program and has forced the canal project back to the District Engineers office for restudy and a supplementary report before final action by the Board of Engineers.

**Canal.** The proposed lateral canal which would extend from Shreveport south through Natchitoches and Alexandria and intersect the river just before its junction with the Mississippi, to be constructed at a cost of \$42,000,000, is economically justified if considered on the same standards as other river projects. After careful analysis of the engineers' report, a comprehensive analytical brief showing the economic justification of this canal was prepared by the Chamber staff in behalf of the Red River Valley Improvement Association and was filed with the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors at a public hearing in Washington on July 14. This effort was supported by persons all up and down the river, including congressional delegations. As a result of this work, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors referred the matter back to the engineers for a restudy and a new report before rendering their final decision. This hearing was sponsored by the

Red River Valley Improvement Association and the Chamber. Sixteen congressmen and senators appeared before the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in support of the Red River canal.

**River Bank Stabilization.** The committee, while in Washington on this occasion, appeared before the Senate Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and asked that a study be made of Red River in the vicinity of Shreveport, looking to the engineers taking over that stream for bank stabilization purposes so as to protect property along the river, especially the airport, and increase its usefulness. Favorable legislation was passed and on December 11, a public hearing was held in Shreveport at which time the Shreveport Chamber entered briefs of factual data supporting the request that Army Engineers take over this section of the river for bank maintenance. The Chamber was aided in this work by the Department of Public Works of the state of Louisiana, Caddo and Bossier parishes, Caddo Levee Board, Bossier Levee Board, the cities of Shreveport and Bossier City.

**Bank Protection Work.** The Chamber cooperated with the Caddo Levee Board and the city in appearing before proper state officials seeking funds to supplement those of the city and the levee board allocated to bank stabilization for the protection of the Shreveport municipal airport. There will be \$85,000 (\$50,000 from the state) expended on this project which, it is hoped, will protect the airport for a number of years.

**Wallace Lake.** The Wallace Lake dam contract for over \$700,000 was let in July of this year. The letting of this contract culminated years of effort on the part of local civic and political leaders. When it appeared that this project was about to fall through, a series of meetings was held and out of these meetings came a planned program that ultimately resulted in the letting of the contract. The Caddo Levee Board is to acquire the rights-of-way. This project, when completed, will protect from floods lower Caddo, upper Red River, upper Natchitoches, and a portion of DeSoto parishes. It will likewise create another large body of water in the vicinity of Shreveport and should ultimately add to the recreational facilities of this area.

**Bistineau.** Contract was let by the State Conservation Department for the improvement of the Lake Bistineau dam, raising the water



level of that lake about 27 inches, thus adding to its recreational and industrial value.

**Bodcau.** Bodcau dam has been authorized for sometime, but this year a channel improvement program to the extent of \$178,000 was authorized which, in connection with the dam, will eliminate the flood dangers of that bayou.

**Red River Valley Improvement Association.** Though a separate organization, it is staffed by the Chamber and has for its program completely controlling the flood waters of Red River. Work will not be herein discussed although it requires much of our staff's time and, therefore, is called to your attention.

## RETAIL MERCHANTS DIVISION

### Executive Committee

Frank Hemenway, Jr., *Chairman*

R. T. Andress	R. F. Moore
Nathan Bernstein	Max Nathan
C. B. Grayson	Louis Selber
Geo. M. Hearne, Jr.	T. J. Weyman
Joe Jordan	

**Straw Hat Day:** The Retail Merchants Division handled the sales promotion for annual Straw Hat Day, May 1, 2 and 3, with newspaper advertising, radio spot announcements and window displays.

**Cotton Week:** Cooperating with National Cotton Week, May 19-24, the Retail Merchants Division promoted the sale of cotton goods by putting in cotton displays and running special cotton advertising during the week. Feature of the local program was the entertainment of Miss Blanche Hammond, Louisiana Cotton Queen, on May 19th.

**Retail Forum:** An open forum on "The Effect the National Defense Program Has Had and Will Have on Retailing," was held under the auspices of the Retail Division. Mr. Arthur B. Gunnarson, manager of the Domestic Distribution Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, conducted the forum.

**Christmas Lighting Program:** The Merchants Division had charge of the Christmas lighting program which began November 29th and continued to December 29th. Approximately \$2,500.00 was raised for this purpose. In addition to lighting one more block than usual, over 100 Christmas trees with lights were placed on the street standards. Statues were placed on the Court House

square and Christmas carols played over a public address system through these statues.

**Shopping Hours Established:** Under the direction of the Retail Merchants Division uniform shopping hours for the winter and summer were established and put into effect. Summer hours, from June 14th to September 22nd, were 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and winter hours are from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., with the exception of the Christmas shopping season when special late hours are in effect.

**Itinerant Vendor Problem:** A special subcommittee, headed by Nathan Bernstein, conducted a comprehensive investigation of the activities of the itinerant vendors. Other cities are now being questioned as to how they cope with the problem and definite plans for the elimination of such activities in Shreveport formed.

**Installment Credit Clinic:** The Retail Merchants Division sponsored a clinic on Regulation W, controlling installment credit, for Shreveport and Ark-La-Tex business men on October 6, in the interest of assisting them in the interpretation of the complicated law. Over 400 persons attended and participated in the forum meeting. E. B. Stroud and B. B. Austin, vice-president and cashier, respectively of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, led the discussions and interpreted the law in answer to questions by those present.

**Cotton Stamp:** In an effort to stimulate and increase the sale of surplus cotton the Chamber, through its Retail Merchants Division, assisted in the inauguration of the Cotton Stamp Plan and furnished merchants and individuals with information on the workings of the plan. As a result of the program thousands of dollars were released into the retail trade channel.

**Retail Educational Program:** A Retail Adult Education Program was inaugurated in the early part of 1941 as the result of the effort of the Retail Division of The Chamber in its work with the State Department of Education and with the cooperation of the School Board. Classes have been held throughout the year on vital retailing subjects. Funds for the work were made available under the George-Dean Act and Arno Halbfast has acted as coordinator.

**Truthfulness In Advertising:** A special subcommittee, W. H. Booth, Chairman, has been investigating the question of truthfulness in advertising and sound business practices. The

findings of this committee will be the basis for additional activity on the part of the Retail Division in the future.

### SAFETY COMMITTEE

J. B. Harris, *Chairman*

E. E. Stewart, *Vice-Chairman*

F. W. Middleton	Chief Grady Williamson
C. L. Hightower	Sam K. Baird
Com. J. H. Davis	Sheriff J. H. Flournoy
A. E. Hotson	Edward A. Brass
Dr. D. R. Isom	Monte Montgomery
R. E. Jacobs	L. N. Semon
C. E. Beaird	Frank Camus
J. Lucas	Captain C. R. Kent
Crymes Pittman	Judge Ruvian D. Hendrick
J. M. Smith	
L. H. Snow	

**Deathless Days Campaign:** An attempt to reduce traffic fatalities was made through the promotion of a "150 Deathless Days Campaign," and resulted in 120 days without a traffic fatality. Numerous means of publicizing the campaign and calling upon motorists and pedestrians to be more careful were utilized. This included: 1,000 posters displayed on trucks and other vehicles; 5,000 automobile stickers; trolley cards; jay walking cards distributed by Boy Scouts stationed on downtown corners; theatre tickets given to courteous drivers; arm bands worn by the members of the Police Department; daily news stories in both papers; radio spot announcements and special 15 minute broadcasts twice each week. Captain Harold Shaner, Public Relation Officer of the 8th Army Corps of the Third Army, spoke over the radio on "Traffic Safety in Connection with Army Maneuvers."

A celebration of 100 days without a traffic fatality was given on the corner of Texas and Market Streets, and a broadcast over KTBS was participated in by members of the committee.

All races and creeds were contacted and cooperated in striving to break all records in our city without a traffic fatality.

**Drivers License Law:** Plans made to intensify efforts to secure the passage of this law for Louisiana during the coming session of the legislature.

**Safety Education:** Safety as part of the curriculum of the public schools is one of the major endeavors of this committee to elimi-

nate the loss of lives of the future generation, as well as for the present.

**President's Proclamation:** President Roosevelt's call to reduce accidents as a National Defense measure, intensified efforts in all directions.

**Enforcement:** Committee went on record as asking the proper city authorities to enforce the ordinance which prohibits plantings on street corners where view is obstructed.

The evil of ticket fixing received study and attention, with plans to work for elimination, with cooperation of officials.

**Engineering:** A survey of Shreveport's safety situation was made by a representative of the National Safety Council who spent a number of days in Shreveport. The employment by the city of Shreveport of a traffic safety engineer was recommended, and the committee recommends this as the most progressive and essential step towards the saving of lives from traffic accidents that can be made in our city.

**National Safety Congress:** Several members of the committee attended the National Safety Congress held in Chicago on October 6-10.

**Safety Signs:** In cooperation with the city one hundred signs have been erected at street intersections asking drivers and pedestrians to be careful.

**Civic Clinic:** Committee participated in Civic Clinic held on October 14 by the Civic and Municipal Department.

### STREET TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

Paul J. Bass, *Chairman*

J. H. Barksdale	R. F. Kayser
J. C. Bolinger	Kneeland Phelps
Robert Clark	Saul Rubenstein
A. Goldstein	Aaron Selber
C. C. Hahne	Wm. H. Turbeville
A. W. Hughes	M. Vander Sluys
Joe H. Jordan, Jr.	John Walden

**Appointment:** Recognizing the street traffic and parking problem as one of the most dominant before the organization, President L. M. Moffitt appointed the above committee in May of this year, assigning to them the task of developing as sound a solution as possible for the downtown parking problem and street outlets to relieve downtown congestion.

**Street Outlets:** The Committee has done considerable work toward the securing of traffic outlets throughout the community. This is naturally a long range program and results of efforts cannot be realized immediately.

## TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

W. E. Wheless, *Chairman*

J. J. Hamiter	E. M. Hinkle
J. E. Goode	E. O. Wilkerson
W. C. Sherwood	A. W. Miller
C. D. Shallenberger	H. V. Bahlau
A. E. Hotson	W. A. McLees
M. E. Center	C. W. Wierick
E. R. Jones	P. E. Furlow
Hubert Brown	Williaw Boyd
A. H. Haack	J. W. Lavigne

The past year has been one of great changes in the transportation field as well as all other branches of industry, brought on by the emergency and finally by the war itself: Dislocation of old and established modes of transportation such as the serious curtailment of coastwise shipments and the interference of priorities with normal channels of trade have tended to create traffic problems that have required much work and your Traffic and Transportation Committee has endeavored at all times to keep Shreveport and vicinity in the best possible position from a transportation standpoint.

**General Class Rate Investigation:** This case in which your chamber, through its Traffic Department, is taking an active part, grew out of Southern agitation for parity of rates with more favored sections.

This proceeding, which is being handled by the Interstate Commerce Commission in their Docket 28300 and related cases, had its initial hearing in St. Louis in July. This organization was represented at this hearing as was the State of Louisiana and many other interests and at that time staff members of the Interstate Commerce Commission presented exhibits and testimony showing that transportation costs to the carriers of the South are about on the same level as the lowest rated territory.

Opponents, which include carriers and northern and eastern interests, have attempted in every way to delay this case. The Southwest has been actively urging haste and if successful and decision can be obtained with figures at or near those that have been pre-

sented by these Commission witnesses, shippers in the whole South will be greatly benefited.

**Increase in Rates:** As the year draws to a close we are faced with a petition for a general increase in freight rates presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the rail carrier, wherein they request a 10 per cent increase in passenger and practically all freight rates. Your Traffic and Transportation Committee is actively handling this matter in the general interest and will endeavor to secure the best possible adjustment. This organization opposes the increase in its present form and we will insist that if increases are unavoidable that they be made on a fixed arbitrary basis applying to all sections of the country alike without regard to percentage.

It is our position that a percentage increase is improper as it further discriminates against the Southwestern interests whose general basis of rates is among the highest. Such a percentage increase would also have the bad effect of disrupting long established relationships on basic commodities.

**Rate Quotations:** The Traffic Department made 3,730 rate quotations to members during the past year and assisted shippers and carriers as well in numerous cases of rate disputes. Your Chamber of Commerce maintains a tariff file that is very complete and is better equipped to ascertain correct rates than are most shippers, or even carriers in a number of cases.

**Tariffs and Adjustments:** Tariffs and docket bulletins of the carriers are carefully checked by the Chamber of Commerce to ascertain the effect on Shreveport interests, members are advised of changes in rates and proposed revisions in rates and when it is found necessary the matters involved are carried to the various commissions in an endeavor to secure proper adjustments. During the past year there has been received 334 tariffs and 11,566 supplements which have been handled by the Traffic Department as outlined above. All docket bulletins of the Southwestern Freight Bureau, Texas-Louisiana Bureau, Southwest Motor Freight Bureau and the Louisiana Motor Freight Bureau are received in the office of this organization and shippers kept abreast of the current conditions as revealed by these issues.

**Car Service Committee:** When it was feared that due to the war effort a serious transpor-



tation shortage might develop the Traffic and Transportation Committee formed a small compact group, headed by Mr. A. W. Miller, to cooperate with the shippers and carriers. This group urged upon all the economical use of equipment. Grand cooperation of shippers and carriers during this trying time was best illustrated by the fact that not one complaint was received by this group. Their services are still available if needed.

**Petroleum Rate Case Won:** The Traffic and Transportation Committee was represented in oral argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission in protest against reductions in oil rates from competing refining points without similar reductions from the Shreveport group. The Commission, in its final decision, upheld the views of this organization.

**Passenger Service:** After several years of effort on the part of Shreveport's traveling public and this organization we have been able to secure through Shreveport-St. Louis Pullman service with early morning arrival in St. Louis without change rather than the noon arrival that had proved so unsatisfactory to the majority of the people using this route from this section.

**Fertilizer Rates:** Finding that the market of the Shreveport manufacturers of fertilizer was being restricted by discriminatory rates we secured an adjustment from the carriers but the revision was suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Appearance was made by this organization before an examiner of that body and exhibits and testimony was presented supporting the Shreveport claim. Decision in this case has not been rendered.

**Hay Rates:** Account of the federal government's agricultural policy Northwest Louisiana became an exporter of alfalfa hay rather than an importer as it had been for years. This necessitated a readjustment of rates and by direct negotiation with interested carriers we were successful in having rates established that would move this commodity to the large markets of the Southwest.

**Gravel Rate Adjustment Secured:** Acting in cooperation with state authorities this organization was able to secure for its members an adjustment in gravel rates that will not only save the city and state thousands of dollars annually on the movement of this commodity but will also allow shippers in this territory to enter markets in other states from

which they had been barred by discriminatory rates for some time.

**Texas Adjustment:** The intrastate case in Texas in which your Chamber participated several years ago and has intently followed ever since and which held such a dire threat to commerce between Texas and interstate points was disposed of during the past year to the satisfaction of all. Some reductions were made in West Texas rates from Shreveport and other interstate points which were on the same level as was established by the Texas commission between Texas and such points.

**Mail Service:** During the past year several complaints were received relative to delays in outbound mail service from Shreveport. This committee actively handled this matter with the postal authorities and progress has been made in eliminating the causes of some of the delays and work is continuing in an endeavor to relieve the other situations that now exist.

**General:** Other matters handled in the interest of Shreveport by the Traffic and Transportation Committee include adjustments on ammunition, iron tanks, pipe, cotton seed, fruits and vegetables, paper, stopping in transit rules and many others.

During the past year a representative or representatives of this committee have attended meetings, hearings and conferences in the interests of Shreveport shippers in numerous points, including Washington, Dallas, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Monroe, Gulfport and Alexandria, traveling a total distance of 7,496 miles in so doing.

What is before us from a traffic standpoint in the year to come, of course, no one knows but all members are urged to call upon the Traffic and Transportation Committee and Traffic Department whenever they can be of assistance in helping solve the transportation problems which are sure to arise under the unusual conditions now existing.

## WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Sam B. Hicks, *Chairman*

E. N. Wood	Arthur F. Shuey
G. C. Madden	R. G. Cherry
R. L. Long	C. N. Black
Sherwood Loe	E. O. McRae
C. M. Evans	H. B. McGuffin

Cooperated closely with the State Depart-

ment of Conservation, and worked to create public sentiment in conservation practices.

Worked for the completion of Bistineau Dam by sending copies of resolution urging its completion to state officials, and creating a movement whereby all civic bodies in Shreveport also sent resolutions.

### ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

**New Location.** The Chamber this year moved into new quarters, better adapted to its expanded operation.

**Membership Meetings.** The practice of holding quarterly membership meetings was likewise initiated this year and will be carried forward during the ensuing year. The next of these meetings, aside from the annual meeting, will likely be in late February or early March of this year.

**Washington Dinner.** The Shreveport Chamber of Commerce served as the sponsoring agency for the Washington State Dinner at the U. S. Chamber of Commerce convention in Washington this year. This meeting was given by the business interests of Louisiana honoring the congressional delegation and Shreveport was well represented at the meeting. The whole Louisiana delegation in Congress was in attendance at the meeting 100 per cent and much goodwill was developed, according to the report of the committee in charge.

### SHREVEPORT BEAUTIFICATION FOUNDATION, INC.

#### Annual Report 1940-41

#### Officers and Board of Directors

L. A. Mailhes, *President*

Henry A. O'Neal, *Vice-President*

I. F. Betts, *Treasurer*

Miss Marjorie Tucker, *Secretary*

L. A. Mailhes	Ray Williams
Mrs. Jessie Begbie	Mrs. Justin Querbes
J. K. Findley	Mrs. Ross Nelson
Mrs. John Sentell	Gordon Lambert
E. W. Jones	Mrs. R. G. Smither-
Mrs. J. G. Wafer	man, Jr.
Mrs. D. C. Scarborough, Jr.	Mrs. Henry O'Neal
B. A. Hardey	Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh
C. G. Rudderham	Mrs. Sam Caldwell
	Morton McMahon

#### Planning

Mrs. D. S. Scarborough, Jr., *Chairman*

This committee made plans for the activities set forth in the balance of this report.

### Publicity

R. F. Scott, *Chairman*

This committee cooperated with the chairman of each Foundation activity, and launched an intensive publicity campaign covering press, radio, folders, magazines, signs, posters, and other timely devices. The story of the Foundation's work to make Shreveport a more beautiful city in which to live was carried to every civic organization in Shreveport.

### Membership

Morton McMahon, *Chairman*

Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh, *Vice-Chairman*

A large group of enthusiastic workers obtained more than three hundred individual members for the year 1941, and many sustaining members.

### Planting

W. F. Wood, *Chairman*

Mrs. J. G. Wafer, *Vice-Chairman*

Following the completion of the planting of ten thousand redbud trees on Lakeshore Drive in the fall, plans were made for the celebration to be held in the month of February. Prior to this time, fertilizer was applied to the ten thousand trees to insure their growth, for which the labor was furnished by the Caddo Parish Police Jury.

The two-day celebration included a luncheon with members of the Board of Directors and their honor guests; a tree planting ceremony at which the last tree planted was named the "L. A. Mailhes" tree; a lecture in the evening by Miss Caroline Dormon, Beautification Consultant of the Louisiana Highway Commission.

### Garden Tour

Mrs. Wilburn Lunn, *Chairman*

Mrs. John Sentell, *Vice-Chairman*

Mrs. Leonard Hargrove, *Garden Hostess*  
*Chairman*

### Gardens on Tour

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hamilton, 1108 Ontario Street

Mr. and Mrs. Charlton H. Lyons, 1075 Erie Street

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Frost, 351 Jordan Street

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morgan, Country Club Drive

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. McFadin, 4344 Richmond Avenue

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Sample, 717 Oneonta Street

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Russell, 649 Elmwood Street

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Kouns, 729 Elmwood Street

The fourth annual Garden Tour was held on March 15-16, and included eight of Shreveport's beautiful privately owned gardens, and tea in the home of Mrs. W. E. Glas-sell, Sr., 1229 Fairfield Avenue.

Following the annual custom, large um-brellas designated the gardens on the tour, and ticket trailer headquarters were estab-lished on the court house square. "Colonial Belles," representatives of twenty cities in this area, were the guests of the Garden Tour Committee, for the two-day period, and were extensively feted while here, beginning with their welcome in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Frost, and a morning coffe in the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Carl Jones. Also included in the entertainment were a lunch-eon at the Officers Club of Barksdale Field, a dance at the Shreveport Country Club, and a tour of the gardens.

Visitors were greeted in each garden by gracious committees, and again all civic forces joined in making this the outstanding event of the spring season in Shreveport. Hundreds of individuals viewed the gardens and enjoyed the hospitality of Shreveport's citizens.

#### **Election**

The following officers and directors are carrying forth the work of this division for the 1941-42 period:

I. F. Betts, *President*

Henry A. O'Neal, *Vice-President*

Ben A. Phelps, *Treasurer*

Marjorie Tucker, *Secretary*

W. J. MacIntyre, *Chairman, Membership*

Morton McMahon, *Chairman, Publicity*

Mrs. George Flaitz, *Chairman, Planning*

L. A. Mailhes, *Member at Large*

Mrs. Sam Caldwell, *Garden Tour Chairman*

Mrs. William Fitzhugh Mrs. Justin Querbes

B. A. Hardey C. G. Rudderham

Gordon Lambert Mrs. D. C. Scarbor-

Mrs. T. B. Lanford ough, Jr.

Mrs. Wilburn Lunn Mrs. R. G. Smither-

Judge E. P. Mills man, Jr.

Mrs. Ross Nelson Ray Williams

Mrs. Henry O'Neal W. C. Woolf

McIntyre Prescott

**Civic Clinic:** President Betts participated in the Civic Clinic held on October 14 by the Civic and Municipal Department of the Cham-ber.

#### **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SPECIAL PROJECT COMMITTEES NOT OTHERWISE LISTED**

##### **Health Committee**

##### **Program Committee**

J. H. MacBeth George Freeman

Dr. Paul Abramson J. E. King

Dr. W. J. Sandidge Dr. W. H. Browning

##### **Health Committee**

##### **Children's Diseases**

Dr. George Wolfe C. B. Worley

Dr. R. T. Lucas Dr. T. E. Strain

Dr. Clarence Webb

##### **Health Committee**

##### **Sewerage Facilities**

Dr. C. R. Gowen, *Chairman*

L. H. Andrews Dr. A. A. Garrison

##### **Roadside Parks**

J. M. Sanders E. F. Graham

##### **Cross Lake Survey**

I. R. Graves Jack M. Riley

##### **Donations for Park**

Gordon Gano P. W. Lee

##### **Food for Freedom**

Don Ewing Percy A. Sharpe

Roy Wilbanks

##### **Experiment Station**

Will Robinson Hubert Brown

Don Ewing

##### **Insect Control Meeting and**

##### **Dusting Demonstration**

J. Pollard Sealy C. C. McCrory

H. P. Scott N. E. Thames

##### **Christmas Lighting**

Nathan Bernstein, *Chairman*

Geo. Hearne, Jr., *Vice-Chairman*

E. C. Thompson L. R. Cargill

Coty Rosenblath Louis Selber

J. T. Briggs C. Morris Leman

Max Goldberg W. H. Bracey

Paul Bass Howell Flournoy

Joe Jordan J. D. Thorne

David A. Corrie A. M. Jacobs

J. T. Butner Carl Solomon

H. T. Olson M. S. Hirsch

##### **Straw Hat Day**

Samuel Humber L. R. Cargill

Paul Shapiro Paul Bass



### **Store Closing Hours**

Joe Jordan, *Chairman*

Nathan Bernstein	Saul Rubenstein
Paul Bass	I. Rosenfield
Max Nathan	J. H. Flournoy
Geo. Hearne, Jr.	F. A. Bewley
Mike Meltzer	J. P. Butner
Louis Selber	

### **Gift Wrapping**

Saul Rubenstein, *Chairman*

Louis Selber	Paul Bass
I. Rosenfield	M. J. Block
M. Meltzer	Geo. Hearne, Jr.

### **Itinerant Vendor**

Nathan Bernstein, *Chairman*

E. Wayles Brown	A. S. Hakim
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### **Better Business Practice**

W. H. Booth, *Chairman*

Max Nathan	O. L. Garrison
Charles Evans	Fred Beseler

### **L. S. U.-Arkansas Football**

Dolph Frantz	Jack Tullos
Claud Kinnebrew	

### **Soldier Convoy**

Jack Tullos, *Chairman*

Happy Hale	J. T. Harris
Herbert Wilson	

### **Nominating Committee**

J. Pat Beaird	Dr. Pierce Cline
R. Z. Biedenharn	R. H. Hargrove
F. A. Bewley	W. H. Hodges, Jr.
W. H. Booth	Allen D. Morris

### **Northwest Louisiana Highway Association**

E. R. Loe, *Vice-President*

J. M. Sentell, *Director*

F. F. Webb, Jr., *Director*

## **JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

### **Special Committees**

#### **Citizens Committee**

F. C. Brinkman, *Chairman*

O. D. Harrison	Milton Stedley
Dr. Pierce Cline	Rev. F. M. Freeman
Joe K. Walker	John Robert Jeter
Dr. C. H. Webb	Forrest Lee Forte
Louie Throgmorton	C. C. Westmoreland
J. B. Shores	

## **Clean-Up and Paint-Up Committee**

Harry Balcum, *Chairman*

Jack Annan	Edwin Keasler
Monroe E. Dodd, Jr.	J. T. Harris, Jr.
Hardy O'Neal	B. G. Robertson
Ellsworth Van Slate	Lloyd Hendricks
H. M. Edwards	Bill Earp
Ben Walker	Arthur Kane

### **Program of Work Committee**

Sam H. Brown, *Chairman*

Gray McGraw	J. H. McBride
Glenn H. Walker, Jr.	William M. Blackburn
Archie Simon	B. G. Robertson
W. C. Watson	P. G. Annan
William L. Fleming	Sam Peters

### **Membership Campaign Committee**

Travis A. White, *General Chairman*

J. E. McKean, *Division Chairman*

Hardy O'Neal, *Division Chairman*

Reece Baker	George Conger
S. B. Heard	E. T. Spivey, Jr.
V. G. Lunneborg	F. J. Zuzak, Jr.
Hugh Stevens	J. H. Langhammer
H. M. Holder	Abie Goldberg
Harry Flagler	P. J. Chandler
Sam Peters	John Crain
U. E. Didier	Walter H. Kilgo
William Fleming	Archie Simon
Herbert Wilson	Val Murrell, Jr.
S. H. Brown	E. Wilson
Dale Worley	Darrel George
Joe C. Byran	Sonny Edwards
P. G. Annon	L. W. Norton
Monroe E. Dodd, Jr.	William E. Earp
Glenn H. Walker, Jr.	William Grabill
E. O. Wurbach	Justin Querbes, Jr.
W. C. Watson, Jr.	William Blackburn
Harry V. Balcom	James Carmichael
Leonard Dorrity	W. D. Elliott
B. G. Robertson	

# The Chamber's War Activities

The Chamber of Commerce in the course of the past year in connection with, first, national defense program and, later, the wartime program, has been most active in many fields of endeavor, among which are the following:

(1) Endeavored to aid the defense program in this area through the bringing to the Ark-La-Tex of industrial enterprises for the manufacturing of munitions.

(2) Worked cooperatively with local industries to aid them in securing defense contracts.

(3) Created a department to interpret, analyze, and furnish information to local business institutions on priorities, allocations, presidential orders, and new legislation.

(4) Sponsored meetings, furnished information on installment credit control.

(5) Held clinics, furnished information, on fair labor standards act.

(6) Compiled information on consumers credit, served as clearing house on price control orders and rulings.

(7) Served as clearing house for information for people seeking data from other agencies with whom they are not familiar and do not know to call.

(8) Aided U. S. Armies during maneuvers in securing warehouse space.

(9) Aided Barksdale Field in securing bombing areas.

(10) Cooperated in establishing and carrying forward recreation program for military units (Military Maids, etc.).

(11) Served actively on committees to conserve transportation equipment.

(12) Aided Army officials in working out transportation problems centering around maneuvers.

(13) Issued weekly information relative to available contract.

(14) Maintained an information bureau on contracts let in the Ark-La-Tex Area)

(15) The Junior Division: (a) Aided in aluminum drive;

(b) Aided in Navy enlistment activity;

(c) Aided in defense bonds and stamps sales campaign;

(d) Entertained 204th Coast Artillery.

(16) Furnished letterheads for Service Men's Center.

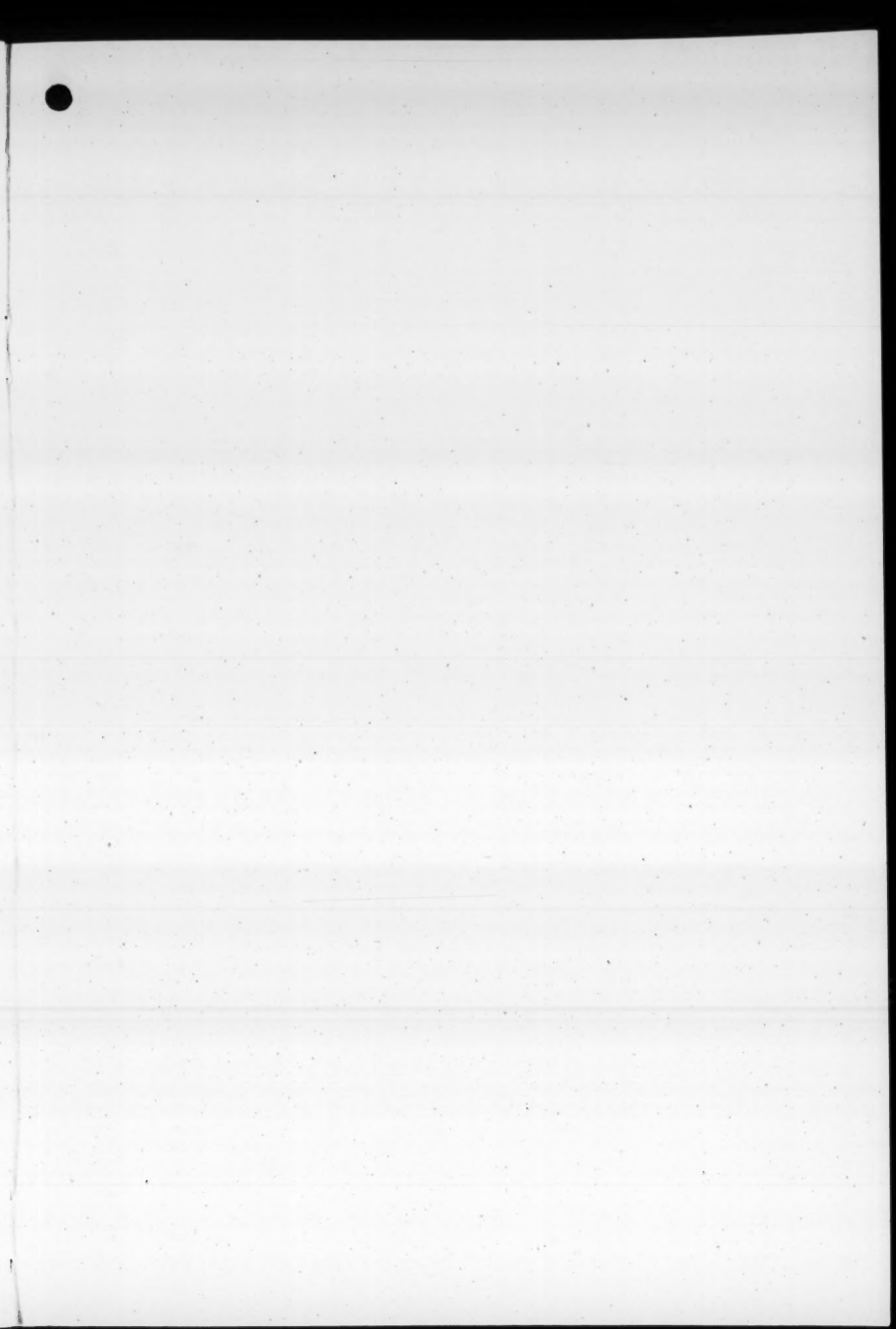
(17) Setting up committees now for the purpose of working out solution to delivery problems, transportation media for laborers, and the numerous other maladjustments brought about by virtue of the defense activities.

(18) Keeping constantly alert to opportunities of maintaining civilian morale so as to stabilize activity and increase the production necessary to reach successful wartime standards.

(19) Promoted the publicity for the "Food for Freedom" campaign in Northwest Louisiana.

(20) In addition to the foregoing, the Chamber through its various committees is endeavoring to coordinate all defense activities so as to obtain the maximum efficiency in every field, prevent unnecessary overlapping, conserve manpower, as well as improve efficiency.

The above are but a few of the many activities before the Chamber, but it gives some conception of what the organization through its membership is attempting to do in carrying forward the wartime program. It is the avenue through which business men assemble in conference and attempt to solve the problems confronting the nation and the community.





## POINTS OF INTEREST IN SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

### LAKES:

Shreveport is surrounded by many beautiful fresh water lakes which constitute a fisherman's paradise—Lake Bistineau, east of the city; Wallace Lake, south of the city; Caddo Lake, north of the city; and Cross Lake, west of the city. For exact location consult the fishing and hunting folder of Shreveport distributed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Cross Lake furnishes Shreveport with its water supply. It covers a 10,000 acre area with 20,000,000 gallon reservoir capacity. Red Bud Lane, a 35 mile drive around the lake, with more than 10,000 red bud trees, add immensely to the scenic beauty of the lake.

### BARKSDALE FIELD:

Shreveport is the home of Barksdale Field, "the world's largest airport," containing 22,000 acres. Built at an original cost of over \$7,000,000.00, this modern airport has permanent housing and training facilities for 2,000 enlisted men and officers. It is located on U. S. Highway 71, five miles southeast from the city.

### PARKS AND GARDENS:

Shreveport is noted for its many beautiful private gardens, which are the occasion for an annual spring garden tour each year. There are 15 public parks and play grounds scattered throughout the community, with a total of 337 acres. Special attention is called to Fort Humbug, Confederate Memorial Park, which is noted for its defense of Shreveport during the Civil War. It is now the home of the 204th Coast Artillery Armory and is located on Stoner Avenue and Royal Streets.

### MUNICIPAL AIRPORT:

The Municipal Airport was built in 1930 at an original cost of \$300,000.00. Its landing field is composed of 330 acres and is bordered on three sides by Red River. New, modern, paved runways are under construction at an ultimate cost of \$600,000.00. It may be reached by traveling north on Market Street.

### STATE EXHIBIT BUILDING:

The Louisiana State Exhibit Building is located on the Louisiana State Fair Grounds. Within its walls will be found displays showing the agriculture, natural resources, commerce, industry and art work of the state. It is situated on five acres of beautifully landscaped ground at 3025 Greenwood Road and has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 430.

### THEATRES:

Shreveport has twelve theatres, five downtown, six suburban and one drive-in, all showing movies exclusively, and the Little Theatre, 806 Margaret Place, which features stage plays.

### LOUISIANA STATE FAIR:

Shreveport is the home of the Louisiana State Fair which attracts thousands of people from throughout the Arkansas-Louisiana-Texas area annually. It may be reached by traveling west on the Greenwood Road.

### MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM:

The Municipal Auditorium, a memorial to the soldiers of World War I, has a seating capacity of 3,800 and is the site of many outstanding entertainments throughout the year, as well as being a convention center. It is located on Grand Avenue at Milam Street.

### RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT:

Shreveport is known far and wide for its beautiful residential districts, which contain many beautiful and spacious homes of varying architecture. There are many constructed along colonial styles.



"Pivot City of the  
Central South"

*Containing*  
Factual Information  
and  
Points of Interest

SHREVEPORT  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

WASHINGTON-YOUREE HOTEL  
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

## AIR VIEW OF DOWNTOWN SHREVEPORT, LA.

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# FACTS AND FIGURES TO HELP YOU KNOW SHREVEPORT BETTER

## HISTORY:

Shreveport, with a population of well over 100,000, is located on the west bank of Red River in the extreme northwestern section of Louisiana. It was founded in 1835 by Captain Henry Miller Shreve, steamboat captain, who purchased the site from Larkin Edwards, a pioneer who had acquired it by a treaty from the Caddo Indians. Shreveport's first name was Shreve's landing. This was later changed to Shreveport.

Shreveport's phenomenal growth may be attributed to its development as a distributing center for merchandise and supplies going into Mexico, the Republic of Texas and the Indian territory, now Oklahoma. The river boats navigated up the Red River and supplies were carried on from Shreveport by wagon trains.

From a struggling, small frontier port for the vast southwest, Shreveport has grown into a thriving metropolis of diversified prosperity—"The Capitol of the Central South."

## INDUSTRY:

Shreveport and immediate outlying area have a diversity of industry and manufacturing. The leading industries by product groups are: oil refining, lumber and woodworking, sheet window glass, fertilizer, cottonseed oil, sheet and grain products, dairy products, ice cream, chemicals, soft drinks, creosoted lumber, miscellaneous food products, mill supplies, folded boxes and clothing manufacturing. Other major industrial activities include railroad shops, two large public utility companies, maintaining home offices here. The oil field activity including drilling, pumping, testing and pipe line work employs thousands of persons in the Shreveport trade territory.

## FASHION AND SHOPPING CENTER:

Shreveport is the largest city in its trade territory of a radius of 100 miles and may truly be said to be the fashion and shopping center of the Ark-La-Tex area. 1,500,000 people, with a spendable income of \$407,164,000 (1940 figures), live in the trade territory and utilize the many and large department and retail business institutions of Shreveport.

## TRANSPORTATION:

**RAILROADS**—Five major rail lines: Kansas City Southern-Louisiana and Arkansas Railway, Texas and Pacific Railway, Illinois Central Railway, St. Louis and Southwestern Railway System and the Southern Pacific Railway System. The five systems have lines radiating in twelve directions from Shreveport. Through Pullman service is maintained on all lines to the major points of the South and Southwest.

**HIGHWAYS**—Shreveport is served by a network of paved highways leading in all directions. United States Highways: U. S. 80, U. S. 79, U. S. 171, and U. S. 71, and Louisiana State Highways Nos. 8, 10 and 20 pass through Shreveport.

**BUSES**—Fifty-five deluxe buses, representing five major companies operate daily from a new, modernistic union terminal and connect with all southern points.

**AIR LINES**—Two major air lines, the Delta Air Lines and the Chicago and Southern Air Lines, serve Shreveport and connect with practically all points elsewhere. They operate to and from a new improved municipal airport with modern, paved runways.

**TRUCKS**—Twenty bonded companies operate common carrier freight lines on regular schedules and serve the industries of the city with overnight service to all points in the Central South.

## AGRICULTURE:

Within one hundred miles of Shreveport may be found all different types and characters of soils and the topographical farming and range conditions to be found in the central southern states. In addition to cotton, in which the Shreveport area leads the state, corn, grain and feed crops are grown in bountiful quantities. Millions of pounds of pecans are gathered annually. Dairying, cattle raising and poultry raising are profitable. Shreveport is the home of a new stock yards which serves the entire Ark-La-Tex area. A \$50,000.00 municipal farmer's market, 2135 Greenwood Road, aids in the marketing of truck crops which are bountiful.

## ENTERTAINMENT:

**CULTURAL**: The cultural advantages of Shreveport include the Little Theatre, 806 Margaret Place; Y. M. C. A., Travis at McNeil Street; Y. W. C. A., 312 Edwards Street; Shreve Memorial Library, 300 Edwards Street, with over 50,000 volumes, art clubs and numerous musical and cultural societies.

**RECREATIONAL**: Being in the center of the finest fresh water fishing areas in the South, with more than 22 lakes and streams surrounding it, Shreveport offers many recreational advantages. Game animals are abundant for the sportsman who enjoys hunting.

Shreveport is enjoyable to people who want to play and enjoy outdoor sports the year round. These include water sports, horseback riding, two private and one municipal golf courses, tennis available for both night and day playing, indoor and outdoor badminton courts, polo, trap and skeet shooting.

Dinner dancing is available in a variety of enjoyable entertainment centers, and Shreveport has twelve theatres, showing movies exclusively.

## CHURCHES:

Beautiful churches, cathedrals and synagogues are scattered throughout the community. Shreveport offers places of worship to almost every religious faith and creed. There are over 110 churches, representing 20 denominations located in the city.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES:

In an educational way, Shreveport is prepared to care for its youth from the kindergarten through College, including specialized training in trades and professions.

There are four private kindergartens, two private elementary schools, sixteen public grade schools and two high schools, two parochial schools, two junior colleges, one senior college, three business colleges, a state operated trade school, an aircraft school and schools for nurses, musicians, barbers, beauty operators and morticians. Consult the city map for location of public schools and colleges.

## HOSPITALS:

There are eleven hospitals and twelve clinics, with 1,624 beds and 121 bassinets, located in Shreveport and they are capable and equipped to care for any type of disease or illness. The nearly two hundred physicians, surgeons and specialists practicing in the community are capable of rendering any type of medical professional service desired.

## HOTELS AND TOURIST COURTS:

There are thirty-eight hotels and tourist camps with 1,735 rooms, capable of caring for 3,500 guests, available to convention visitors and the business and pleasure traveling public.

**MAJOR HOTELS**: Washington-Youree Hotel, 311 Travis Street; New Jefferson Hotel, 901 Louisiana Avenue; New Caddo Hotel, 219 Milam Street; Gardner Hotel, 407 Milam Street; Colonial Hotel, 318 Milam Street; Inn Hotel, 615 Milam Street; Turner Hotel, 629 Milam Street; Creswell Hotel, 727 Milam Street; Rex Hotel, 820 Crockett Street; Buckhalt Hotel, 527 Crockett Street, and Arlington Hotel, 700 Cotton Street.

**MAJOR TOURIST COURTS**: Alamo Plaza Courts, 2012 Greenwood Road; Kickapoo Tourist Camp No. 3, 2502 Hollywood Avenue; Kickapoo Tourist Camp No. 4, 1835 Texas, Bossier City; Hotel Palomar Courts, Greenwood Road, U. S. 80; Riverside Tourist Lodge, Riverside Drive, Bossier City; Blue Bonnett Courts, East Texas Street, Bossier City, and Rockland Hotel Courts, 1820 E. Texas Street, Bossier City.

## DEPOTS:

### TRAIN:

Union Depot—930 Louisiana Avenue.  
Texas and Pacific Depot—104 Market Street.

### BUS:

Union Bus Terminal—Spring and Fannin Streets.  
Barksdale Bus Depot—718 Milam Street.



Between		From		Between		From		Between		From	
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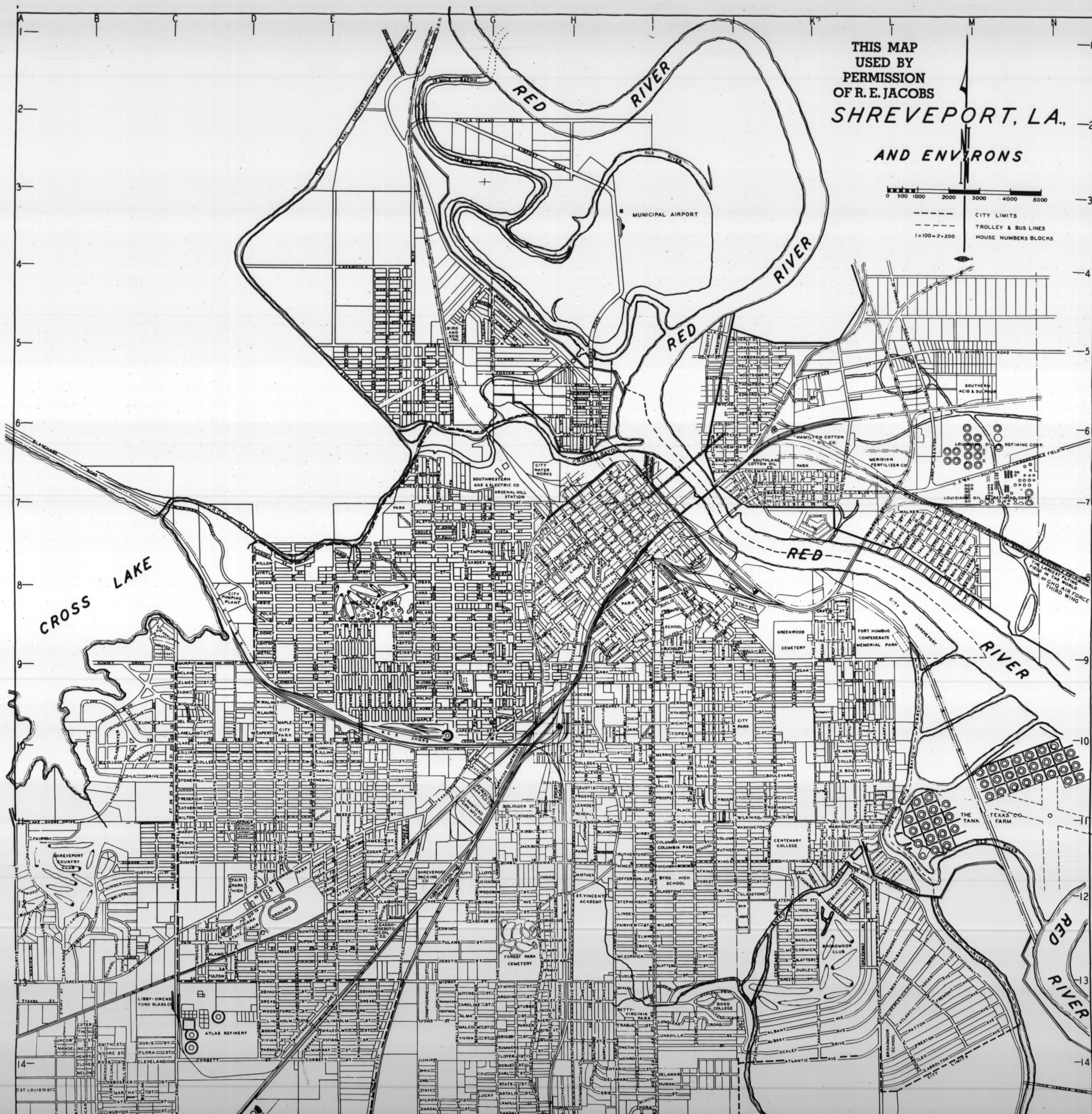
American National Bank Building.....	305 Milam
Ardis Building.....	412 Milam
Atlas Building.....	619 Market
Bossier City Hall.....	630 Barksdale Blvd. (B. C.)
Caddo Parish Court House.....	Marshall and Texas
Cahn Building.....	710½ Milam
Calanthean Building.....	1007½ Texas Avenue
Carter Building.....	511½ Barksdale Blvd. (B. C.)
Cedar Grove Municipal Building.....	6700 Southern Avenue
City Bank Building.....	306 Milam
City Hall.....	Milam and Louisiana
Commercial Building.....	509 Market
Commercial National Bank Building.....	Texas and Edwards
Continental-American Bank Building.....	335 Milam
Cotton Street Medical Building.....	708 Cotton
Court House.....	Milam and Marshall
Federal Building.....	424 Texas
Fire Station (Central).....	801 Crockett
First National Bank Building.....	639 Market
Giddens-Lane Building.....	610 Marshall
Hunter Building.....	906 Market
Journal Building.....	423 Travis
Labor Temple No. 1.....	515½ Travis
Lakeside Arts Building.....	1852 Milam
Levy Building.....	328 Texas
Louisiana State Exhibits Building.....	3025 Greenwood Road
Majestic Building.....	603 Milam
Masonic Temple.....	1895 Creswell
Medical Arts Building.....	625 Travis
Municipal Court Building.....	McNeil and Cotton
Municipal Auditorium.....	Milam and Grand
Physicians and Surgeons Building.....	803 Jordan
Postal Telegraph.....	525 Market
Querbes & Bourquin Building.....	212 Milam
Rendall Building.....	526½ McNeil
Ricou-Brewster Building.....	425 Milam
Scottish Rite Temple.....	725 Cotton
Shreveport Clinic Building.....	940 Margaret Place
Simon Building.....	405½ Texas
Slattery Building.....	509 Marshall
Standard Oil Building.....	520 Market
Strand Building.....	621 Louisiana
Times Building.....	408 Marshall
Union Temple.....	714½ Milam
United Gas Building.....	1515 Fairfield
Ward Building.....	525 Marshall
Western Union Building.....	614 Edwards



THIS MAP  
USED BY  
PERMISSION  
OF R. E. JACOBS  
SHREVEPORT, LA.,  
AND ENVIRONS

0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

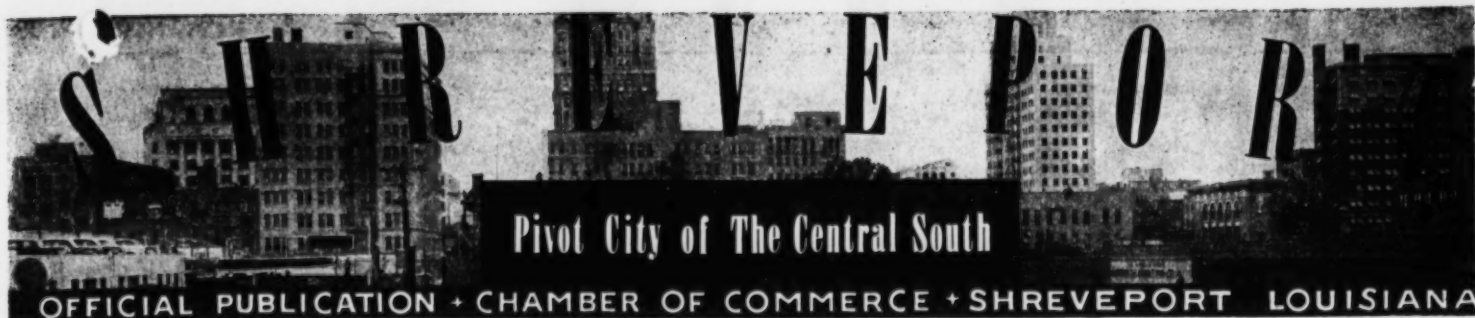
--- CITY LIMITS  
--- TROLLEY & BUS LINES  
1"=100'-2"=200'  
--- HOUSE NUMBERS BLOCKS











VOL. III—No. 4

MARCH, 1942

## WAR NOT TO AFFECT MAJORITY OF THIS AREA HIGHWAY PROGRAM

### BOARD HEARS PROGRESS REPORT

The Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting on March 13 heard progress reports from eight of its thirty regular standing committees. These reports in brief, are as follows:

#### Retail Merchants

Mr. Paul J. Bass, vice chairman of the Retail Merchants Division of the Chamber, reported to the Board that a re-organization of the Division was in progress in an effort to make it a more effective instrumentality through which to solve the problems of the retail merchants. The proposed plan calls for a breakdown of the division with self-governing sub-divisions according to classification to handle the affairs of that particular group, with the executive committee to deal only with merchandising problems as they affect the community as a whole or problems as they affect more than one specific group.

Mr. Bass stated that the division had been tentatively broken down into classification groups and that these groupings had been submitted to some forty merchants for approval and suggested changes. Replies indicate hearty approval of the plan which will be submitted to the Executive Committee for final action and future procedure.

(Continued on Page Two)

### Synthetic Rubber, Aviation Gasoline, And Toluene

The Chamber of Commerce, through its proper committees, is working with the refineries of this area in the interest of producing synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline, and toluene.

This program is being handled under the Petroleum Coordinator's Office, who advised Chamber officials that they were interested in negotiating with any refinery

(Continued on Page Five)

### OIL MEN HEAR GOVT. OFFICIALS ON PRIORITIES

Approximately 250 oil men in the Shreveport area were present at a Priority Clinic held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Washington-Youree Hotel, Monday, March 9.

At the morning session Mr. N. C. McGowen, President United Gas Company, and chairman of district three committee on natural gas and gasoline, gave a very inspirational address on the oil industry's part in the National War Program. He explained the work of his committee and praised highly M-68 as the most constructive order ever issued for the oil industry and said this order was being administered by men out of the ranks of the oil industry and not by "bureaucrats or autocrats."

In the afternoon session the speakers were Justin R. Wolf, counsel for the Office

(Continued on Page Five)

### TRI-STATE SINGING CONVENTION TO BE HELD APRIL 25 - 26

### Large Attendance Is Anticipated Despite the War

The tenth annual Tri-State Singing Convention, one of the largest held each year in Shreveport, will meet at the municipal auditorium on Saturday and Sunday, April 25 and 26. The opening session will begin promptly at 2 p.m. on Saturday.

Enthusiasm throughout the Tri-State area indicates that a large attendance may be expected despite the war and tire rationing. Convention officials felt that no better way of stimulating the morale of the people could be used at this time than to hold a great singing convention at which religious songs are sung.

(Continued on Page Three)

### Decrease in Gasoline Tax Revenue Will Not Interfere

The \$3,000,000.00 highway program for Caddo and adjacent parishes, announced several months ago, will, for the most part, not be hindered by the war, it was disclosed by W. Prescott Foster in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce several days ago. Much concern has been manifested on the part of interested citizens because of the tire shortage and the resultant decrease in the use of gasoline which materially reduces the revenue from gasoline taxes. Therefore, Mr. Foster was contacted by Chamber officials to obtain information regarding the carrying through of the highway program.

#### Five Projects Completed

A detailed report on the projects proposed in the original program indicates that the following have been completed:

Wallace Lake Canal bridge, \$7,100.00 project; Gilliam-Scott slough, a \$26,000.00 project; a 17-mile link costing \$39,058.72 between Shreveport and Gilliam; the detour gap on the Shreveport-Dixie highway, caused by Red River bank erosion, \$4,948.65 and the DeSoto parish line-Shreveport 12-mile link, costing \$100,627.00.

#### Completion Promised

Three major projects will be completed irrespective of war conditions. They are the Red River parish line-Caspiana link, of eight miles, now under construction at a cost of \$87,702.94; the Shreveport-Flournoy highway, 6.9 miles, now under construction and to cost \$63,656.40 and the Shreveport-Caddo lake highway, 5 1-2 miles now under construction at a cost of \$588,908.22.

#### Other Projects Pending

Pending with favorable recommendation is the Bossier City-Fillmore project, which calls for the construction of two additional lanes of paving for a distance of 12.4 miles. Since it is on the strategic network it has been programmed, but will have to

(Continued on Page Three)

**SHREVEPORT.**

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Second Vice-President

WALTER B. JACOBS  
Treasurer

F. S. HEMENWAY, JR.  
Member at Large of Exec. Com.

ED. C. BURRIS  
General Manager

**DIRECTORS**

R. T. Andress, Andress Motor Company.  
I. C. Atkins, Continental-American Bank & Trust Co.  
Douglas Attaway, Jr., Shreveport Journal.  
J. W. Baker, Baker, Lawhon & Ford.  
Sam K. Baird, Oil Operator, Commercial Bldg.  
M. L. Bath, M. L. Bath Co.  
Paul M. Brown, Jr., Bayou State Oil Corp.  
B. F. Connolly, Atlas Refining Corp.  
Howard Crumley, Howard Crumley Chevrolet Co.  
C. M. Dickson, Morris-Dickson Co.  
Chas. M. Evans, Evans Sporting Goods Co.  
E. A. Frost, Frost Lumber Industries.  
Pike Hall, Attorney, Slattery Building.  
B. A. Hardey, Oil Operator, Commercial National Bank Building.  
O. D. Harrison, Harrison Tobacco Co.  
D. W. Harris, Arkansas Natural Gas Corp.  
N. P. Heath, Southwestern Gas & Elec. Co.  
F. S. Hemenway, Jr., Hemenway-Johnson Furniture Co.  
Ed. Jacobs, Shreveport Railways Co.  
W. B. Jacobs, First National Bank.  
J. H. Jordan, Jr., Jordan & Booth, Inc.  
J. R. Querbes, Querbes & Bourquin.  
L. M. Moffitt, Triangle Drilling Co.  
John C. McCormack, Radio Stations KTBS and KWKH.  
Val H. Murrell, Commercial National Bank.  
J. B. Shores, T. & P. Railway Company.  
M. G. Stewart, Pelican Well Tool and Supply Co.  
W. Murray Werner, The Werner Company.  
I. E. Wile, Big Chain Food Stores.  
C. H. Wright, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.



**WAR PROBLEMS**

Wars, and their effect upon business economy, can be understood only by those who have or are in the process of experiencing it.

Business-As-Usual is out for the duration. With it went many of the conventional forms of transacting business and accordingly there have appeared on the horizon innumerable problems that require the co-operative effort of business institutions for their solution.

In Shreveport it is the Chamber of Commerce that serves as the instrumentality through which these problems may be discussed around the conference table and out of such conferences may come a co-operative move that will react to the benefit of all parties concerned.

Transportation problems to and from the downtown business district, the staggering of hours of employment, crosstown traffic problems, delivery services, storage facilities surveys, priorities, contract services, and many other problems have arisen and have, in due course, been placed before the proper committees in the Chamber of Commerce. At no time in the organization's history has it been called upon to do so much with so little time in which to do it.

This factor is mentioned only in that it serves as a barometer by which to judge the business tempo of the community, a business tempo that is now 35 percent greater than normal, yet faced with the handicap of a rubber shortage and impaired transportation media. It is conditions like these that develop problems. It is problems like these that must be solved through organizations like Chamber of Commerce. The organization can be of maximum service only when acquainted with all phases of the community's needs. Therefore, if any member is confronted with a problem of community-wide nature, the earlier it is placed before the proper committee, the earlier it can receive proper consideration.

Your Chamber of Commerce is created to serve the community and its members. Make use of its facilities.

**PROGRESS REPORT**

(Continued from Page One)

**Health and Sanitation**

Dr. W. H. Browning, chairman of the Health and Sanitation Committee, reported that a number of successful public meetings on various health subjects, with speakers of note, had been sponsored by this committee over a period of the last two of three years. During the latter part of 1942, the committee devised the plan of taking programs to groups already assembled, the last two having been the Cedar Grove Commercial Club and the Optimist Club.

The future program of the Health and Sanitation Committee includes a panel discussion of nutrition on March 27 at Centenary College; a program at Rotary Club in April; numerous programs before industrial groups of the city; and assistance in national defense health work. The committee is also preparing a publicity folder depicting Shreveport as the "Medical Center of the Central South," which will be ready for distribution in the near future.

**Beautification Foundation, Inc.**

Mr. I. F. Betts, president of Beautification Foundation, Inc., outlined for the Board its major projects and progress. He stated that the planting of 10,000 redbud trees on Lakeshore Drive had been completed last year, but that the committee is making periodic inspection. The initial investment is being protected and increased by the application of four tons of fertilizer. Co-operation of the Caddo Parish Police Jury is assisting in this work was pointed out.

Another project which has been completed recently is the landscape work at the soldiers' recreation center in Princess Park, which was done in cooperation with the City of Shreveport.

Plans for the future include beautification work at Fort Humbug, which will be done in accordance with funds available.

Mr. Betts announced that the Fifth Annual Garden Tour will be held April 18-19 and will include eight gardens, most of which have not previously been shown. He pointed out that this project usually paid its own expenses, but was not designed to produce revenue.

Report on the recent membership campaign of the Foundation showed that 350 individual memberships were secured, as were 18 sustaining ones.

**Fire Prevention**

Reporting for Chief S. J. Flores, chairman of the Fire Prevention Committee, Richard W. Moseley, secretary, stated that the committee had entered the annual inter-chamber fire waste contest, which would begin March 15. The briefs submitted showed that Shreveport's fire losses for the year 1941 were reduced .56 per capita in comparison to the 1940 losses sustained—a figure which shows well for the community when compared to the total increased loss of \$16,000,000 for the nation.

(Continued on Page Seven)



## CHAMBER SPONSORS GENERAL CLINIC ON PRIORITY PROBLEMS

Mr. Stephen E. Shoup, acting director of Field Priorities for the state of Louisiana, was present for a clinic held in the Washington-Youree Hotel in private dining room number 3, Monday evening, March 9. Some 100 or more representatives of business firms in this area were present and had their priority problems or questions answered by Mr. Shoup. This clinic was in addition to the oil clinic that was held in another part of the hotel. Mr. Randall T. Moore ably presided over this section of the priority clinic.

## INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

The general increases in freight rates and charges in which your Traffic and Transportation Committee has taken such an active part became effective March 18 on interstate traffic and was considered by the Louisiana authorities insofar as state traffic is concerned on March 20.

The increases generally amount to 6 per cent but on a specific list of agricultural commodities and products of mines, including sand and gravel, the maximum is 3 per cent.

During the course of the hearing leading up to these increases this organization as well as many other western and southern interests urged that if increases were found necessary that an arbitrary system rather than a percentage be used. This request was made so as not to further aggravate the spread presently existing between the various territories and to dislocate present relationships as little as possible, however the Interstate Commerce Commission refused these requests, but by prescribing the 3 and 6 per cent rather than the 10 per cent as requested by the carriers eliminated somewhat the need for the arbitrary basis.

These increases are to be effective until six months after the war is over.

## Garden Tour Plans Being Completed

Plans are rapidly being completed for Shreveport's Fifth Annual Garden Tour sponsored by the Shreveport Beautification Foundation, Inc., according to an announcement by Mrs. Sam Caldwell, chairman.

Eight privately owned gardens will be on the tour which is scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, April 18 and 19, and tea will be served in a private home. Chairmen for all major committees have been select-

## NEW MEMBERS

A most cordial welcome is extended to each of the following new members who have joined the Chamber since the last issue of the "SHREVEPORT":

Mr. J. M. Robinson  
Cuban Coffee Mills  
P. O. Box 1353  
Coffee Manufacturer

Mr. W. J. Munson  
Reed Roller Bit Company  
New Minden Highway, B. C.  
Oil Well Supplies

Mr. George Thomas  
Thomas Cafe  
317 Market Street  
Cafe and Cafeterias

Mr. H. C. Holton  
Holton Sales Company  
830 Louisiana Avenue  
Oil Well Supplies

Mr. J. D. Snell  
Snell's Limbs & Braces  
808 Louisiana Avenue  
Mfg. Surgical Supplies

Mrs. Frances M. Bass  
126-70th Street  
Real Estate

Mr. R. B. Whitley  
Whitley Pharmacy  
121 70th Street  
Drug Stores

Mr. J. C. Yearwood  
Yearwood's  
129 East 70th Street  
Department Stores

Dr. Lamar P. Caraway  
Caraway Veterinary Hospital  
2629 Claiborne Avenue  
Veterinarian

Mr. Isadore Wolchansky  
Wall's Jewelry & Loan Company  
611 Texas Street  
Jewelry Stores

Mr. W. I. Hughes  
Hughes Welding & Supply Co.  
309 Market Street  
Industrial Supplies

Judge R. J. O'Neal  
204 Court House  
Judge

ed and are now choosing the personnel of their committees.

An attractive folder is now in the course of preparation and will be available to Foundation members to distribute to their friends in and out of the city, and to tell all others interested persons. The tour scheduled for the height of the spring blooming flowers is expected to draw an unusually large attendance from citizens of Shreveport and the nearby territory.

## HIGHWAYS—

(Continued from Page One)

be approved by the public roads administration. Approximate cost will be \$850,000.

The \$244,600 paving project in Agurs to connect the new Mooringsport highway with Shreveport is pending, and has been submitted to the public roads administration.

The Keithville overpass and the roadside improvements on the highway from the Arkansas line to Hosston are questionable projects. Bids have been received on the Keithville overpass, but authorization has not been given by the public roads administration. The roadside improvement is a PWA project and work order can be issued whenever labor is available in this vicinity.

The Logansport-Gloster project on route 38 is partly completed, additional gravel surfacing being nearly finished. However, no funds are available for the proposed asphalt surfacing at this time.

The Rodessa-Ida Highway, an eight-mile link, is "out" for the duration, as is the proposed Shreveport-Dixie highway.

Mr. Foster said in his letter to the Chamber: "You will see that wherever we have the funds available we are going ahead with this work. We are attempting to arrange some way to finance our department so that we can go on for the duration of the war but we do not know exactly what funds are going to be available now, and cannot say until after the legislature meets."

## HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARINGS SLATED

The House Committee has scheduled the following hearings of interest to our members: March 20 for capital gains and losses; March 23 and 24 for depletion; March 25 and 26 for joint returns and March 27 and 28 for taxation of state and municipal securities.

If you plan to contact your congressman do so immediately inasmuch as the time is short.

## CONVENTION—

(Continued from Page One)

The Conventions Committee of the Chamber, Dolph Frantz chairman, has been the host to the convention for many years and is cooperating with officers of the convention in formulating the plans for this session.

Attendance at the convention has increased from year to year, and conservative estimates of recent attendance indicate that over 20,000 persons from all parts of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and the South and Middle West in general, come to Shreveport for this attraction.



## 1942 COMMITTEES

(Continued from February issue)

**Crosstown Traffic Committee**

Paul Sippel, Chairman  
 Roy Reeder, Vice-Chairman  
 W. E. Wheless  
 A. B. Jones  
 I. E. Wile  
 Ed. Jacobs  
 C. H. Wright  
 J. Pat Beaird

**Educational Committee**

Dr. Pierce Cline, Chairman  
 J. H. Pabody, Vice Chairman  
 Paul M. Brown  
 E. P. Farmer  
 Allen E. Gillispie  
 T. J. Heard  
 R. M. Hood  
 J. H. MacBeth  
 George Meadows  
 Mrs. J. W. Norton  
 Dr. L. H. Pirkle  
 John S. Ramond  
 Dr. O. C. Rigby  
 B. Segall  
 D. E. Walker

**Government Relations and Taxation Committee**

Charles M. Evans, Chairman  
 Claude Kinnebrew,  
 Vice Chairman  
 M. J. Lasseigne  
 W. E. McKee  
 J. B. Hussey  
 Dr. O. C. Rigby  
 V. C. Megarity  
 W. E. Nesom  
 Carnie James  
 John W. Melton  
 Harry L. Viser  
 C. L. Brooke  
 Robert A. Norred, Jr.  
 Royal H. Frost, Jr.  
 Allen D. Morris  
 W. A. Mabry  
 N. B. Stoer  
 A. N. Francis  
 T. S. Neal  
 G. S. Cheesman

**Health and Sanitation Committee**

Dr. W. H. Browning, Chairman  
 Dr. Paul D. Abramson,  
 Vice Chairman  
 Dr. S. C. Barrow  
 George Freeman  
 Dr. J. A. Hendrick, Jr.  
 Dr. J. E. Knighton  
 Dr. Clarence Webb  
 Dr. Charles R. Gowen  
 Dr. W. J. Sandidge  
 J. H. MacBeth  
 Dr. A. A. Garrison  
 Dr. S. W. Boyce  
 J. E. King  
 L. H. Andrews

W. A. Peacock  
 S. R. Simmons  
 J. S. Reily  
 Fenner McClendon  
 E. A. Labry  
 H. B. Roth  
 Dr. D. E. Kerlin  
 Dr. R. T. Lucas  
 Kneeland Phelps  
 Dr. H. D. Harper

**Highway and Roads Committee**

J. R. Querbes, Chairman  
 B. A. Hardey, Vice Chairman  
 Francis Scott  
 Aubrey M. Pyburn  
 C. R. Bates  
 W. N. Thompson  
 M. G. Stewart  
 R. J. O'Brien  
 Ed. R. Loe  
 J. E. Smitherman  
 Percy Sharp  
 J. M. Sentell  
 W. L. Rutan  
 C. B. Brock  
 H. P. Braswell  
 D. A. Attaway  
 C. M. Evans

**Legislative Committee**

Aubrey M. Pyburn, Chairman  
 William H. Cook,  
 Vice Chairman  
 Francis Scott  
 E. Wayles Brown  
 Clarence L. Yancey  
 B. A. Hardey  
 W. W. Newcomb  
 T. S. Neal  
 A. H. Tarver  
 Harry Booth  
 J. W. Baker  
 Bryon Thigpen  
 A. L. Pollard  
 A. Olin Price  
 Lewis N. Semon  
 M. W. Bass  
 R. L. Benoit  
 Glen Cheesman  
 Joe J. Levy  
 C. H. Lyons  
 John M. Sentell

**Local Industries Committee**

Nat P. Heath, Chairman  
 I. F. Betts, Vice Chairman  
 G. F. Cunningham  
 A. E. Hotson  
 M. G. Stewart  
 J. P. Sealy  
 J. G. Young  
 Harry Sloan  
 Ed. Trickett  
 A. O. Graves  
 J. Pat Beaird  
 A. Olin Price  
 W. J. MacIntyre  
 H. T. Wadley  
 C. C. Tabb  
 F. E. Doores

**Membership Committee**

J. B. Shores, Chairman  
 F. A. Bewley, Vice Chairman  
 E. A. Labry  
 L. F. Clawson  
 J. W. Howard  
 C. B. Stoker  
 E. J. Deadman  
 Clayton Dupree  
 W. L. Fleming  
 R. L. Goodwin  
 F. E. Davis  
 Abie C. Goldberg  
 Herbert Wilson  
 Dave Herndon  
 Leonard Cargill  
 Joe Langhammer  
 Frank Fulco  
 Henry Kirsch  
 Travis White  
 B. B. Stogsdill  
 C. M. Zaenglein  
 R. F. Scott  
 Ralph Worley  
 D. E. Walker  
 J. M. Smith  
 Charles Harbuck  
 Morton McMahon  
 James S. Reily  
 Joe Oswell  
 A. O. Graves  
 H. L. Fuller  
 M. W. Drake  
 T. B. Mazzingile  
 J. B. Kizer, Jr.  
 John S. Ramond  
 Howard Crumley

**National Defense Coordinating Committee**

B. A. Hardey, Chairman  
 J. B. Atkins, Vice Chairman  
 A. L. Wedgeworth  
 C. H. Wright  
 A. H. Tarver  
 Nat P. Heath  
 Dolph Frantz  
 L. A. Mailhes  
 John C. McCormack  
 Glenn Wilson

**Publicity Committee**

Lester Moore, Chairman  
 Arthur Kane, Vice Chairman  
 Douglas Attaway, Jr.  
 Herbert Carlson  
 P. E. Dozier  
 Frank Fulco  
 Fred Beseler  
 Mrs. T. L. Morris  
 Fred Ohl  
 George Sexton, Jr.  
 L. E. Throgmorton  
 C. A. Van Hoene  
 W. C. Watson  
 Glenn Wilson  
 John McCormack

(Continued on Page Eight)

## **PRIORITY CLINIC—**

(Continued from Page One)

of Petroleum Coordinator, and Ralph J. Schilthuis, Assistant Director of Production, who outlined the workings of Orders P-98, M-68, and M-68c after which the meeting was thrown open to questions from the audience. Many questions were presented and successfully answered by Mr. Wolf and Mr. Schilthuis. It was felt by those present that the meeting was very profitable and that there was a much better understanding as to the purpose and working of the various orders affecting the oil industry.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. L. Moseley Moffitt, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who explained that the Clinic was another of a series of meetings that will be held from time to time that will be beneficial to industry.

## **KARNACK ROAD IN QUESTION**

Considerable confusion centers around the proposed Shreveport-Karnack road, and as this bulletin goes to press it is difficult to determine what the outcome will be.

The Police Jury and Chamber officials are working constantly at the task of securing the road that will be best adapted to the needs of the plant and the labor going to and from the plant to the city of Shreveport.

Final authority on the matter is in the hands of the Army Engineers. Just what their decision ultimately will be is not known.

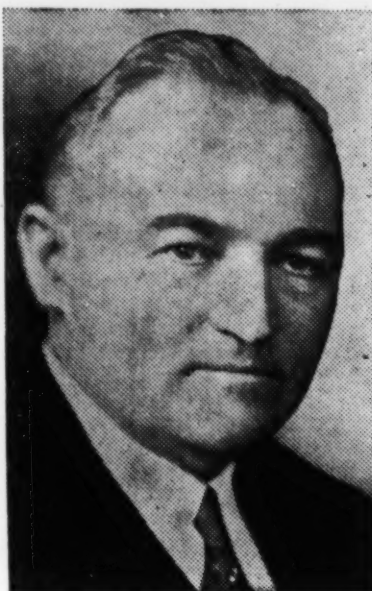
## **Public Transportation Problem Considered**

Transportation to and from work for the thousands of persons working in the downtown section of Shreveport has already become a major problem, and will rapidly become an even greater one, according to R. F. Scott, chairman of the Civic and Municipal Committee.

Based on available information, dependency on public conveyances has increased 15 per cent since January first, and national authorities estimate an additional increase before the close of the year. Transportation facilities as utilized at peak hours cannot care for this increase.

In an attempt to assist all workers, the Civic and Municipal Committee is conducting a survey to determine how to meet this rising emergency, and a meeting was held on Thursday, March 19, so members of the committee could work out a feasible plan to cope with the situation.

## **U. S. CHAMBER FARM OFFICIAL**



Mr. Delos James, agricultural representative of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., above, spoke to a representative group of farmers and business men at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, March 13, on Interdependence of Agriculture and Other Business. Mr. James also stressed the importance of the planting of essential food crops as essential to national defense, such as soy beans and peanuts.

He suggested that the business and farming groups should render their cooperation with the Chamber's agricultural activities and such activities that fall generally under the following heads:

1. Cooperation with agricultural organizations.
2. Efforts to secure better quality production.
3. Efforts to secure a better market for farm products.
4. Assistance to boys and girls clubs.
5. Assistance to agricultural fairs and exhibits.
6. Efforts to promote more cordial relations between the city and the country.

## **SYNTHETIC RUBBER**

(Continued from Page One)

with a capacity approximating 10,000 barrels per day with respect to the manufacture of synthetic rubber, or butadiene, toluene, and aviation gasoline.

According to Mr. Phillip W. Robinson of the Coordinator's Office, it will require the refining capacity of most every refinery of 10,000 barrel capacity or more to meet the needs in these fields, and accordingly they are most interested in negotiating with any refinery that has its engineering calculations in proper form for negotiation.

## **COTTON INSURANCE PUBLICIZED**

### **329 Insure Crops**

The Agricultural Committee recently concluded a series of radio broadcasts on Cotton Crop Insurance. Although this subject is relatively new to planters through the cotton belt, it has been stated that a number of cotton planters throughout this area have taken advantage of the insurance plan. Out of 2,700 planters in Caddo Parish 329 have taken out Cotton Crop Insurance. Parish officials in this area state that the radio broadcasts given by the committee have rendered a fine service in the encouragement of the farmers taking advantage of the insurance plan.

## **Crosstown Traffic Committee Holds Its Initial Meeting**

A new committee, appointed by President L. M. Moffitt for the purpose of working out as far as possible the need for crosstown traffic during the current war emergency, held its initial meeting last Friday. The committee selected as its chairman Paul Sippel and as its vice-chairman Roy Reeder.

Visualizing the need for an analysis of traffic movements of people as to locations, with respect to their jobs and a general program of research, the committee will begin immediately to study maps, possible flows of traffic and meet in approximately two weeks to arrive at a definite program of work.

The committee is composed of Paul Sippel, Roy Reeder, W. E. Wheless, A. B. Jones, I. E. Wile, Ed. Jacobs, C. H. Wright, and J. Pat Beaird.

## **LOCAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES FIGHT TAX BENEFITS BAN**

At a dinner meeting in the Washington-Youree Hotel Monday, March 16, the Legislative Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Shreveport Bar Association, together with representatives of the oil industry, urged every person who is interested in maintaining our present status, with reference to percentage depletion and community property, to contact at once their congressmen and senators urging them to oppose the removal of these benefits before the Ways and Means Committee. A resolution was adopted for wires to be sent to our congressman and senators as a joint resolution of the Legislative Committee of the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce and Shreveport Bar Association.



## SHREVEPORT'S BUSINESS BAROMETER

## BANK DEBITS

	1941	1942
January	\$53,227,000.00	\$69,994,000.00
February	48,712,000.00	58,499,000.00
March	52,718,000.00	
April	50,757,000.00	
May	54,041,000.00	
June	51,121,000.00	
July	51,375,000.00	
August	50,399,000.00	
September	54,168,000.00	
October	64,697,000.00	
November	58,370,000.00	
December	74,372,000.00	

## ELECTRICAL POWER (Industrial) KWH

	1941	1942
January	2,646,659	2,764,480
February	2,705,319	2,767,822
March	2,385,733	
April	2,479,908	
May	2,759,462	
June	2,888,157	
July	3,446,020	
August	3,868,427	
September	3,791,974	
October	3,631,372	
November	3,476,354	
December	3,086,076	

## ELECTRICAL POWER (Commercial) KWH

	1941	1942
January	2,321,405	2,438,607
February	2,132,848	2,357,387
March	2,109,762	
April	2,156,834	
May	2,309,141	
June	2,546,922	
July	2,701,574	
August	2,880,019	
September	2,890,659	
October	2,893,091	
November	2,507,995	
December	2,424,160	

## BUILDING PERMITS

	1941	1942
January	\$324,940.00	\$293,083.00
February	2,983,355.00	188,283.00
March	270,419.00	
April	240,200.00	
May	342,369.00	
June	320,557.00	
July	370,470.00	
August	323,917.00	
September	324,568.00	
October	264,984.00	
November	222,373.00	
December	243,435.00	

## RAIL EXPRESS SHIPMENTS (Pounds)

	1941	1942
January	27,300	26,672
February	27,073	24,592
March	31,692	
April	30,029	
May	30,801	
June	25,776	
July	25,515	
August	28,833	
September	31,440	
October	33,231	
November	29,298	
December	42,266	

## ELECTRICAL METERS

	1941	1942
January	26,291	28,236
February	26,356	28,377
March	26,478	
April	26,665	
May	26,833	
June	26,993	
July	27,216	
August	27,572	
September	27,747	
October	27,964	
November	28,106	
December	28,255	

## WATER METERS

	1941	1942
January	19,631	20,759
February	19,847	20,760
March	19,745	
April	19,766	
May	19,684	
June	19,778	
July	19,914	
August	20,127	
September	20,380	
October	20,467	
November	20,687	
December	20,714	

## POSTAL RECEIPTS

	1941	1942
January	\$64,954.53	\$72,636.21
February	58,201.14	61,424.79
March	61,236.28	
April	67,758.54	
May	63,164.79	
June	54,924.69	
July	61,758.08	
August	60,515.96	
September	63,101.87	
October	74,810.75	
November	64,061.80	
December	92,682.54	

## STREET RAILWAY PASSENGERS

	1941	1942
January	1,244,190	1,543,705
February	1,141,071	1,455,824
March	1,282,771	
April	1,283,281	
May	1,319,081	
June	1,196,075	
July	1,248,675	
August	1,311,492	
September	1,309,524	
October	1,585,759	
November	1,431,056	
December	1,540,975	

## TELEPHONES

	1941	1942
January	26,061	28,734
February	26,155	28,746
March	26,211	
April	26,355	
May	26,514	
June	26,591	
July	26,828	
August	27,198	
September	27,667	
October	28,001	
November	28,267	
December	28,466	

## GAS METERS

	1941	1942
January	29,041	30,983
February	28,989	31,211
March	29,184	
April	29,189	
May	29,036	
June	28,793	
July	28,844	
August	29,054	
September	29,592	
October	29,812	
November	30,535	
December	30,870	

## CARLOADINGS

	1941	1942
January	6,378	7,325
February	6,331	6,929
March	7,426	
April	7,115	
May	6,825	
June	6,790	
July	6,766	
August	7,070	
September	8,806	
October	8,879	
November	8,005	
December	7,927	

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

	1941	1942
January	\$1,408,037.00	\$ 848,262.48
February	1,023,231.88	1,052,282.43
March	967,107.71	
April	2,793,902.55	
May	1,086,091.94	
June	1,079,145.21	
July	1,308,660.66	
August	1,004,533.99	
September	1,432,756.29	
October	1,203,191.51	
November	945,630.21	
December	1,052,430.73	

## NEW RESIDENTS

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Boulware, 3433 Beverly Drive; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Bramlette, 2114 Centenary Blvd.; Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Baker, 248 Herndon Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Creswell, 209 E. Linden Street; Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Davis, 210 Robinson Place; Mr. and Mrs. Alton A. Dunaway, 508 Gladstone Blvd.; Mrs. Florence Elbert, 430 Kings Hwy.; Mr. Jack Elbert, 430 Kings Hwy.; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Flournoy, 640 Prospect; Mr. and Mrs. Morton I. Glass, 201 Carrollton Street; Lt. and Mrs. Jack W. Guest, 711 Kirby Pl.; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hermann, 950 Delaware; Miss Lucille Hawthorne, 248 College St.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Jones, 109 Prospect; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson M. Lawrence, 3331 Youree Drive; Mrs. J. Lehrkinder and son, 328 Herndon; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Loomis, Jr., 2101 1/2 Highland Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Larry S. Larson, 1348 W. Kirby Pl.; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Lindsay, 759 Stephenson Street; Mr. and Mrs. James Muslow, 450 Slattery Blvd.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Martin, 274 Prospect; Mr. and Mrs. Lee F. Myer, 131 Merrick Street; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Z. Mills, 202 College Street; Mr. and Mrs. James M. McClendon, 759 Ratcliff Street; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mamin, 618 Wilkinson, Apt. 1; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mason, 4312 Clingman Drive.

Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Orth, 536 Wilkinson; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Orem, 643 Merrick Street; Mr. and Mrs. Earle E. Pettey, 874 1-2 Julia Street; Mr. and Mrs. Glenn A. Spraker, 402 Forest, Apt. 7; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Shorter, 2924 Elm Street; Lt. and Mrs. John R. Taylor, 314 1-2 Kings Hwy.; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Tribble, 340 College Street, Apt. 15; Mr. and Mrs. William E. Thompson, 618 Dudley Drive; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O. Valgenti, 4034 Akard Street; Lt. and Mrs. Richard L. Wilkinson, 1550 A Elizabeth Street; Lt. and Mrs. F. M. Whitlock, 401 Wilkinson; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wade, 560 Kirby Place; Mrs. Iris West, 804 Ratcliff Street.

## PUBLIC INVITED TO HEALTH DISCUSSION

Dr. W. H. Browning, chairman of the Health and Sanitation Committee, extends an invitation to all interested persons to attend a panel discussion on "Nutrition" to be held on Friday evening, March 27, in the chapel of Centenary College. Participating in the panel of which Dr. Browning will be quizmaster, are Dr. J. E. Knighton, Dr. A. A. Herold, Dr. Clarence Webb and Dr. R. T. Lucas, Miss Margaret Moore, nutrition expert, and Miss Mary Lou Ware, Centenary instructor.

This program is being given before the students of the Centenary nutrition course, members of all Red Cross nutrition classes and the Caddo Parish nutrition classes.



# Jaycees Plan Metal Collection Drive

## PROGRESS REPORT

(Continued from Page Two)

Future activities of the committee pointed out were:

Fire prevention demonstration equipment will be sought from the state fire college for use in the public schools, in addition to the usual education program of posters, speakers, fire drills, etc.

The committee will sponsor a fire bomb demonstration for the public during the week of April 20, cooperating with the Petroleum Electrical Convention which will be meeting in Shreveport. Frank Camus, vice chairman of the committee, will be in direct charge of the demonstration.

Services of the committee have been offered to the Civilian Defense Council for their intensive fire prevention educational program, necessitated by the war and danger from bombardment.

### Legislative

Mr. Aubrey Pyburn, chairman, discussed the projected program of the Legislative committee, which includes the following matters on which it is proposed to work during the approaching session of the state legislature:

Budgetary law, which has been submitted to numerous civic organizations and approved by them.

Elimination of three-year exemption for homesteads.

The committee also is on record in opposition to any action that would remove our community property benefits or the removal of depletion allowables, as they now apply to federal income tax laws.

### Traffic and Transportation

Mr. A. W. Miller, vice-chairman, reported that the committee recommended that the Chamber become a party to a cotton case to be filed by Southwestern cotton interests attacking the present adjustment of rail freight rates on carload shipments. The complaint, it was pointed out, will attack the system of duplicate minimum weights and rates on flat cotton and a single minimum weight and rate on compressed cotton. It will be alleged that the system is discriminatory and is causing cotton to move direct from this territory without handling and compressing, thereby depriving cotton brokers, compressors, insurance companies, banks, etc., in this section of business. This position was taken without objection by the Agricultural Committee.

The Traffic and Transportation Committee has, reported Mr. Miller, worked for the securing of shuttle trains between both Karnack and Doyline and Shreveport. Rail carriers insist they do not have equipment to inaugurate such service now, since all available passenger equipment is being used in troop movements. Efforts will be continued to secure the service.

### Civic and Municipal

Mr. R. F. Scott, chairman, outlined a plan for meeting the employee transportation problem as it develops, detailed story of which may be found elsewhere in the bulletin.

He also reported marked progress on the Red River beautification project, the city plan, and the downtown parking problem, on which the Civic and Municipal Committee has been and is working.

### Government Relations and Taxation

Mr. M. J. Lasseigne, member of the Government Relations and Taxation Committee, reported that this committee was definitely opposed to federalization of unemployment benefit insurance, stating that such legislation would have ill effects on both the states and employers if it should become law. Various states have been operating under merit systems for one or more years and their whole system of operation would necessarily be changed, resulting in a loss to a large number of states involved.

## Victory Garden Drive Meeting With Success

The Junior Chamber Agricultural Committee is actively working in the promotion of Victory Gardens, furnishing persons desiring to plant gardens vacant lots on which to plant when they do not have the property themselves.

Census figures recently tabulated by the Junior Chamber indicate that 1,104 persons had planted vegetable gardens. Seven hundred and three of these planted in their own yard, while 401 utilized vacant lots. Of this number 410 were new gardens.

The demand for vacant lots was somewhat greater than expected and Jaycees are finding it difficult in a few instances to find available property in the vicinity of the persons requesting it. However, they are continuing to obtain permission of owners and it is believed that all requests will be filled within a few days. Work is being done under the direction of Gray McGraw, chairman of the Agricultural Committee.

## Jaycees Enjoy March Entertainment

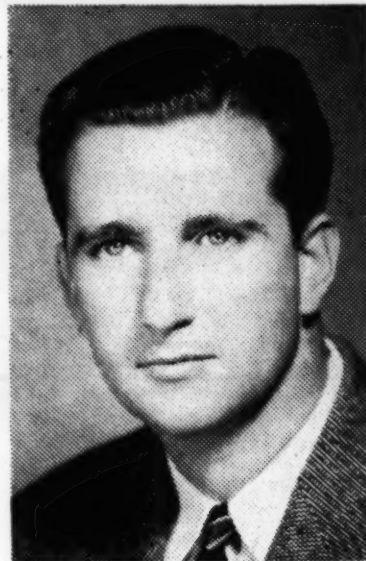
A large number of Junior Chamber members and their ladies enjoyed a fellowship party at the Broadmoor Club House on the evening of March 6. The entertainment was under the direction and leadership of W. M. Blackburn, chairman of the membership committee.

## Roy C. Stringfellow Heads Campaign

The Junior Chamber of Commerce, in an effort to answer the nation's call for valuable scrap metal of all kinds urgently needed in the war program, will conduct a collection drive during the week of March 30 through April 4.

In addition to a special house-to-house canvass which will be made in the residential sections of the city, the Junior Chamber members will contact business establishments, particularly those who are engaged in construction and metal work.

After the metal has been collected it will be sold to second-hand metal dealers, through which channel it must go in order to get back into production, and the proceeds will be given to the local USO.



Roy C. Stringfellow (above) was chosen as general chairman of the drive. Subcommittee chairmen selected are: L. D. Anderson, Sol Abramson, Darrel George, Paul Osteen, Clayton Watson, William Fitzgerald, Kenneth Rembert and Ray Winn. Other Jaycees assisting in specialized work in the campaign include: B. G. Robertson, E. P. Hunt, Jr., Frank Fulco, Robert K. Butcher, Jerry C. Dawson, J. E. Lomax, J. C. Moore, Clarence Shaffer Jr., Willie E. Vedlitz, Arthur Kane and David McCaleb.

Metals to be collected will include iron, brass, copper, aluminum, zinc, sheet metal, steel and all others needed in the defense program. Old rakes, hoes, shovels, lawnmowers, pipe, etc. will be acceptable and appreciated. Trucks will visit all parts of the city to collect the metal during the scheduled dates of the drive.

## 1942 COMMITTEES—

(Continued from Page Four)

### Recreation Committee

M. V. Cousins, Chairman  
I. R. Graves  
W. J. MacIntyre  
E. F. Graham  
Charles B. Grayson  
Dewey Somdal  
Ben C. Dawkins  
C. M. Zaenglein  
Glenn Wilson  
Harry L. Viser  
Leslie L. Prescott  
Saul Rubenstein  
Frank G. McElroy  
Burford McGuffin  
A. J. Manhein  
Bert Kouns  
P. E. Dozier  
Jerry Bozeman

### Red River Committee

W. H. Hodges, Jr., Chairman  
W. B. Jacobs,  
Vice Chairman  
C. M. Dickson  
F. E. Doores  
John E. Murray  
W. W. Newcomb  
Henry A. O'Neal  
J. E. Smitherman  
Frank G. McElroy  
John D. Ewing  
D. W. Attaway  
C. S. Finegan  
George Wray  
George M. Hearne  
Paul Bass

### Research and Statistical Committee

O. L. Garrison, Chairman  
H. A. Carlson, Vice Chairman  
Fred Beseler  
Arthur Campbell  
G. D. Guilkey  
M. L. Bryan  
Art Kane  
Alford Ford, Jr.  
Joe Langhammer  
W. M. Daniel, Jr.  
R. D. Sanders, Jr.  
W. N. Ford  
Lester Moore  
Joe Oswald  
Glenn Wilson

### Safety Committee

E. E. Stewart, Chairman  
Sam K. Baird  
C. E. Beaird  
Ralph Brandon  
Edward A. Brass  
Frank Camus

Com. J. H. Davis  
S. R. Elliott  
Sheriff J. H. Flournoy  
Mayor Hoffman L. Fuller  
H. C. Garrison, Jr.  
Dr. Peachy R. Gilmer  
A. C. Glassell  
B. H. Gray  
E. E. Gustafson  
Claude A. Hamel  
H. J. Hanlon  
J. B. Harris  
J. Claiborne Hawkins  
T. J. Heard  
Judge Ruvian D. Hendrick  
C. L. Hightower  
A. E. Hotson  
I. N. Houston  
C. C. Hutchinson, Jr.  
Dr. D. R. Isom  
Ed. Jacobs  
R. E. Jacobs  
Captain C. R. Kent  
Claude Kinnebrew  
F. W. Middleton  
Paul Sippel  
J. M. Smith  
L. H. Snow  
Chief Grady Williamson  
Crymes Pittman

### Traffic and Transportation Committee

W. E. Wheless, Chairman  
A. W. Miller, Vice Chairman  
J. J. Hamiter  
C. D. Shallenberger  
A. E. Hotson  
E. R. Jones  
Hubert Brown  
E. M. Hinkle  
E. O. Wilkerson  
W. A. McLees  
C. W. Wierick  
P. O. Williamson  
O. T. Poole  
Jesse Moore  
F. D. Coons  
F. E. Roney  
Robert C. Ekberg  
M. M. Levy

## SAFETY PLANS TO BE FORMULATED

E. E. Stewart, newly appointed chairman of the Safety Committee, announces the first meeting of that committee will be held within the next few days, at which time plans for increasing efforts to stem the rising tide of accidents and traffic fatalities will be made.

## MILITARY MAIDS ENTERTAIN MAR. 7

The first convoy to Shreveport since last November arrived here from Camp Polk, Louisiana, on Saturday, March 7, to be the guests of the Military Maids at a dance given that evening in the El Karubah Temple, with Mrs. Jack Gardner, Colonel, in charge. The Rotary Club sponsored the dance by furnishing a floor committee and a master of ceremonies. More than eight hundred soldiers visited Shreveport with the convoy and were entertained at the dance.

A Military Maid dance is scheduled for Saturday, March 21, at Barksdale Field.

## Things to Look Out For

### Delayed Deliveries

A slow-down in delivery of freight, especially less than carload and less than truckload lots because the conservation of equipment by both rail and truck carriers will require reduced speed and heavier loading. This will affect the hand-to-mouth buying that has been in effect for a number of years.

### Routing

Unless the present voluntary campaign to conserve equipment by quick loading and unloading and use of economical routes is successful it is expected that shippers will either lose entirely their right to route freight or have it greatly curtailed. It is understood by those who have been in constant touch with the federal authorities responsible for the movement of freight during the war that the success or failure within the next few months of this effort will govern the rules laid down for the handling of transportation.

## PLUMBING REPAIRS UNHINDERED

Order P-84 of the Division of Industry operations is effective immediately, and facilitates the maintenance and repair of existing plumbing and heating installations in farms, residences and office buildings by assigning an A-10 preference rating to materials needed for emergency work.

## NEW JAYCEES

David C. McCalem  
Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.  
Glenn M. Mason  
Shreveport Engraving Co.  
Kenneth H. Rembert  
Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.

Community Report  
Okla. City  
Okla. X

X

1- 12/14/43



# COMMUNITY REPORT

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

- A. Location and Industrial Pattern
- B. Labor Supply
- C. Child Care
- D. Housing
- E. Recreation

Elsie Wolfe  
Women's Bureau  
U.S. Department of Labor  
April, 1943



4/43

## COMMUNITY REPORT

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

### A. Location and Industrial Pattern.

Oklahoma City, the capital of the state, is located in the central part of the heart of the oil region. Even the capital grounds are dotted with derricks. The discovery of oil on this property has yielded much revenue for the state. Oklahoma City is a "young" town which grew rapidly when the oil wells were brought into activity in 1928. The 54th anniversary of the "Run" into Oklahoma was celebrated in April of this year. At present its population is approximately 240,000 - an increase of about 20,000 since 1940.

The economic characteristics are primarily rural. Large wheat farms are found north and west of the city and cotton to the south. The raising of cattle is also important.

Women workers formed a small part in the industrial pattern prior to the defense program. In 1940 male workers made up 79.4% of the total labor force 14 years and over. The principal industries - oil, grain storage and milling employed few women, even in offices. At present some women are on production in the mills, and many women are replacing men in the offices and laboratories, both in the oil and milling industry. *Oil*

The defense program brought a marked change to Oklahoma City. The establishment of two large naval air bases and an Army Air Force Depot has turned Oklahoma City into a military center. Several hundred Waves are employed at the air base.

The principal woman-employing war plants are Douglas Aircraft and the Oklahoma City Air Depot. The number of women employed is rapidly increasing in both plants. By the end of the year at least 60% of the total labor force at Douglas and O.C.A.D. will be women workers.

### B. Labor Supply.

Even if all local labor, including women and negroes, is utilized, the W.M.C. estimates that in-migration of labor will be necessary. Peak employment will not be reached until the end of 1943.

Negroes are employed at O.C.A.D. but, at time of visit, Douglas Aircraft had hired no negroes on production and few in service jobs. They were planning to place negroes in paid training courses within a week or two. Many of the negro workers have left Oklahoma City to go to the ship yards. The negro population is approximately 20,000.

There is much local prejudice here against negroes - a factor that has been largely responsible for the discrimination against them in the war plants. Since the labor shortage is becoming quite acute, prejudice can be broken down and employers will be forced to hire these workers.

Indians are not discriminated against in any way.

Service Industries are having great difficulty getting help. A training course for saleswomen has been organized and several hundred housewives have been trained. Negro women are taking over many of the jobs in restaurants and laundries. Domestic workers, here as elsewhere, are very difficult to find. Hotels no longer change bed linen daily for guests remaining several days. The reason given was inability to get clothes laundered. However, price of room remains the same.

#### C. Child Care.

Lanham Act funds, amounting to \$41,353, have been granted to Oklahoma City for the Child Care Program. This sum must be matched by the city.

Establishment of ten nurseries for children 2 to 6 years of age is planned, and in addition ten centers for school children, open before and after school.

The ten pre-school centers will accommodate up to 600 children of working mothers, according to a newspaper report. These nurseries will be situated in different parts of the city where demands are greatest. Seven of these nurseries will be for white children and three for negroes. The former W.P.A. nurseries were taken over by the Lanham funds committee on May 1st. Two of the W.P.A. nurseries were closed April 30th - one white and one negro. The colored center may be reopened. Fees for the nursery school had not yet been fixed at time of visit.

A counselling service for working mothers was established October 6, 1942 by the Council of Social Agencies. This service has not been used very extensively, primarily because of its location away from the center of employment. The office for this service is in the Y.W.C.A. and, to date, no attempt has been made to take the service to the women workers, either at the U.S.E.S. or the Douglas Employment Office. I recommended that a counselor be sent to the employment offices or plants certain days of the week in order that the women could have access to this service. The woman counselor at O.C.A.D. and myself met with the Child Care Committee and this problem was discussed. The committee requested me to contact Mr. Evjen, head of the Community War Chest, and suggest changes in the counselling service.

#### D. Housing.

The housing shortage is becoming quite acute in Oklahoma City. There are enough rooms in private homes available but apartments and family units are difficult to find and rents are high.

Some of the homes now being rented were not on the market at the time rents were frozen, therefore prices are too high in many cases.

The Douglas Aircraft Company conducts a Homes Registration Service for their employees. The record from April 1 - 23 showed the following:

<u>Type of Housing</u>	<u>Available Housing Listed</u>	<u>Applications</u>
Furnished houses	48	52
Unfurnished houses	19	56
Furnished apartments	198	144
Unfurnished apartments	42	32
Share homes	41	4
Light housekeeping rooms	34	11
Rooms	101	27

A survey of available family units was made by the fire wardens in Oklahoma City the latter part of April for the manager of the Defense Housing Center. Of the 303 units found available, 175 were rented within 48 hours.

About 300 family houses are in process of construction across the road from the Oklahoma City Air Depot. Over half of these are occupied.

Some conversion of old buildings into family units has been done. At present three business buildings are under consideration for conversion into apartments. One of these prospects is a 11 story building located in the downtown area.

A recent report estimated that 2,000 additional homes will be needed to house the in-migrant workers necessary to carry on war production.

The Y.W.C.A. residence accommodates about 165 or 170 girls but there is a long waiting list. The residence is unusually attractive with practically all single rooms.

#### E. Recreation.

U.S.O - There are five or six U.S.O. Centers in Oklahoma City because of the heavy military load. Only one center, the U.S.O. - Y.W.C.A. has any activities for industrial girls. This program has been limited partly due to lack of space.

As yet the U.S.O. - Y.W.C.A. has no building and is operating from the Y.W.C.A. All the soldier activities, mainly dances, are held in hotel ball rooms or at the air bases.

Once per week this U.S.O. has a luncheon meeting for the swing shift girls at Douglas and Oklahoma City Air Depot. An interesting program is planned which the girls seem to enjoy and attendance is good.

The U.S.O. has access to the gym and swimming pool when the Y.W. classes are not using it but this does not work out very well. The U.S.O. - Y.W.C.A. Club expects to have a separate building before long.



Y.W.C.A. building is well equipped to take care of the needs of women workers. The cafeteria is attractively decorated in Spanish style and the food is good. The Y. W. in Oklahoma City serves as a community center - the O.C.D. offices are here and many local organizations have lunches and parties in this building.

The basement has recently been remodeled into a recreation room called the "Corral". The walls are decorated with bright colored paintings of western life - cowboys, steers and Indians. There are facilities for all kinds of games - ping pong tables, shuffle board, card games etc. Soft drinks are available. The "Corral" is open for use of service men as well as girls.

Up to the present the Y.W.C.A. has not reached many of the Industrial girls, but a program is definitely planned for the future. They have no Industrial Secretary but a member of their staff was formerly a State Supervisor of W.P.A. recreation and she is going to take charge of the industrial program. The General Secretary of the Y. W. is much concerned over these girls and believes the Y. W. has a responsibility toward the women war workers.

Both the U.S.O. and Y.W.C.A have some activities for the Waves on Sunday when many of them are in the city. They live in barracks at the air base.

Comments.

There has been much misunderstanding and some friction between the U.S.O. - Y.W.C.A. director and the Y. W. staff. Unfortunately, it is the industrial girls who have been the victims, that is, nothing much has been done for them because each organization waited for the other to consult and cooperate. This method hasn't brought very satisfactory results. However, both organizations are desirous of helping the war workers and, I believe, will make a much greater effort in the future.

# OKLAHOMA CITY

## Major plants:

		March 1, 1943
	Total	Women
1. <u>Douglas Aircraft</u>	8,832	3,724
Peak employment - 26,000 Nov. 1, 1943		
2. <u>Oklahoma City Air Depot</u>	*11,924	*3,529
(Civil Service)		

\*Includes paid trainees - 1,367 total of which 831 are female.  
Trainees receive 60¢ per hr. Training period is 3 mos. for mechanical learners.

## 1940 Population:

Oklahoma City - 204,000 of which 8.9% was Negro  
Metropolitan Area - 221,000

Population Increase - 17,000 min. However, sugar rationing cards indicated a decrease.

(Est.) Total labor supply available in next 6 mos. - 27,732

(Est.) Potential woman labor supply, not normally in the labor market - 15,106

(Est.) Number of women in Service and Trade - 5,535

Total labor demand Jan. to July 1943 - 25,786

Shortage of labor (est.) - 1,960 persons

# TULSA

## Major plants:

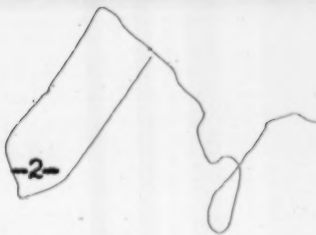
		March 1, 1943
	Total	Male      Female
1. <u>Douglas Aircraft</u>	*11,259	*6,657      *4,602
Factory	7,066	4,680      2,386
Office {		
Other {	4,193	1,977      2,216

\*Does not include 1,000 trainees of which 85 to 90% are women.

		March 15, 1943
	Total	Male      Female
2. <u>Spartan Aircraft</u>	*3,133	1,933      1,200
Productive	2,346	1,404      942
Non-productive	787	529      258

\*Does not include 255 trainees of which 158 are women.

3. <u>Norris Mfg. Co.</u> (Mfg. 90 mm. shells)		
	Total	Women
	760	150
Factory	650	128
Office & Supvr.	68	15
Other	42	7



OKLAHOMA ORDNANCE - Smokeless Powder (DuPont)  
Pryor, Oklahoma

Total - 5,137  
Male - 4,613  
Female - 524 (145 women on production  
48 women in Technical dept.)

EW:IS  
3/31/43



I  
Community Notes  
near Pryor, Okla.

~~XX~~

X

Elsie Wolfe  
March 1943

Dormitories at Oklahoma Ordnance near Pryor, Okla.

Dormitories for men, women and married couples have been built on the area, about 2 miles from the Administration Bldgs. These dormitories are owned by the army but operated by Du Pont Co.

Total number of dormitory units - 1600

" " occupied (Mar. 9, 1943) - 310

Men - 158

Women - 111

Married - 41

Rental Costs:

Single rooms - \$15<sup>00</sup> per mo. (few available)

Double " - 20<sup>00</sup> " " (10<sup>00</sup> per person)

Married couples' units - 21<sup>00</sup> " " (Living room x bedroom)

31<sup>00</sup> " " with maid service

Facilities available:

Free transportation to plant - Shuttle train

Beauty Shop

Cafeteria

Recreation Hall

Post Exchange

Laundry in every dormitory

Dry Cleaning sent out

Telephone Service in each dormitory.

✓ 1000 of total built for women.

ACTIVITIES CALENDAR - *Oklahoma Ordnance*

- Sunday, March 14 - Vespers Service - Women's Post Exchange - 2:00 P.M.  
Monday, March 15 - Council Meeting - Administration Bldg. - 7:00 P.M.  
Square Dance Class - Women's Post Exchange - 8:00 P.M.  
First Aid Class - Women's Rec. Bldg. 204 - 7:30 P.M.  
Tuesday, March 16 - Red Cross Surgical Dressing Class - Afternoon and Evening  
Administration Bldg. - Room 25  
Wednesday, March 17 - Dormitory Party - Dorm. 311 - Herb Pennington, Chairman,  
Time: 8:00 P.M.  
Thursday, March 18 - Red Cross Surgical Dressing Class - Afternoon and Evening  
Administration Bldg., Room 25  
First Aid Class - Women's Rec. Bldg. 204 - 7:30 P.M.  
Sunday, March 21 - Vespers Service - Women's Post Exchange - 2:00 P.M.
-

## Dormitories at Okla. Ordnance

2

The dormitories are two story barrack type buildings. Grounds have been landscaped and walks extend to all buildings.

### Description of Women's Dormitories:

The building contains only sleeping rooms and laundry. Cafeteria, beauty shop, etc. are in separate buildings.

#### Double rooms contain:

- Double decker beds
- 2 dressers
- 2 closets with doors
- 2 small chairs

Furniture is maple and quite attractive

Curtains and rugs are not provided.

#### Bath room facilities

One large central bath room for each floor.

The tubs and showers are enclosed.

Ratio of toilets and wash bowls seemed to be adequate for number of occupants.

#### Laundry:

- 4 stationary tubs
- 2 ironing boards & 1 sleeve board
- 2 electric irons
- Lines for clothes



## Dormitories at Oklahoma Ordnance

3

### Description of married couples dormitories:

Bedrooms are the same as other dormitories, including the double decker beds. The living room is very small, but it contains a davenport, small table with lamp and one or two chairs. There are no cooking facilities.

Cafeteria - Open 24 hrs., operated on a concession basis. The cafeteria is located near the Women's dormitories. It is a well equipped building but dormitory occupants, men and women, complain about the poor food served. Many of them eat breakfast in the Cafeteria on the Admin. area and quite often go to Pryor for dinner.

Post Exchange - Fountain service, plus sale of drug and 10% store articles, also magazines.

Recreation - 2 recreational directors - man & woman

Director of Women's Activities - Miss Nancy Radcliff

The recreation hall <sup>for the Okla. Ordnance dormitories</sup> is quite large with hardwood floor for dancing. Juke boxes provide music for informal dancing. Davenports and comfortable chairs are arranged along the walls.

Shuffle board is played here but

## Dormitories at Oklahoma Ordnance

4

ping pong tables are in another room at the Post Exchange.

### Other Activities planned:

Picnic suppers cooked in out door ovens.

Twelve ovens are now being constructed in the park along the river.

Horseback riding

Boating

Swimming

### Comments -

and

These dormitories offer more facilities than any I have seen and are more attractively arranged - but they remain unoccupied.

The Personnel Co-ordinator said she contacted all women employees in regard to the dormitories and found that 75% of the women

## Dormitories at Oklahoma Ordnance

5

are living at home and preferred commuting as long as they could get gas and tires. About 40% of the total number of women, and a much higher percentage of men, are traveling between 25 and 50 miles each day.

Within a relatively short time, many more women will be employed and the dormitories may be more popular. The girls now living there seem to like it. Both the recreational director and personnel coordinator live in the dormitories with factory and office girls. Thus far, white collar workers predominate.

Male occupants complain of poor food served at the Cafeteria and bath room facilities. They would like to have a wash bowl in the bed rooms so that they could shave in their rooms.

Probably the greatest objection to the dormitories is the isolated location. Tulsa is the only city of any size within 50 miles from the plant. Pryor, a town of approx. 3000 people, is 3 or 4 miles from the dormitories. Workers want housekeeping units, not dormitories.



6

## Dormitories at Okla. Ordnance

### Additional housing in construction:

The demand for family housing has resulted in the following units, now in process of construction on the area:

Ranch style family units - one story structures containing 6 units each with individual entrances. The following types will be available:

1 bedroom units - \$30<sup>00</sup> per mo.

2 " " " - 33<sup>00</sup> " "

3 " " " - 36<sup>00</sup> " "

Heat, electricity and water included, also free transportation to plant.

### Defense Housing in Troy:

500 family units in process of construction  
40 houses now occupied.

### Negro Housing:

No provision has been made for housing negroes who are commuting long distances. The colored employees are primarily on lower paid jobs and cost of transportation is approx. \$30<sup>00</sup> per month. Some of the dormitory occupants (over)

believe that negroes should be allowed to live in one of the empty dormitories. This subject was mentioned by a man and woman. Per. Director stated that army would have to take responsibility for any change in occupancy.

Note:

No community survey of Pryor was made due to short period of time before Miss Anderson's visit to Oklahoma. It was necessary to cover as many industries as possible. Next time I return I expect to stay at the dormitories over night and will go on to Pryor.

## Oklahoma City

Major plants: 3/1/43

	Total	Women
1. Douglas Aircraft	8832	3724
Peak employment - 26,000 Nov. 1, 1943		

2. Oklahoma City Air Depot \* 11,924 \* 3529  
(Civil Service)

\* Includes <sup>paid</sup> trainees - 1367 total of which 831 are female.  
Trainees receive 60¢ per hr. Training period  
is 3 mos. for mechanical learners.

### 1940 Population

Okla. City - 204,000 of which 8.9% was Negro  
Metropolitan Area - 221,000

Population Increase - 17,000 min. However,  
sugar rationing cards indicated a decrease  
(Est.) Total labor supply available in next 6 mos = 27,732  
(") Potential woman labor supply, not normally  
in the labor market = 15,106  
(") Number of women in Service and Trade = 5535  
Total labor demand Jan. to July 1943 - 25,786  
Shortage of labor (est.) - 1960 persons.



Tulsa

Mar. 1

Major Plants:

	Total	Male	Female
1. <u>Douglas Aircraft</u>	* 11259	* 6657	* 4602
Factory	7066	4680	2386
Office } Other }	4193	1977	2216

\* Does not include 1000 trainees of which 85 to 90% are women

2. Spartan Aircraft

Mar. 15, 1943

	Total	Male	Female
	* 3133	1933	1200
Productive	2346	1404	942
Non "	787	529	258

\* Does not include 255 trainees of which 158 are women

3. Norris Mfg. Co. - Mfg. 90 mm. shells

	Total	Women
	760	150
Factory	650	128
Office & Supr.	68	15
Other	42	7

Oklahoma Ordnance - Smokeless Powder  
Pryor, Okla. (Du Pont)

Total - 5137

Male - 4613

Female - 524 (145 women on production  
48 " in Technical dept.)

Dormitory occupants as of March 9, 1943

Men	158
Women	111
Married	41
Total	310

Employees as of March 14, midnight.

White - Male 4354, Female 493

Colored- Male 259 Female 31

Total Female 524 - 145 on production  
Total Male 4613

Total - 5137

Oklahoma Ordnance Center  
Payson, Oklahoma

March 18, 1943.

H. L. Gunn  
Chief Supv. Personnel

Okla. Ordnance.

Age of Women Workers; Total Women 522

Under 38 years - 489

38 yrs. to 44 " - 25

Over 44 " - 8

Number of women in Powder mfg. - 145 women

Under 38 yrs - 142

38 to 44 yrs - 3



X  
Community Report  
Tulsa, Okla. &  
Pryor, Okla.  
~~XXX~~



- COMMUNITY REPORT ON TULSA, OKLAHOMA - April, 1943

- A - Economic Characteristics
- B - Labor Market
- C - Negro Problem in Tulsa
- D - Recreation
- E - Housing
- F - Child Care

Elsie Wolfe,  
Women's Bureau,  
U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Oklahoma Ordnance Plant, near Tulsa, Okla.

Now operating only as a stand-by plant. During the war manufactured large amounts of TNT and other high explosives which are no longer needed now that hostilities have ceased. Only skeleton staff now employed (guards, maintenance men, etc.), "microscopic" compared to the staff during wartime peak.

Operated by E. I. du Pont

Information from Maj. Gentel,  
Technical Information, Ordnance Dept.,  
War Dept.  
RM 6700 -- ex. 2173

March 21, 46

## TULSA, OKLAHOMA

### A - Economic Characteristics:

Tulsa is called the Oil Capital of the World because more than 1,000 oil companies have offices or refineries in this city. The most productive oil fields in Oklahoma are now farther west, but the main offices are still in Tulsa. The oil boom brought much wealth to the city, but up to the present it has never been an industrial town. The employed white women were sales, office or professional workers; the negro women were domestic servants or laundry workers.

The industrial pattern of Tulsa has changed since the advent of war plants and their increasing demands for women. Domestic help is difficult to get since more jobs are opening for negroes.

The three largest war plants in the area are:

Douglas Aircraft - over 40% women at present, with an estimated 60 to 70% women at peak production.

Spartan Aircraft - about 40% women.

Oklahoma Ordnance (Smokeless Powder manufacturing) - about 10% women at present. Percentage will increase.

Other plants hiring one hundred or more women on production are:

Norris Manufacturing Company (Shells) - about 20% women.

Commander Mills (Sheets) - over 50% women.

American Canvas Manufacturing Company (Tents) - 90% women.

### B - Labor Market:

#### (a) Supply -

The local labor supply is believed sufficient to meet the needs for the next three or four months, probably longer if the negro labor supply is more fully utilized than it has been in the past. Negro trainees have been forced to find jobs elsewhere if they wanted to get semi-skilled jobs or skilled jobs for which they were trained. It was



(Labor Market - Cont'd.)

estimated that 4,000 negro men have left Tulsa to go to the ship yards in the last few months. Over 500 negro women have finished the Vend training and only 20 thus far have been placed on production. Many female colored trainees have gone to other cities where they are employed in war plants.

(b) Labor Demand -

At present there is comparatively little expansion taking place in the war factories. Spartan Aircraft expect to reach the maximum number for a two shift program by April 15. If contracts are large enough to justify running three shifts an additional 1,000 may be needed. Spartan is manufacturing aircraft parts for assembly plants.

Douglas Aircraft is now hiring only for replacement purposes, due to the slow movement of parts manufactured elsewhere. This shortage has greatly retarded their production and hiring schedules. Hiring for expansion will not begin for two or three months and peak will not be reached until the end of the year. Douglas has found that a smaller number of employees will be needed than was originally estimated because women's productivity is much greater than the company had anticipated. This fact will also lower the percentage of women hired.

Expansion at the Oklahoma Ordnance depends on the T. N. T. plant not entirely completed. The production of T. N. T. here may be restricted to such an extent that few additional employees will be needed. The Dupont Company operating the Oklahoma Ordnance (Smokeless Powder and T. N. T. plants) are hiring only for replacement at present, but turnover is high now due to the large number of farmers in their employ. The Smokeless Powder Plant will increase little, if any, in total employment, but the percentage of women will increase within a short time. A survey of jobs was in process to determine the number of jobs that could be filled with women. Percentage of women may run between 40 and 50%, but company officials were unwilling to make a definite statement until the survey was completed.

The Norris Manufacturing Company may need 100 or more additional workers, depending on contracts received.

C - Negro Problem in Tulsa:

(a) Historical Background -

Negroes have never been slaves in Oklahoma, and, as a result,

(Negro Problem - Cont'd.)

perhaps show more initiative and ability. As one negro expressed it, "Oklahoma negroes haven't allowed white people to do all their thinking for them as the colored people do in the deep south". A state law, passed in 1907, requires segregation in schools and public carriers, but equal facilities must be provided. However, racial prejudice is about as deep seated here as it is in the South.

In order to understand the problems today, it is necessary to have some facts on the race riot of 1921. The information was secured from old newspaper clippings, photographs and personal testimonies.

A very serious race riot occurred on May 31 and June 1, 1921. The entire negro section of the city, housing 16,000 negro people, was burned. The number of negroes killed has never been published, but it was estimated that several hundred were shot and a great many more injured.

The riot started over a young negro man who supposedly assaulted a white girl. He was put in jail, and a rumor spread that the colored boy was to be lynched on the night of May 31. Some of the negroes surrounded the jail to protect the prisoner, and a riot ensued. The negroes were all ordered out of their homes - if they refused they were shot. All negroes were forced to walk with their hands above their heads, and were herded like cattle into the city jail and other public buildings. Tulsa was under martial law for some time and negroes were not allowed on the street without identification badges, etc. After the riot was over, the girl charging assault admitted that the negro boy had not attacked her, but he had stepped on her toe and touched her arm in a public elevator down town. The prisoner was allowed to go free, but the lives of the negroes killed and their homes could not be restored to them. Some of the colored residents had comfortable homes, which were insured, but the owners were unable to collect any damages because the contract contained no "riot" clause. The present negro housing is reported, by some persons, as being below the standard of those destroyed in 1921.

(b) Present Day Problems of Negroes in Tulsa -

This riot is partly responsible for the attitude of the war plant officials in regard to hiring negroes. The companies were concerned over community reaction if they placed negroes on an equality basis, even though some segregation was provided.

(Training)

Negroes did not have an opportunity to take VEND training until

Tulsa, Oklahoma

- 4 -

(Negro Problem - Cont'd.)

March, 1942. According to state law, negro children in public schools must be taught by colored teachers and mixed classes are not allowed. No qualified negro teachers could be found for the type of training given at the Defense Training Schools. The negroes wanted white teachers in order that they could qualify for jobs in the war plants. The Attorney General's first opinion stated that hiring white teachers would be contrary to law and could not be done. Finally, on March 13, 1942, he rewrote his first opinion, stating that a defense training class was not the same as a public school; therefore, white instructors were hired. The negro VEND school was established in the colored section of Tulsa.

In January, 1943, paid training was begun for the white trainees of Douglas and Spartan, but negroes were not paid. The legal advisor of the Douglas Company (a local man) said the attorney's decision was not clear and the company would be violating the state law if they paid negro trainees who had white instructors. This unfair practice aroused great resentment among the negroes. Upon my last visit, the Plant manager stated that 20 negro women would be placed on paid training as soon as the O. K. came back from California.

(Employment)

After the negroes finished their training, they found it was almost impossible to get jobs in the war plants, except in Service or Maintenance. Spartan Aircraft had no negroes in any capacity at time of visit, but they promised to hire some colored workers within a week or ten days. Douglas hired about 300 negroes, but there were only 8 men and 20 women on semi-skilled jobs in March, 1943. The other trainees were still in Service jobs.

Dupont Company have a much higher percentage of negroes than the Douglas Aircraft, although there are no negroes living anywhere near the plant. All colored workers come from Tulsa or Muskogee. Dupont's have a negro counselor who also acts as a personnel interviewer.

(Establishment of an Inter-Racial Commission in Tulsa)

Inasmuch as Douglas Aircraft wanted some assurance of cooperation from the community before they would hire any more negroes, it seemed advisable to have some community organization such as O.C.D. sponsor an Inter-racial Commission, which would assist negro workers in getting jobs in the war plants, and also help the firms work out problems concerning the community. After some discussion, primarily on segregation



Tulsa, Oklahoma

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(Negro Problem - Cont'd.)

of negro workers, the Executive Committee of the O.C.D. decided the negro problem was a community responsibility and that they should take action in order to help the negro, as well as to alleviate the housing shortage and other community problems that would arise with a large in-migration of workers.

The Inter-Racial Commission, sponsored by the O.C.D., is composed of 14 members - 7 white and an equal number of negroes. These members represent some of the most influential persons in Tulsa and command the respect of the plant officials. Douglas Aircraft has assured me that they will co-operate with the Commission.

The first meeting of the Inter-Racial Commission was held on April 6. Mr. Clymer, the negro representative on the Manpower Commission in Region IX, and I were invited to attend. The meeting was called to acquaint the white members with the difficulties negroes have had in securing jobs and the discriminations practiced against them. Mr. Clymer assured the Commission that neither the Manpower Commission nor the negro people were demanding that all segregation be removed in a community where it was customary - that the mores of the community should not be cast aside without consideration. The negroes, he stated, are asking for jobs and an opportunity to help produce the materials of war, as well as helping fight on the battle front.

The Commission members decided to go to work on the problem at once and the following day the Chairman of the Commission contacted the Plant manager at Douglas in regard to negro employment. Plant officials are to appear before the Commission and state their cases.

Other Methods Used to Bring About a Better Working Relationship between White and Negro Women

1. Talked to a group of white female workers, stressing their responsibility in this phase of the war program - that the success of this working relationship (democracy in action) depends largely on the attitude of the white women - more tolerance is needed.
2. Interviewed some of the negro women workers and listened to their problems. However, they too have a responsibility which I emphasized and ask that they adopt a little less aggressive attitude in order to have less friction.
3. Talked to negro Ministerial Alliance, requesting their help in bringing about better attitudes - that if any permanent

(Negro Problem - Cont'd.)

gains are to be made we must have less friction and a better working relationship between negro and white employees in the war plants.

4. Urged the Y. W. C. A. and churches in the white community to aid in promoting tolerance and better understanding of the negro worker.

D - Recreation

The U. S. O. has recently opened a club in Tulsa for Service men and women. There are quite a number of WAVES coming into Tulsa over the week end. This club will not meet the needs of the industrial women workers.

Y. W. C. A. - The building is well equipped and has a good location, but, as yet, few of the women war workers have participated in the Y. W. activities. Tulsa had very few women industrial workers prior to the advent of the war plants, and, as a result, the Y. W. program has been primarily for white collar workers and household employees. The Y. W. C. A. has trained a great many Indian girls for household employment.

During the depression, for a period of eleven years, the Y.W.C.A. rented their building to the University Club. In April, 1942, the Y. W. returned to their original home, which has adequate facilities, I believe, to meet the needs of the industrial girls. Mrs. Mulhall, the General Secretary, is much concerned over their failure to reach war workers and is anxious to do anything to make the program successful. Inasmuch as none of the Staff is familiar with industrial girls, it seems necessary (to me) to employ a trained Industrial Secretary. Mrs. Mulhall requested the Women's Bureau to make that recommendation to the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

The Douglas Aircraft Company are interested in a strong Industrial program at the Y. W.. They realize that this type of service will indirectly help them. The Welfare Department and women counselors are willing to give all possible aid to the program.

Negro Y. W. C. A. - located in a dwelling house in the negro section. It has few facilities because of its size, but the Secretary is developing a good program, and I believe will be able to help bring about better attitudes among the negro women workers, as well as to provide some wholesome recreation for them.

(Recreation - Cont'd.)

Plant Recreational Programs -

The individual plants have recreational programs which have catered primarily to male employees. Probably more consideration will be given to women's activities in the future. Douglas girls participate in the soft ball, archery, tennis, ice and roller skating, and, of course, dances. Second shift workers have dances from 1:30 to 4:30 A. M. and movies are open Friday nights for the benefit of the second shift workers.

E - Housing

As yet there is no serious housing shortage in Tulsa. Several hundred of the F. H. A. houses have been built on the road to Douglas aircraft, but no demountable houses have been constructed. Private conversion of existing buildings into multiple dwellings is in process, and at least one large tourist court has been leased by the Federal Government for the duration. These units had no cooking facilities, so kitchens were added.

(Report from War Housing Center) -

Rental activity for dwelling units the last week in March included 57 new listings and 84 units rented. 76 new listings for individual rooms were received and 114 rooms were rented. There are quite a number of available rooms in private homes, but apartments or family units are difficult to find.

F - Child Care

Tulsa, like the majority of war towns, has not made very much progress toward solving the child care problem. However, some action has been taken recently that may speed up the program; namely:

(a) The present W. P. A. nurseries, one white and one colored, are now open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. in order to cover one shift. Children of women war workers are now admitted if they pay a fee of \$1.00 per day. Only a limited number can be taken as capacity is almost reached - 75 children. This fee seems high, but the Day Nursery Board did not think it was prohibitive, or would keep mothers from enrolling their children. Application for Lanham Act funds has been made to extend the child care facilities. If these funds are



Tulsa, Oklahoma

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(Child Care - Cont'd.)

granted, a uniform fee in one center must be charged, according to the last ruling of F. W. A. (See copy enclosed)

(b) Publicizing the available facilities through the circulation of a little pamphlet (rough draft enclosed) in the Defense plants, Employment office, etc.

(c) Direct contacts will be made through the women counsellors at the plants.

A Counselling Service has been set up by the Council of Social Agencies, but it has not been used very extensively, due primarily to the location in the Family Service Building which is on the opposite side of town from the aircraft plants and some distance from the employment offices of U. S. E. S. and Douglas. Then, too, local people think of the Family Service as a relief agency and some mothers stay away because of the association. An effort will be made to take this Counselling service to the working mothers, either at the down town employment office of Douglas or to the plant through the women counsellors there.

A tragic accident, involving three children of working mothers in Tulsa, has awakened interest recently in the child care program. Three children and their grandmother, who cared for them while the two mothers (sisters) were at work, burned to death. Both mothers worked at Douglas Aircraft. Fifteen <sup>working</sup> mothers with children terminated during the week of the accident, and others have followed, so Douglas is now anxious to cooperate with the Child Care Commission. This company had established a nursery at their Santa Monica plant, but it has been discontinued due to transportation difficulties and because the company believes child care is a community responsibility.

Boarding homes for mother and child together have been a rather successful method of solving the problem, but not enough homes are available to answer the need. The Family Service Agency is advertising for more of these homes. When the mother stays in the same home, a license is not required. Miss McKeever, head of this service, estimated that about 50 working mothers with one child, and a few with two children, have been placed in this type of boarding home. The minimum charge has been \$50.00 per month for mother and child - the average fee is around \$75.00 per month for both.

Some of the persons contacted were:

Mrs. Lucille Mulhall - Y. W. C. A. General Secretary and  
Community leader.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

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(Persons Contacted - Cont'd.)

Mrs. Daley - Negro Y. W. C. A. Secretary

Mrs. Mosier - Child Care Committee Member

Miss Mary McKeever - Chairman of Child Care Commission

Mr. John Rogers - Executive Director of O. C. D.

Mr. Veale - Mayor of Tulsa

Mr. McHenry - Director of VEND training.

Dr. Wood - Principal of the Negro High School.

Members of the Inter-Racial Commission

Ministers

Social Welfare Group.

- C O P Y -

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY  
WASHINGTON

10-5525

Office of the Administrator

February 13, 1943

WAR PUBLIC SERVICES LETTER NO. 8 (Revised)

TO: Regional Directors  
State Administrators

SUBJECT: Policies Governing Review of Lanham Applications  
for Services for Children:

I. WAR NEED. Whenever the war emergency requires for its maximum prosecution the employment of women, the Federal Works Agency will meet the need for nursery schools, day nurseries and child care centers made necessary by such employment through contributions to eligible applicants from Lanham Act funds to the extent that such funds are available.

1. Applications for contributions may be for group services for children from 2 years through the ages served by the public school. Expansion of present elementary and high school classroom schedules to provide for additional children are not included in this group of services but as separate applications.
2. The applicant has the responsibility for the selection of children to whom the services shall be given, however, the services should be limited to the children of working mothers. If it is proposed to care for other children, such as children living in trailers or migratory camps, special justification shall be given. Enrollment may not be limited, however, to the children of parents working in any given plant, and it should be understood that employment in civilian trades and services, and agriculture, as well as employment in war factories may be an essential contribution to the war effort.
3. A statement with supporting data showing the war needs for the activities for which funds are requested should accompany the application. Corroboration should be secured from plant officials, military authorities, defense concerns, etc. The Regional Office of the Federal Works Agency will request a certificate of need from the appropriate Federal agency.



4. Each application should give evidence that the activity proposed is a phase of a total community plan.
5. Requests for funds for services for children are to be submitted on FWA Form WS 2 in accordance with the provisions of War Public Services Letter No. 2, except as modified herein.

II. Eligibility of Applicants. Applicants shall be public bodies or non-profit private agencies. Operating responsibility may be delegated by the applicant.

1. Applications may be made by public agencies such as public education, and/or welfare, and/or such non-profit organization as can show legal authority to operate the services for which funds are requested.
2. Applications shall show the legal authority of the applicant to operate the service for which funds are requested.

III. Method of Financing. Where there is no local budgetary provision for this service, Federal funds may be requested for the cost of the service over and above local contributions, such as space where available. However, since the parents of the children to be served are workers it is expected that they will pay an equitable fee for such service. The charge to be fixed shall be uniform within a center for a specified service and must at least cover the cost of food.

1. Deficit financing will not be used since no local budgetary provision for this type of service normally exists. The detailed financial information on previous budgets required under deficit financing will not be necessary. However, a full statement of the financing of the proposed project shall be included.
2. Lanham funds may not be used for the purchase of food; therefore such purchases must be made from fees or local contributions.
3. Incidental equipment may be included in the application in accordance with the Administrator's General Memorandum of February 6, 1943.
4. Fees to be charged, together with local contributions, shall be sufficient to defray at least 50 percent of the current operating costs of the facility. Charges for equipment and rent shall not be included in computing current operating costs. Where special circumstances exist, such as abnormally low wages being paid to women or in cases where unusually high operating costs are necessary, consideration will be given to applications where fees and other local contributions

will defray less than 50 percent, but not less than 33-1/3 percent. Applications in which fees and local contributions cover less than 50 percent shall be accompanied by special justification. In the approval of applications the central office will undertake to maintain a national average of 50 percent on all such projects.

5. Rent will not be paid for publicly owned buildings such as schools or community owned buildings such as churches, nor will rental value be allowed as a part of local contributions. However, specific additional expenditures for child care services conducted in such buildings may be financed from Lanham Act funds. When "before and after" school care is provided for the children of working mothers, this shall be considered as the maintenance of a child care center and specific added expenditures may be included in the application.
6. Control budget. The Offer will provide for the establishment of a contribution account into which all funds for the maintenance and operation of the project shall be deposited. A control budget will be set up to indicate the purposes for which the funds may be expended. Payments for food may be made from the contribution account, but such payments shall not exceed the amount of fees and other non-Federal funds deposited in that account.

/s/ Florence Kerr

Florence Kerr  
Assistant to the Administrator

*Tulsa Okla.*

SHALL WE PROFIT BY BRITAIN'S EXPERIENCE?

The OCD-Council of Social Agencies Committee on Welfare and Child Care does not wish to go on record as encouraging mothers with children under 14 to go into industry. In England all women are subject to call for war services except two classes; women over 45 years of age and mothers of children under 14. These women may work full-time, but experience proved to England that it was poor economy for mothers with small children to work because too many extra people are required to substitute for her in her home duties. And no child-care program, however well planned, can do for children what a secure, happy family life can do.

NECESSITY, however, sometimes makes it impossible for mothers to be at home to provide a complete family life for their children. The present emergency has emphasized this fact. Recognition of existing conditions has resulted in an expansion of already established community programs in the child care field to meet this need.

Committee on Welfare and Child Care  
OCD-Council of Social Agencies

April, 1943

WORKING MOTHER!

IS YOUR CHILD

SECURE WHILE

YOU ARE A WAY

FROM HOME?



THESE FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE IN YOUR COMMUNITY - IF YOU ARE A WORKING MOTHER AND WISH HELP in planning for the care of your child or children while you are away from home--

CALL 3-7171 and ask for the Counselling Service

Together you and the Counselor can work out a plan that will set your mind at ease. Any one of the following child-care programs may fit your need:

1. A home where you and your child may stay - United Family Service Association
2. Day-time care in a supervised home for your child - Children's Service Bureau
3. Full-time care in a supervised home for your child - Children's Service Bureau
4. Day-time care in a supervised nursery - Children's Day Nursery
5. Day-time care in a supervised nursery school - Tulsa Nursery Schools

Homes where children are placed are inspected and licensed by the Boarding Home Commission as provided in City Ordinance #4174.

If the services listed here do not seem to meet your need, in any case, call the Counselling Service, for adequate facilities will be added as the need increases.

There is no fee for the Counselling Service; room and board for your child will be according to your ability to pay.

#### PLAN FOR THE CARE OF YOUR CHILDREN

Call 3-7171 and ask for the Counselling Service

602 South Cheyenne (Room 217)

Tulsa training program - boys:

Resident training center for 160 boys.

Courses: machine shop, welding, sheet metal, foundry and wood-work (joiner).

New resident training center under construction which will accommodate 400 to 600 boys. Boys to be sent to this center from all parts of the state where they will already have received preliminary training. By bringing them to Tulsa for the last phases of their training they will be in closer touch with employment opportunities. Some classes to be run three shifts.

Tulsa training program - girls:

No shop work training

Two classes in power machine operating: one for white girls and one for colored girls with 33 in each.

OPM recommended to advisory committee that no girls were to be placed in shop work training.

Training in other parts of Oklahoma:

NYA can accommodate about 2,400 and 1,500 girls in resident training centers throughout the state, Oklahoma being the first state with resident training centers.

Miami, Oklahoma -

Resident training center for girls trained in power machine work. Operated for nine months and in that time about 200 girls have been placed at the Patterson Garment Company in Miami. This plant can use 250 more girls. Manufacturing soldiers' uniforms and work clothing. Girls start at \$16 a week and many are now making \$22 and \$25 a week.

Tonkawa, Oklahoma -

Resident center for 225 boys and girls being trained in radio work. Many boys go into Navy as radio operators and technicians. Some of girls are finding work in radio stations.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

TRAINING

December, 1941

Defense training. - At present 1,200 men are enrolled in pre-employment an supplementary training courses in machine shop, welding, sheet metal and riveting, and aircraft engine repair.

The only defense training for women at the present time is supplementary training for five women working at Macnick Company. They are taking blue-print reading and layout work.

At the December 17, 1941, meeting of the defense training advisory board in Tulsa, the Spartan Aircraft Company asked that a few women be tried in sheet metal work in supplementary training classes. The committee recommended that this could be done if the classes were not filled. (Defense training program provides that up to 25 percent of the classes can be filled by persons not in occupations being trained for provided the classes are not filled.)

Pre-employment defense training program for Douglas:- Tulsa not being an industrial center has no reserve of trained men and practically all the men employed at the Douglas plant will have to be trained. An elaborate pre-employment training program has been set up in a new training center in the Armory at the Fairgrounds (17,000 feet of floor space).

The first group of trainees will be taken in January 5, 1942, and they will be trained as installation mechanics in final assembly work. Minimum of 320 hours and maximum of 480 hours training. Leadmen to be developed from this first group of trainees.

Will be able to handle 360 a shift, and to start with one shift and gradually build up to three shifts. Teachers brought in from Santa Monica plant. All referrals made by the State Employment Service. Applicants to be given aptitude tests and physical examinations.

Production management training for Douglas employees:- Classes at Tulsa University for men to be trained as department heads. To start with class of 100 men. Requirements: at least high school education, minimum age of 22 and maximum age of 40; some shop experience and experience in handling men or a familiarity with production records.

Part-time training for first six weeks, three hours a day; and full-time classes for last two weeks.

Vocational education in public schools: - No shop courses are offered for girls.



Tulsa, Oklahoma

*Training - 12 -*  
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

*Aircraft*  
December, 1941

Spartan School of Aeronautics (See folder for the school)

Aircraft instrument course:

This course is offered to both men and women, the men's course being of longer duration and covers work on Sperry instruments which are not included in the women's course.

Women's aircraft instrument course: three months' duration; tuition ~~tuition~~ \$250. Eleven now enrolled and they will complete the class Dec. 26, 1941, this being the first class of women.

Assemble and disassemble instruments, make and repair parts, calibrate different types of instruments (turn and bank indicator, altimeter, suction gauges, manifold pressure gauges, etc.)

Employment is not guaranteed but school is believed to have an agreement with Pioneer Instrument Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation. Most of the girls expect to go to work at the Pioneer Instrument plant in Philadelphia.

Men's aircraft instrument course: The demand for boys trained in aircraft instrument work far exceeds the supply; 25 boys employed at Pioneer Instrument and five employed at Kollsman in Brooklyn. Some have recently been sent to Africa by the federal government. Others are in repair stations of airlines.

Mr. George Hudson of the school said Mr. Leonard of United Airlines had recently commented that he felt women would soon be used in instrument repair work at the United Airline repair station at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Meteorology Course: two women with college degrees taking this course.

New courses contemplated for women:

Fabric work (sewing, stretching fabric on plane sections, and rib-stitching)

Woodwork: making spars, ribs, etc. for aircraft.

Both would be of 4 to 6 weeks' duration; tuition from \$30 to \$40.

Plans are still tentative and school wanted this information treated confidentially.

Industrial pattern and defense industries

Tulsa, Oklahoma is not a manufacturing or industrial city but rather is the "Oil capital of the world" with a predominance of control offices for oil companies. As a result there is a large proportion of white-collar workers and their employment has not fluctuated much.

In Tulsa there are 77 machine shops, most of which were manufacturing oil well equipment before the present defense program, but are now subcontracting on defense orders. Most of their work is of a very heavy nature.

Most of the employed women are domestic and clerical workers, the industrial group being very minor in importance.

Three major employers of women in Tulsa:

Commander Mills, Inc., Sand Springs, Oklahoma (5 miles from Tulsa)

This textile mill is the largest single employer of women in the Tulsa area. Approximately 1500 total employees and about one-third or 500 are women. This concern has always employed women.

Macnick Company, 510 South Lansing

Normally manufactures parking meters and timing devices but now has defense contracts for metal fuze components, machine gun mounts and some aircraft parts.

Over 50 women work in the plant. Women's occupations: operating small automatic screw machines, small automatic gear cutters and punch presses; visual and gauge inspection of machined parts; stock room attendants; and a small amount of subassembly work.

A. F. of L. Machinists Union have a closed shop agreement with the company. Beginning minimum rate for women is 65¢ an hour. Operating two shifts.

Engineering Laboratories Inc., 624-East Fourth

Normally manufacture industrial recording, measuring and controlling instruments but now subcontracting for Sperry Gyroscope Company. Have four women employed as armature winders and subassemblers.

Other principal manufacturers with defense contracts but not employing women:

W. C. Norris Inc., 10 North Elwood

Normally manufacture oil well supplies  
Defense: 71-mm. shell classes

Douglas Aircraft Co.

(plant under construction)  
- Final assembly of bombers -

Moorlane Co., 409-East Archer

Defense: landing gear parts

Spartan Aircraft Co.

(no women in plant)  
- Navy trainer planes -

Franks Manufacturing Co., 2801 Dawson Road

Defense: winches

Braden Steel Corp. or Braden Winch Co., 1007 East Admiral

Defense: winches

Bethlehem Steel Co., 805 East Arch

Defense: aircraft parts

Industrial pattern and defense industries

There are only two garment factories in Tulsa and both employ a maximum of 40 to 50 women at any one time.

The AF of L Machinists Union in Tulsa has jurisdiction over machinists, auto mechanics, welders and aircraft workers, or approximately 8000 workers who are potential members. Six plant are under union contract - four machine shops, one garage and the Spartan Aircraft Company.

Labor Supply

Up until the time of the construction of the Douglas bomber plant in Tulsa and the powder plant at Pryor, Oklahoma there had been more of an out-migration of labor than an in-migration. Both skilled and unskilled workers migrated to the east coast, west coast and other sections of the country active in defense production, with an exceptionally great number going to California.

The only in-migration has been among the construction workers on the two above-mentioned defense projects. Recently some of the former residents of Oklahoma who out-migrated are now returning and many more are expected to return when the bomber plant and powder plant are completed.

The Lockheed Aircraft Company in California recruited boys from Tulsa and many boys went out there with the idea of returning when the Douglas plant is completed.

Most of the defense industries in Oklahoma are in the northeast quarter of the state where there has been the greatest drain on the labor supply, but in other sections of the state there still is a large reserve of labor. The State Employment Service made an estimate that there were 190,000 workers available within a radius of 150 to 200 miles of Tulsa.

The active file -- Nov. 1-Dec. 15, 1941 -- of the state employment service had the following number registered in the four counties listed below. (See map for location of these counties.)

County	Total	Male	Female	Vets
Tulsa	6851	4948	1903	421
Osage	124	116	8	7
Rogers	378	273	105	29
Creek	764	574	190	43
TOTAL	8117	5911	2206	500

Approximately two-thirds of the women applicants would be in the domestic and service industries, and the occupational groups next in importance would be general clerical, sales clerks and the industrial women would be among the least significant.



### Labor Supply

There is a decided shortage of domestics. The YWCA reported that the girls disliked domestic work very much because of the so-called social stigma attached and ~~many~~ preferred industrial work if it was available. The employment agent for the Indian Service also reported that the Indian women were most anxious to get into industrial work. The State Employment Service reported that for some time women had expressed interest in training for sheet metal work, riveting, electrical subassembly, radio repair, etc., and it has a file of at least 85 women who would immediately go into this type of training.

The AF of L Machinists Union has an order for 1800 mechanics and 300 mechanic's helpers for the Oklahoma Ordnance Works at Pryor. Representatives from the shipyards on the west coast have also been recruiting labor in the midwest and the Union has an order for 1400 welders for the west coast.

The Employment Service felt that when the Douglas plant and the Oklahoma Ordnance Works ~~begin production~~ get into production there would inevitably be a male labor shortage, particularly if anymore men were drafted.

### Training

#### Defense training: --

At present 1200 men are enrolled in pre-employment and supplementary training courses in machine shop, welding, sheet metal and riveting, and aircraft engine repair.

The only defense training for women at the present time is supplementary training for five women working at Macnick Company. They are taking blueprint reading and layout work.

At the December 17, 1941 meeting of the defense training advisory board in Tulsa, the Spartan Aircraft Company asked that a few women be tried in sheet metal work in supplementary training classes. The committee recommended that this could be done if the classes were not filled. (Defense training program provides that up to 25% of the classes can be filled by persons not in occupations being trained for provided the classes are not filled.)

#### Pre-employment defense training program for Douglas: --

Tulsa not being an industrial center has no reserve of trained men and practically all the men employed at the Douglas plant will have to be trained. An elaborate pre-employment training program has been set up in a new training center in the Armory at the Fairgrounds (17,000 feet of floor space).

The first group of trainees will be taken in January 5, 1942 and they will be trained as installation mechanics in final assembly work. Minimum of 320 hours and maximum of 480 hours training. Leadmen to be developed from this first group of trainees.

Will be able to handle 360 a shift, and to start with one shift and gradually build up to three shifts. Teachers brought in from Santa Monica plant. All referrals made by the State Employment Service. Applicants to be given aptitude tests and physical examinations.

Training

Production management training for Douglas employees: --

Classes at Tulsa University for men to be trained as department heads. To start with class of 100 men. Requirements: at least high school education, minimum age of 22 and maximum age of 40; some shop experience and experience in handling men or a familiarity with production records.

Part-time training for first six weeks, three hours a day; and full-time classes for last two weeks.

Vocational education in public schools: --

No shop courses are offered for girls.

National Youth Administration: --

Tulsa training program -- boys:

Resident training center for 160 boys.

Courses: machine shop, welding, sheet metal, foundry and woodwork (joiner)

New resident training center under construction which will accommodate 400 to 600 boys. Boys to be sent to this center from all parts of the state where they will already have received preliminary training. By bringing them to Tulsa for the last phases of their training they will be in closer touch with employment opportunities. Some classes to be run three shifts.

Tulsa training program -- girls:

No shop work training

Two classes in power machine operating: one for white girls and one for colored girls with 33 in each.

OPM recommended to advisory committee that no girls were to be placed in shop work training.

Training in other parts of Oklahoma:

NYA can accommodate about 2400 boys and 1500 girls in resident training centers throughout the state, Oklahoma being the first state with resident training centers.

Miami, Oklahoma --

Resident training center for girls trained in power machine work.

Operated for nine months and in that time about 200 girls have been placed at the Patterson Garment Co. in Miami. This plant can use 250 more girls. Manufacturing soldiers' uniforms and work clothing.

Girls start at \$16 a week and many are now making \$22 and \$25 a week.

Tonkawa, Oklahoma --

Resident center for 225 boys and girls being trained in radio work.

Many boys go into Navy as radio operators and technicians. Some of girls are finding work in radio stations.

Training

Spartan School of Aeronautics (See folder for the school)

Aircraft instrument course:

This course is offered to both men and women, the men's course being of longer duration and covers work on Sperry instruments which are not included in the women's course.

Women's aircraft instrument course: three month's duration; tuition \$250. eleven now enrolled and they will complete the class Dec. 26, 1941, this being the first class of women.

Assembly and disassemble instruments, make and repair parts, calibrate different types of instruments (turn and bank indicator, altimeter, suction gauges, manifold pressure gauges, etc.)

Employment is not guaranteed but school is believed to have an agreement with Pioneer Instrument Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation. Most of the girls expect to go to work at the Pioneer Instrument plant in Philadelphia.

Men's aircraft instrument course:

The demand for boys trained in aircraft instrument work far exceeds the supply. 25 boys employed at Pioneer Instrument and five employed at Kollsman in Brooklyn. Some have recently been sent to Africa by the federal government. Others are in repair stations of airlines.

Mr. George Hudson of the school said Mr. Leonard of United Airlines had recently commented that he felt women would soon be used in instrument repair work at the United Airline repair station at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Meteorology Course: two women with college degrees taking this course.

New courses contemplated for women:

Fabric work (sewing, stretching fabric on plane sections, and rib-stitching)  
Woodwork: making spars, ribs, etc. for aircraft.

Both would be of 4 to 6 weeks duration; tuition from \$30 to \$40.

Plans are still tentative and school wanted this information treated confidentially.

Housing and Recreation

No housing shortage because of considerable private construction and relative lack of in-migration of labor in any great numbers.

No federal housing projects and none are contemplated.

Rents have been quite stable although other living costs have risen.

The Salvation Army has the Evangeline Home accommodating about 50 women and it is not nearly filled to capacity. Mainly elderly women living there.



Housing and Recreation (Cont.)

Y. W. C. A. only has accommodations for eight transients, but it has another downtown building being rented to the University Club that will house 100-150. This building could be taken over by the Y. W. if a housing shortage developed for women.

No apparent recreational problems.

Transportation

Spartan Aircraft Co. is located eight miles from Tulsa and there are no public conveyances so the workers must use their own cars.

Douglas Aircraft Co. plant is 6 to 7 miles out and there are buses operating from Tulsa to plant site but the number of buses has not been sufficient. Parking facilities are provided for 40,000 cars, and the majority of the construction workers now use their own cars. The traffic has been so heavy on highway #33 to the plant, that plans have been made for the construction of a new four lane highway.

Dec. 1941

Agent: M. K. Anderson

Tulsa  
Okla

A \$61,000,000 powder plant is being built between Pryor and Chouteau, Oklahoma thirty-two miles from Tulsa, Oklahoma in the northeast section of the state. It covers an area of 35,000 acres.

Number employed on construction

December 17, 1941 6,200 were employed on construction work. Roads, railroads, utilities, and 100 of the required 400 buildings were under construction.

Labor requirements

Anticipated minimum to be employed is 23,000 and the maximum number is indefinite because the original plans have been expanded three times already.

23-26% of the total employed are to be non-productive workers.

A representative of the State Employment Service has an office in Pryor where he is taking applications.

The AF of L Machinists union has received an order for 1800 mechanics and 300 helpers to work in the plant.

Transportation and housing problems

Plant is situated in an open undeveloped area with no housing or sanitary facilities so that people must commute from surrounding towns and rural areas. Pryor, a town of about 4000, has long since been filled to capacity by DuPont officials. Muskogee, 22 miles from the plant, is also over-crowded.

Many of the workers commute from Tulsa and this has created a great traffic congestion on highway #33 so that the highway will have to be widened. There has been some thought of having the railroad put in a spur to the plant a run a shuttle train from Tulsa.

Bag loading

There have been rumors that a bag loading plant was also to be constructed near-by, but the most immediate plans are to ship the powder to the shell loading plant in Parsons, Kansas.

Post war plans

The War Department has designated this as a permanent ordnance establishment. In the post-war period there will be three types of production carried on: 1) powder manufacturing, 2) fertilizer manufacturing and 3) rayon manufacturing.

# Bomber Plant Steel Up Beat Schedule 35 Days

Steel work on the Douglas Aircraft Co. bomber assembly plant will be completed Monday, 35 days before originally contemplated, an official of the Manhattan-Long Construction Co. said today.

But Lt.-Col. H. A. Montgomery, army district engineer, told a cheering crowd of employees late Thursday:

"We were ahead of schedule until last Sunday. Now we'll never quite catch up again!"

Colonel Montgomery, praising the workers for past performances, called for "101 per cent" efforts to hasten the plant into production of four-engine bombers.

"Let's get down to work," he pleaded. "Let's show Japan, Germany and Italy what America can do at work!"

Workers gathered around an improvised platform and lining the fence of a double-deck balcony cheered the colonel's thrusts at the axis powers. The meeting, called between shifts, found most of the 3,700 workers present, including women from the headquarters staff.

S. F. Ditmars, vice president of the Manhattan Construction Co., and R. W. Long of the Long Construction Co. told reporters there has been a noticeable increase in tempo since the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor.

"We've always got good work, but the foremen report that their crews have really been in high since the Jap attack," Ditmars asserted.

Steel work on a similar plant at Fort Worth was completed November 20, with the Tulsa plant steel scheduled for completion 60 days later. With the full 4,000 feet in place today for the 120-foot materials bay of the Tulsa plant, Ditmars

said the 200-foot assembly bay also will be completed by Monday—35 days ahead of schedule.

Side and roofing work is being rushed at top speed, while lights blaze inside the huge blacked out plant at night to guide the crews pouring cement floor.

Colonel Montgomery called on the builders to keep alert for possible sabotage and urged redoubling of efforts on construction.

"Keep your eyes and ears open," he pleaded. "Watch, listen and see if you can detect any sign of any subversive feeling on the part of fellow workers. If you do, tell your foreman. You'll be protected."

"We look to you — each and every one—not only to get the plant built, but to help us protect it from damage."

## It's 'Oklahoma Ordnance Works'

Refer to it as the "Oklahoma ordnance works" in the future, please.

In a glossary of terms issued by the constructing quartermaster at the \$61,000,000 project, this explanation was offered today:

"Efforts are being made to eliminate the term Chouteau powder plant, since the official address of the project is now Pryor, Ok., and the co-operation of newspapers of this area is solicited in this connection."

Employment has reached 6,200, with more than 100 of about 400 required buildings under construction. Rapid progress also was reported on construction of roads, utilities and railroad connections for the plant.

Material is arriving at the rate of 100 carloads daily, representing delivery on total purchases made to

date of more than \$12,000,000. Lumber purchases for construction purposes now total 11,000,000 board feet.

## 1,500 Outhouses to Be Built in Powder Plant Area

A WPA project to build 1,500 outhouses in the area surrounding the Oklahoma ordnance works was announced today following designation of Chouteau, Pryor, Salina and Locust Grove as defense centers requiring immediate sanitary facilities.

A five-mile zone will be established around each community and the project for building outhouses will begin Thursday. R. W. Stinson, Muskogee, WPA district engineer, announced.

First construction crew will consist of about 75 men, John W. Ryle, state WPA sanitary project supervisor, said in Oklahoma City. Where there is a scarcity of labor, workers will be brought from nearby districts with transportation furnished by the WPA.

Although Chouteau has WPA approval for a \$450,000 water works and sewer system, lack of funds had delayed work on the project.

## Traffic Near Powder Plant Zooms Heavily

SH 33 Count of Cars  
Triples; SH 20 and  
US 69 Also 'Loaded'

Heavy increases in traffic in the vicinity of the Chouteau powder plant were revealed today in traffic counts announced by Van T. Moon, state highway engineer.

The counts showed:

Traffic on SH 33 west of its junction with US 69 has increased from 749 cars daily to 2,353.

Traffic on 33 east of US 69 has increased from 605 to 1,126 cars daily.

The volume of traffic on US 69 south of the junction with 33 has advanced from 992 cars to 1,479 cars daily.

On US 69 south of Chouteau, but before 33 turns west toward Tulsa, the pavement carried 3,557 cars a day against 1,465 previously.

North of Chouteau, between the town and the entrance to the plant, the highway carries 4,227 cars a day against 1,228 previously.

Further north, between the plant entrance and Pryor, traffic has increased from 1,287 cars to 5,332 cars daily. In addition, the old route of U S 69 from Pryor to the plant carries an estimated 1,200 cars a day.

North of Pryor, traffic on U S 69 has jumped from 958 cars to 2,286 cars daily.

There has also been an important increase on S H 20. West of Pryor, the number of cars has increased from 1,050 to 1,715 cars daily. East of Pryor, traffic has increased from 1,156 to 1,421 daily.

Counters placed at the entrance to the plant found that 947 vehicles daily enter the plant from the north and 873 from the south.

They noted also that of vehicles leaving the plant, 835 went north and 834 south.

Moon said he had not learned why the number of vehicles entering the plant seemingly exceeds the number leaving.



# OKLAHOMA

OFFICIAL ROAD MAP



## *Plan a Week-end Trip*

Any number of enjoyable  
week-end trips can be plan-  
ned to the Interesting Places  
listed on the back cover.

Compliments of  
**YOUR PHILLIPS 66 DEALER**

**THERE'S A PHILLIPS STATION AHEAD**



# VISIT THESE INTERESTING PLACES IN OKLAHOMA



Oklahoma, once the land of the Indians now has great oil fields, fertile plains and thriving cities. The various types of soils, rock formations, and minerals in the state have made it a geologists paradise, and its forested mountains, lakes and rivers provide an endless variety of scenic beauty and diversified recreations.

The land that is now Oklahoma was part of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1889 it was opened to white settlers, and the territorial influx of the "89'ers" in the ensuing run—a vivid page in Oklahoma's history—has been made famous in literature. In 1907 the Indian and Oklahoma Territories became the State of Oklahoma. Many Indian tribes are still represented, and picturesque dances and ceremonials held throughout the state attract many visitors.

**Eastern Oklahoma Playground**, a region of forest wilderness, encompasses the Ouachita National Forest and the eastern section of the state from Kansas to the Red River and extends to Okmulgee and McAlester. The Kiamichi Mountains, a smaller range of the Ouachitas, are ruggedly beautiful. Camping facilities.

## EASTERN OKLAHOMA

**BARTLESVILLE (J-1)\*** is the home of several of the larger oil and gas producing companies, and it is here that **Phillips Petroleum Company** has its principal office. The first oil in the state was discovered here in 1897, and the well may still be seen in operation.



**CLAREMORE (J-2)** is the early home of Will Rogers and a beautiful ranch house memorial here in honor of the famous humorist is now open. Radium springs have made Claremore important as a health resort, and the beauty of near-by Claremore Canyon contributes to its popularity as a recreational area.

**LAKE SPAVINAW (K-2)** provides fine catches of bass. The resort on the south shore has vacationing facilities.

**OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST (L-5)**, a game reserve of more than 140,000 acres, is a land of picturesque ravines, sheer cliffs and forested hills. Its well stocked lakes are open to fishermen the year around. Heavener and Page center recreational areas and near-by streams are stocked with bream, crappie and blue gills. Camp sites are available and campers should be prepared to "rough it," for this is the most primitive area in the state.

**PRETTYWATER LAKE (J-3)**, north of Sapulpa, is a vacation area, with cabins, boating, swimming and fishing. Good fishing streams in the eastern part of the state include the Illinois, Kiamichi, Little, Blue and Washita Rivers.

**ROBBERS CAVE STATE PARK (K-5)**, north of Wilburton, is a 5,500 acre scenic area and a favorite camping spot.

**SPIRO (L-4)**. The Indian mounds northeast are said to be among the richest archaeological discoveries in the Southwest. Ceremonial maces, pearl beads, and vases have been found here.

**TULSA (J-3)**, the "Oil Capital of the World," is a city of amazingly rapid growth due to the development of the oil industry. The International Petroleum Exposition, held here every second year, is world famous. The Tulsa University specializes in Petroleum Engineering.

**VINITA (K-2)**. The Will Rogers Memorial Rodeo is held here.

## CENTRAL OKLAHOMA



**ARBuckle MOUNTAINS (H-6)**, in southern Oklahoma, which contain varied geological formations, are ideal vacation objectives. Picturesque **Turner Falls** is one of the scenic attractions, and favorite recreations include hunting, fishing and boating. Accommodations and camp sites are available. **Prices Falls**, near by, is worthy of a visit.

**CONCHO (G-4)**, home of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian Agency, is the scene of many Indian dances, including a May Day Celebration and Labor Day Festival.

**DEVILS KITCHEN (H-7)**, at Lake Murray Dam, an old outlaw hideout, is a crater a mile in diameter with two caves and swift flowing creek at its base. Camping and picnicking are available.

**LAKE MURRAY STATE PARK (H-7)** offers unexcelled fishing waters. Camp sites are provided; hotels and cottages at Marietta and Ardmore.



**OKLAHOMA CITY (G-4)**, the capital, is bounded on the East by one of the world's large oil producing fields—more than 1,600 wells. The great white Capitol Building, surrounded by towering derricks; the State Historical Building and Museum; the Civic Center; Nichols Hills, the fine residential section and the many beautiful parks are among the interesting places to visit in this great industrial city. Lake Overholser, in the West, provides varied aquatic sports.

The University of Oklahoma is located at Norman, 18 miles south, and it is here that the Shawnee Indians feature a picturesque War Dance each year in August.

**PAWHUSKA (I-2)**, home of the Osage Indian Agency, features Indian War Dances in the picturesque villages east of the town. The first Boy Scout Troop in America was established here in 1909. Extensive ranges, to the north, graze thousands of cattle and are typical of the early days of the West.

**PAWNEE (H-2)**. Major Gordon Lillie "Pawnee Bill," one of the leaders in the settlement of Oklahoma and the last frontiersmen of the Old West, features a buffalo ranch and Indian Trading Post two miles west of the city on U. S. 64. Cabins and tourist accommodations are available. Indian dances.

**PLATT NATIONAL PARK (H-6)**, at Sulphur, is noted for its mineral waters, scenic drives and unusual rock formations. Visitors enjoy swimming, boating and camping.



**PONCA CITY (H-1)** centers an oil producing area where thousands of barrels of crude oil are handled daily. The "Pioneer Woman" monument here is a tribute to the heroic women in the early history of Oklahoma. At **Kaw**, northeast, may be seen the famous Laura A. Clubb art collection.

## WESTERN OKLAHOMA

**ALABASTER CAVERN (E-1)—CEDAR CANYON PARK**, 10 miles south of Freedom, is also known as Bat Cave because of the bats which live in its dark recesses. The caverns, natural bridges, geyser holes and other unusual formations attract many visitors to the park. Small admission charge.

**BOILING SPRINGS STATE PARK (D-2)**, east of Woodward, has a natural swimming pool, bath house and parking and picnicking areas.

**HALLOCK PARK (A-2)**, northwest of Boise City, is a 10,000 acre tract of rugged canyons and mesas, developed for the pleasure of campers. Interesting Indian carvings.

**KENTON (A-2)**, nine miles east, is the Dinosaur Quarry from which many tons of dinosaur bones have been removed. **Black Mesa**, northwest, is the highest point in the state, and was formed by lava from a volcano in New Mexico which is now extinct.

**ROMAN NOSE STATE PARK (F-3)**, north of Watonga, has large springs and a swimming pool. The dugout of "Roman Nose," Cheyenne Chieftain may be seen in the park.

**THE GREAT SALT PLAINS (F-1)**, between Nash and Cherokee, 9 miles long and 8 miles wide, are the residue of a long evaporated inland lake. This strange area of dazzling white salt is a migratory bird refuge. A state fish hatchery is located near by.

**WICHITA MOUNTAIN WILD LIFE REFUGE (E-5)** of more than 61,000 acres is a picturesque country of ravines and precipitous cliffs dedicated to the preservation of wild life. Here are many deer, buffalo, elk and some of the last of the West's Long Horn cattle. From Medicine Park the fine fishing waters of Lost Lake and Lake Lawtonka are easily accessible and camping facilities are available. Native Indian dances are held annually in Craterville Park, with many tribes participating.



**Fort Sill Military Reservation**, one of the largest artillery training schools in the country, is near by. The rifle range and polo grounds attract many visitors, as do

near by Indian Reservations. Oklahoma has added several new areas as State Parks to the many points of scenic, recreational and historic interest in the state, and they are well worth a visit.



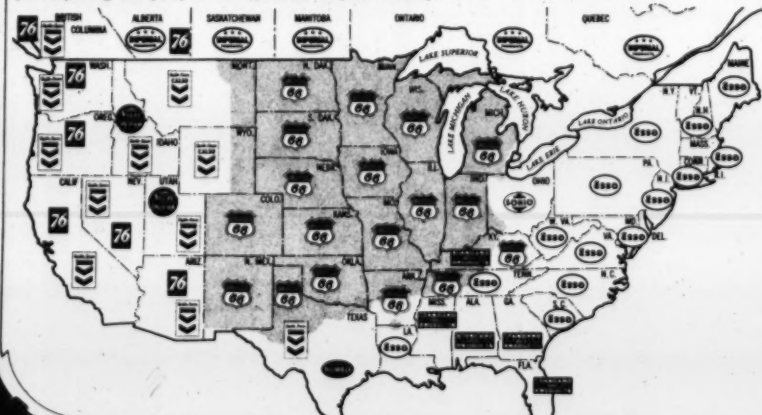
\* These symbols indicate the section of the map in which this point of interest is located.

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Phillips 66 National Credit Cards will be honored at all stations of the seventeen companies shown below, and Phillips 66 dealers will recognize national credit cards issued by any of these companies. No matter where your purchases are made, you will receive only one statement each month from the company issuing the credit card. Take advantage of this convenience — apply for a national credit card from the participating company which operates in your locality.



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  - COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INC. (NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND)
  - STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW JERSEY
  - STANDARD OIL CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA
  - THE STANDARD OIL CO. (OHIO)
  - STANDARD OIL CO. (KENTUCKY)
  - STANDARD OIL CO. OF LOUISIANA
  - KESBEC INC., NEW YORK CITY
  - HUMBLE OIL AND REFINING CO. (TEXAS)
  - STANDARD OIL CO. OF TEXAS (NOT GOOD IN NEW MEXICO)
  - THE CALIFORNIA CO. (IN MONTANA AND WYOMING ONLY)
  - STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA
  - STANDARD OIL CO., B. C. LIMITED
  - UNION OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA
  - UNION OIL CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
  - IMPERIAL OIL, LTD. CANADA
- PARTICIPATING COMPANIES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Phillips Petroleum Company  
OFFICIAL ROAD MAP  
**UNITED STATES**

0 50 100 150 200  
MILES — ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 100 MILES

**MAP EXPLANATION**  
PRINCIPAL THROUGH ROUTES ARE SHOWN IN ORANGE

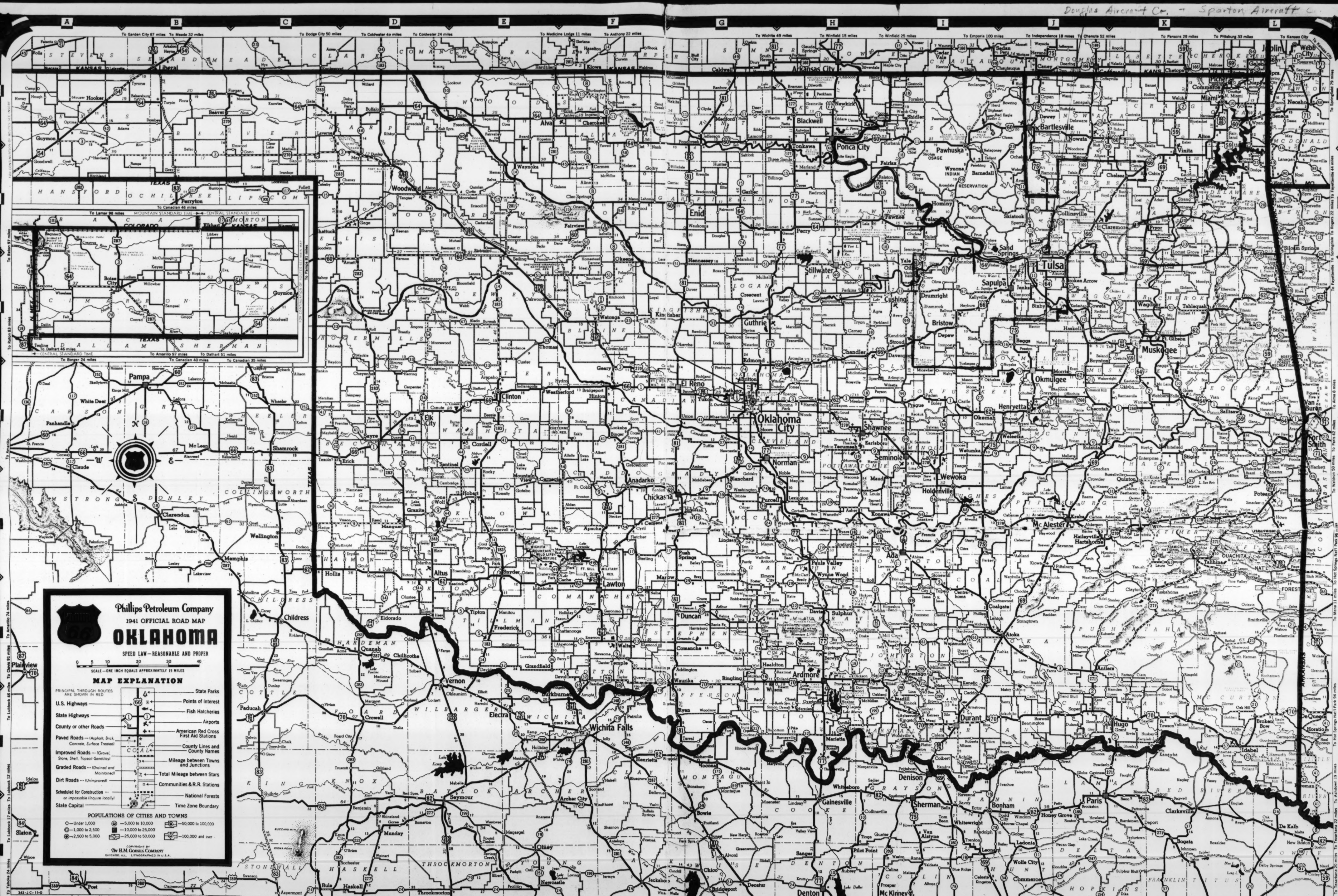
- Paved Roads — Yellow Box
- Improved Roads — Green Box
- Graded Roads — Blue Box
- Dirt Roads — Red Box
- Main Connecting Roads — Black Box
- U.S. Numbered Highways — Orange Box
- State and Provincial Highways — Green Box
- State and Provincial Capitals — Blue Box
- Time Zone Boundaries — Black Box

THE H.M. GOSWAMI COMPANY  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Gulf of Mexico

SHADED AREA INDICATES  
PHILLIPS 66 TERRITORY





Phillips Petroleum Company  
1941 OFFICIAL ROAD MAP  
**OKLAHOMA**  
SPEED LAW—REASONABLE AND PROPER

**MAP EXPLANATION**

PRINCIPAL THROUGH ROUTES ARE SHOWN IN RED

U.S. Highways  
State Highways  
County or other Roads  
Paved Roads (Asphalt, Brick, Concrete, Surface Treated)  
Improved Roads (Gravel, Stone, Shell, Treated Surface)  
Graded Roads (Dirt and Gravel)  
Dirt Roads (Unimproved)  
Scheduled for Construction (or improve (Inquire locally))  
State Capital

State Parks  
Points of Interest  
Fish Hatcheries  
Airports  
American Red Cross First Aid Stations  
County Lines and County Names  
Mileage between Towns and Junctions  
Total Mileage between Stars  
Communities & R.R. Stations  
National Forests  
Time Zone Boundary

**POPULATIONS OF CITIES AND TOWNS**

○—Under 1,000  
●—1,000 to 2,500  
●—2,500 to 5,000  
●—5,000 to 10,000  
●—10,000 to 25,000  
●—25,000 to 50,000  
●—50,000 to 100,000  
●—100,000 and over

**OKLAHOMA**  
POP. (1940) 2,336,434  
AREA 69,414 SQ. MI.  
**CITIES AND TOWNS**  
1940 CENSUS

**COUNTY SEATS**

Achilles, 356	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143
Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143	Adair, 143
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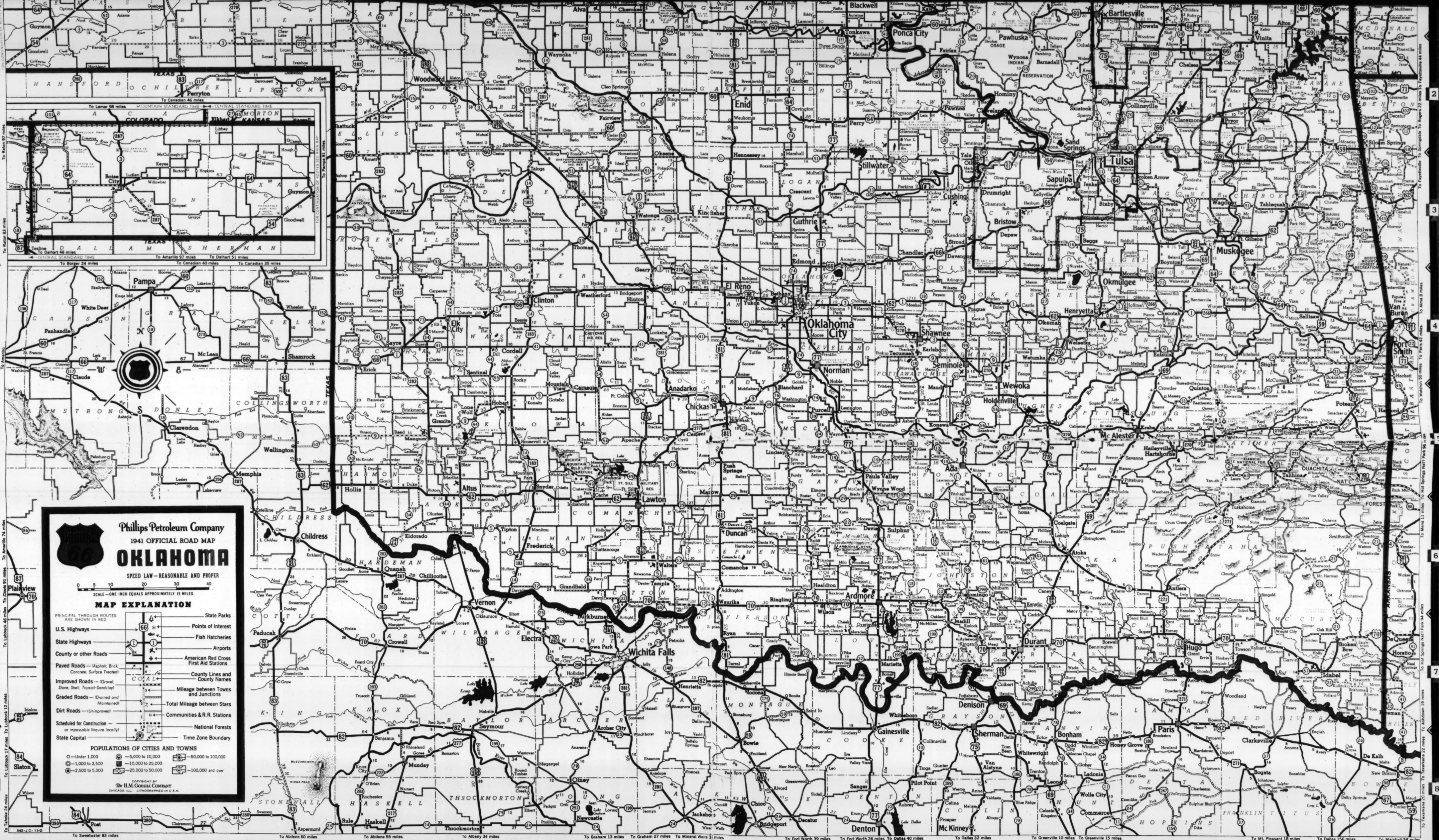
MISSOURI  
Joplin, 37,144  
Webb City, 7,033  
L-1

TEXAS  
Bonham, 6,349  
Childress, 1,878  
Denison, 15,581  
Denton, 11,192  
Electra, 5,588  
Gainesville, 11,192  
Haltom City, 11,192  
Hurst, 11,192  
Irving, 11,192  
Lubbock, 11,192  
McAllen, 11,192  
Midland, 11,192  
Odessa, 11,192  
Pampa, 11,192  
San Angelo, 11,192  
Snyder, 11,192  
Tulsa, 11,192  
Wichita Falls, 11,192  
Yulish, 11,192

ARKANSAS  
Fayetteville, 11,192  
Ft. Smith, 11,192  
Hot Springs, 11,192  
Jonesboro, 11,192  
Little Rock, 11,192  
Murfreesboro, 11,192  
Nashville, 11,192  
Oxford, 11,192  
Rogers, 11,192  
Texarkana, 11,192  
Van Buren, 11,192  
Warren, 11,192  
Wichita, 11,192  
Wichita Falls, 11,192  
Yulish, 11,192

KANSAS  
Arkansas City, 12,752  
Coffeyville, 17,355  
Haskell, 11,192  
Lawrence, 11,192  
Liberal, 11,192  
L-1





**Phillips Petroleum Company**  
1941 OFFICIAL ROAD MAP  
**OKLAHOMA**  
SPEED LAW—REASONABLE AND PROPER  
SCALE—ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 15 MILES

**MAP EXPLANATION**

- Principal Through Routes are shown in red.
- U.S. Highways
- State Highways
- County or other Roads
- Paved Roads (Alphabet, Brick, Concrete, Surface Treated)
- Improved Roads (Gravel, Stone, Shell, Topsoil-Sandlay)
- Graded Roads (Dirt and Gravel)
- Dirt Roads (Unimproved)
- Scheduled for Construction or impossible (Inquire locally)
- State Capital

**POPULATIONS OF CITIES AND TOWNS**

POPULATION	POPULATION	POPULATION	POPULATION
Under 1,000	1,000 to 2,500	2,500 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000
10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	100,000 and over

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CHICAGO, ILL. LITHOGRAPHED IN U.S.A.

**OKLAHOMA**

POP. (1940) 2,336,434  
AREA 69,414 SQ. MI.  
**CITIES AND TOWNS**  
1940 CENSUS

Ames, 332	F-2	Blair, 570	D-5	Catche, 620	E-6	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5

**MISSOURI**

POP. (1940) 2,336,434  
AREA 69,414 SQ. MI.  
**CITIES AND TOWNS**  
1940 CENSUS

Ames, 332	F-2	Blair, 570	D-5	Catche, 620	E-6	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
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Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5

**TEXAS**

POP. (1940) 2,336,434  
AREA 69,414 SQ. MI.  
**CITIES AND TOWNS**  
1940 CENSUS

Ames, 332	F-2	Blair, 570	D-5	Catche, 620	E-6	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5

**KANSAS**

POP. (1940) 2,336,434  
AREA 69,414 SQ. MI.  
**CITIES AND TOWNS**  
1940 CENSUS

Ames, 332	F-2	Blair, 570	D-5	Catche, 620	E-6	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
Ames, 332	F-2	Blanchard, 1,139	D-5	Cadott, 954	F-3	Cherokee, 2,553	F-1	Crowder, 378	J-5	Edmond, 4,002	G-4	Freedom, 364	E-1	Hanna, 344	J-4	Ideal, 3,689	L-7	Lamar, 213	J-5	Mannford, 403	I-3	Mooreland, 811	E-2	Okeene, 1,079	F-3	Pondreok, 1,019	G-1	Roland, 311	L-4	Snyder, 1,278	E-5	Tahlequah, 1,057	K-5	Wagoner, 3,535	K-3	Wibaux, 1,925	K-5
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Region ~~X~~  
Texarkana, Texas

✓ ENW

~~Region~~ X  
Texarkana Defense Area

Confidential  
April 1942

Summary of Needs-

I. Sanitation-

At present sanitation is a serious problem, the most serious of any community visited. Water supply is inadequate and unfit for drinking in some instances. The proposed expansion of sewerage facilities should not be delayed.

II. Housing-

Several different officials and citizens said that dormitories for women would certainly be needed, and would be a means of reducing exorbitant rents. The location of the dormitories in relation to eating and recreational facilities is important. Additional houses will be needed too since a great majority of workers will be brought in from surrounding states. Housing facilities for construction workers have been deplorable.

III. Eating Facilities-

Altho new restaurants have been opened in Texarkana, the one cafeteria is overcrowded because the food is good there and not in the others.

Good eating facilities in New Boston and Hooks are lacking. Since housing and trailer projects will be located here, it would seem that additional facilities are imperative.

Eating facilities will have to be provided for the dormitories if they are built near the plant.

IV. Hospital Facilities-

Temporary additional hospital facilities for the emergency are needed. With the new hospital to be constructed, facilities are probably adequate to take care of the permanent population after the war.

V. School Facilities-

Additional school facilities for the county are needed.

VI. Recreational Facilities-

If dormitories for women are built close to the plant, some facilities for recreation should be provided near the dormitories. Recreational facilities will be needed for Hooks and New Boston also if extensive housing and trailer projects are constructed.

orig. report & map in  
old files  
12/14/43



Summary of Survey on Texarkana Defense Area

## I. Areas affected by defense plants.

a. Defense plants visited:

1. Lone Star Ord.
2. Red River Ord.

At the time of the survey the two defense plants had not started production but applications were being taken, tests given and some hiring done. The labor market covers four states, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma. According to one statement, it will be necessary to recruit labor from a radius of 125 miles. Some will come from other states but the great majority will be from the four states area within 125 miles.

b. Towns within area:

<u>Towns</u>	<u>1940 Population</u>
Texarkana, U.S .A.	25,859
New Boston, Tex.	1,113
De Kalb, Tex.	1,287
Atlanta, Tex.	2,452
Dangerfield, Tex.	1,024
Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	4,528
Clarksville, Tex.	4,891
Paris, Tex.	15,660
Ashdown, Ark.	2,332
Fulton, Ark.	485
Hope, Ark.	7,475
Lewisville, Ark.	1,314

c. Economic Structure and Population Changes:

Texarkana- The state line between Texas and Arkansas runs through the center of the main street of Texarkana. The Post Office and Railroad Station are located on the line with half of each building in Texas and the other half in Arkansas. There is no central gov't. Texarkana, Tex. has its own Mayor and City Gov't, as do the residents of Texarkana, Arkansas. It is evident that many difficulties arise because of the State Line and separate city gov'ts. Texarkana has a large clay mfg. plant where sewer and drainage pipes are made. Lumbering is an important industry. There are no woman-employing industries of any importance - some few small candy mfgs. and also the seasonal vegetable canning and packing. The majority of female wage earners are employed in the service industries or in domestic work. Texarkana is a trading center for the surrounding area. The population of Texarkana is estimated to be about 49,000-50,000 at the present time. The peak of construction was reached March 15th. Some workers are now leaving for other projects.

## Economic Structure and Population Changes (con't)

Hooks had a population about 250 persons before the influx. Its estimated population is now approx. 3000 to 3500.

New Boston-population in 1940 was 1113 persons. There are about 3500 living there at the present time.

Arkansas towns- There are few towns near Texarkana in Arkansas, but increases in population are evident in all towns within a commuting distance.

### d. Characteristics of Surrounding Rural Areas

The farms are smaller in this area and not so much cotton is grown as in former years. Vegetables are grown for canning, and cattle, chickens and hogs are raised.

e. Comments concerning outlying area (beyond commuting distance) - Predominately agricultural with few towns of any size. Defense activities are concentrating in this area to such an extent that a labor shortage is inevitable in this sparsely populated region.

## II. Agencies coordinating facilities for influx of women

Texarkana -- Y.W.C.A. - Miss Sarah Bogges, Sec'y  
U.S.O. Center - Mrs. Robert Patterson, Director  
(N.G.C.S.)

Miss Irene Donvey (N.G.C.S.)  
Miss Dorothea Nylon (Y.W.C.A.)  
Miss Louise Lomax (Y.W.C.A.)

Rooms Registration Office - Mr. Propps, Mgr.  
7 W.P.A. workers  
Office of Civilian Defense - Mr. Tom Boehmer, Dir.  
Defense Council for Recreation - Mr. Wm. Smith, Chr.  
United Charities - Mrs. Mary Pugh, Director

## III. Adequacy of Community Sanitary facilities for an increased population

The existing sanitary facilities are a menace to health, particularly in the rural area (Bowie Co., Tex.) between Texarkana and the Ordnance plants. There is no water or sewer system outside the city limits of Texarkana and people are crowded into trailers, shacks and houses all along the road. There were 40 trailers camps in the area at Christmas time, according to one of the U.S.O. workers. In addition to the camps, trailers are parked on the lawns of many private homes. One medium sized house with a small yard had five trailers and a tent parked beside the house. All these people were using the one bathroom in the house. There were many others with two or three trailers on the lawns and outside toilets. The County Health Doctor said the trailer camps were all inspected but the exterior of many of the camps looked very untidy. The water supply is not only inadequate but also unfit for drinking in many instances. The employees at Lone Star are compelled to take typhoid and small pox inoculations. One of the Farm Security representatives said he had been in quite a number of boom towns, due to the discovery of oil, but he had never seen sanitary conditions as they are at New Boston and Hooks. Texarkana's insanitary conditions have resulted principally from lack of adequate garbage collection systems and congestion of people in greater

Adequacy of Community Sanitary facilities for an increased population (cont'd)

numbers than should be permitted in living quarters, according to the local paper.

Additional facilities to be added:

Texarkana: Expansion of Sewer facilities (\$117,000 (Fed funds)  
( 55,000 (city funds)

Hooks (Bowie Co.) Texas: - The F.W.A. will construct an earthen dam for a lake which will provide water for the area. This project calls for a complete water and sewer system, including disposal plant and will cost \$960,000. The sewage system will serve only the town of Hooks, while the waterworks will supply the entire area.

IV. Transportation facilities:

Existing:

- a. Bus transportation every 30 minutes from Texarkana to both Ordnance plants. The bus runs as far west as New Boston. Weekly ticket books reduce the fare to 25¢ per round trip to either plant. One way fare is 25¢. Additional buses are being added.
- b. Train - A Missouri Pacific shuttle train, 12 coaches, runs from Texarkana to Lone Star and Red River Ordnance every day.

Additional facilities needed:

At present buses are very crowded during rush hours and it is sometimes necessary to wait an hour for a bus which is not filled to capacity. After the construction workers leave, the congestion will not be so great and inasmuch as some new buses are being put into service now, the transportation facilities should be adequate for production employees. The workers at Red River Ordnance get on the bus at the end of the line so they are more fortunate than the Lone Star employees. There is a possibility of running another Shuttle train over the Cotton Belt R.R. if needed. Bus transportation within the area will be provided.

V. Housing:

Texarkana - Although several hundred new houses have been built under private construction, and two Slum Clearance projects rented to defense workers, plus the many additional units provided by conversion of one family houses into apartments, crowded living conditions and high rents still prevail. However, now that the construction peak has passed workers are leaving every week, thus relieving somewhat the congestion in housing. The rate of increase in rentals was officially given as 53% in Texas and 50% in Arkansas, but various persons gave specific examples of both houses and rooms where rents had increased 100% or more.



## Housing (con't)

### Examples:

1. Mrs. Pugh, Welfare worker, told the following story to a woman whom she had visited that day - A widow (white), with four or five children, working on W.P.A., rented a 4 room house for \$11.00 per month, prior to the boom. Several months ago the landlord raised the rent to \$26.00 per month without making any improvements. The roof leaked and there were no modern conveniences. The toilet was in the backyard. The widow could not afford to pay the increased rent but she was afraid to move for fear she could not find another house, so she rented two of the four rooms for \$15.00 per month in order to meet the cost of rental. The children contractedumps and all were crowded into the two rooms with pots and pans on the floor to catch the rain that came in thru the roof. Mrs. Pugh said this was a typical case and not unusual among the lower income groups in both white and colored sections.

2. One of the County Agents, a woman, said she rented a very nice room for \$15.00 per month last August. In October the rental was raised to \$20.00 per month and later she was given a choice of paying \$30.00 per month or taking a room mate which she did. A Fair Rent Commission was appointed by the mayors of Texarkana but inasmuch as they had no power to lower rents the Commission was pretty much of a failure and finally resigned. Mr. Propps, Director of Homes Registration Office, said the Fair Rent Commission had succeeded in reducing some rents but the only people who cooperated were persons who could be appealed to from a standpoint of fairness, or were persons who had no bargaining power. Mr. Propps, said rents were coming down and that he was asking the people who called to list the vacancies, to reduce the price for the production workers who are coming in on lower salaries. He has been successful in quite a number of cases and he believes that within a month or two rents will show a marked decrease.

### Texarkana - Existing facilities:

Homes Registration Report 3/20/42  
Family Units - 38 (Vacancies)  
Rooms - 374 (Vacancies)

Mr. Propps, stated that the number of vacancies in the file was not very accurate because the person who listed them failed, in many instances, to notify the office when vacancies were rented. No inspection is made by the Registration Office but it was believed that houses listed on the outskirts of the city did not have modern conveniences and probably some within the city were in that class. Then, too, a room may be listed as vacant when one person has moved but the room is still occupied.

### Rate of Rents (Vacancies listed)

Furnished apts., 2 and 3 rooms - \$30.00 to \$65.00  
One apt. (3rooms) listed at \$55.00, taken while I was in the office. Kitchen had electric refrigeration and stove but one other person shared the bathroom. This apt. was considered unusually good and rental cheaper than most of those listed. The \$30.00 per month apts. have no conveniences - probably share a kitchen and bathroom.

## Housing (Con't)

### Rates of Rent - (Rooms Listed)

Single - \$20.00 to \$35.00 per mo. - Average \$25.00 to \$30.00  
Double - \$25.00, 30.00, 35.00, 40.00, 50.00, & 60.00 for 2 persons  
Average \$35.00 to \$40.00 per mo. (2 persons)

Home owners do not want women roomers but Mr. Propps said he intended to put on a "Campaign" for rooms for the female defense workers at the Ordnance plants. He thought he could place between 500 and 1000 women in rooms but that dormitories would be needed and that they would be a means of reducing the rents.

### Rents paid by persons interviewed:

Single rooms: - one woman - \$ 25.00 per mo. She had come in early and lived with a family who did not believe in charging such high prices.

Two women - \$30.00 per mo.

Two women - \$35.00 per mo. One of these women said she had only a "hall bedroom" at this price.

Double rooms: - One woman - \$30.00 per mo.

One woman - \$50.00 per mo.

Furnished apts. - \$40.00 to \$75.00 per mo.

Furnished Houses \$65.00 to \$150.00 per mo.

### Newly Erected Homes: Low Income Housing Projects: -

Bowie Court (white) - 138 family units

Stevens Court (colored) - 124 family units

These Blum Clearance Projects were completed last fall and, inasmuch, as the housing shortage was acute, the Housing Authority gave permission to War Dept. to use these houses for white construction workers, with a varying scale of rental, depending on their income. The rate paid is approximately 20% of their income. Since there were so many more white workers coming into the town than colored, both projects were used for whites during construction but after that period is over, the negro defense workers will be eligible for Stevens Court.

### Private Construction, partly financed by F.H.A.:

152 - 4 or 5 room family units

63 - small units, probably 3 or 4 rooms

25 - small units, probably 2 or 3 rooms

240 family units

## Housing (con't)

### Plans Approved: F.W.A.

400 permanent type family units located west end of Texarkana

### New Boston - Existing facilities:

**Private Construction** - a few new homes have been built within the past year. At present there are no rooms or houses available for rent.

### Farm Security Relocation houses: 56 units - \$3.00 per week.

These little houses, consisting of 2 rooms, were constructed for farmers during the period of relocation elsewhere, after their land had been taken over by the Defense Plants and they were forced to move. The price of rental to farmers was \$4.00 per month but Defense workers will be charged \$3.00 per week. These houses were to have been torn down June 1st, closing date for farmer occupancy, but due to the great demand for houses, the F.S.A. has decided to rent them to defense workers until better housing is available. They have no conveniences. A water hydrant is provided every fourth house and there are central toilet facilities, also showers, I believe.

Plans Approved: 400 F.S.A. trailers are to be located in New Boston. Land has been purchased and construction of streets etc. is about to begin. They should be ready for occupancy by May 30th or soon after.

### Hooks - Existing Facilities:

There are no vacant houses or rooms in Hooks at present.

Plans Approved: 500 demountable houses F.W.A.  
Construction not yet begun.

Possibility: 800 additional demountable houses. A wire from Washington last week stated that this was a possibility, but not a certainty.

### Additional Needs:

The lack of housing facilities seems to be the major problem in the Texarkana Defense Area. Since the labor supply within a commuting distance is extremely limited, the great majority of employees will be brought in from the surrounding states and will need housing. While it is true that 25,000 workers on construction at the two Ordnance plants, were somehow squeezed into Texarkana, New Boston, Hooks and along the roadsides, it is a deplorable condition that is a health and moral menace.



## Housing (con't)

Additional Needs (Con't): Production workers can not live in the same crowded conditions inasmuch as their work will be of a longer duration. The Red River Depot will be permanent, and there is a possibility that the Goodrich Co. will continue in some type of rubber mfg. after the war. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the present plans for family type of housing might be sufficient to meet the needs, but that dormitories for women were the greatest need at the present. Some additional dormitories for men may be needed also. Dormitories for a minimum of 450 men are in the process of construction on the area. These buildings can accommodate 900 as double decker beds are being installed. Mr. Sprague said he estimated that dormitories would be needed for 1500 women and 1000 men but that Defense Housing were only willing to allocate about 400 for women. If 75% of the employees are women, it would seem that dormitories for 500 to 1000 women would be essential.

Location of dormitories is an important issue. Mr. Sprague, as well as some of the other persons contacted, thinks that the dormitories should be near the plant - not on the area but across the highway leading into Texarkana, about one mile east of the Administration Building. This site would be near the gate leading to the area where the majority of women would be working. The buses to Texarkana pass on this highway every half hour.

### Objection to Location:

1. No community facilities of any kind available. Mr. Sprague thinks eating and recreational facilities should be provided at the dormitories.
2. Since a large U.S.O. building has been erected in Texarkana it would seem as tho the dormitories should be near that center. Of course, the girls could go in town on the bus for entertainment purposes but if they did not have a weekly ticket it would cost 50¢ round trip.

### Comments on Housing for Women:

Since the Project Mgrs. for the Trailer Camp and Housing Project were not as yet located in the area, no definite information concerning rental of these facilities to unattached women was available. However, the local persons interviewed did not think such a plan would be advisable in the South. They believed dormitories, well supervised, would be better. The low-income housing units Bowie and Stevens Court, can only be rented to families unless the ~~policy~~ <sup>rule</sup> is changed.

Housing (con't)

VI. Meals

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Report, the retail food prices in Texarkana are 1% over the average in Texas. Several new restaurants have been opened but none of these seem to be popular. There is one cafeteria that was always crowded with a long line waiting. They served the best food in town. New Boston and Hooks have several restaurants but they are not large enough and food is very poor.

Additional facilities appear to be needed particularly since Housing and Trailer projects are to be located there.

VII. Arrangement for Care of Children whose Mothers are employed:

Texarkana - Existing - Day Nursery 9 A.M. - 3:30 P.M.

This is a Nursery for children 2 to 5 yrs. of age of low income white families. Average attendance is 40 to 50 per day. Mothers pay a small fee but the nursery is supported by Charity.

Plans for Child Care for Defense Workers' Children:

No definite arrangements have been made but Mrs. Pugh, Director of United Charities, is working on the problem in conjunction with the Texas and Arkansas State Child Welfare Workers, and Miss Price, W.P.A. Director of Community Activities (Texas). Mrs. Pugh put in a bid for a 14 room house with 5 acres of ground to be used as a Nursery for this project. She said the Jr. League was interested in the problem of Child Care and that they had offered to help. Mrs. Pugh agreed that some child care would be needed at New Boston and Hooks as well as Texarkana. The County Home Demonstration Agents also spoke about the problem and offered to do all they could to help.

Comments on Child Care:

When the Defense Housing Projects, in Bowie and Stevens Court were visited, the Mgr. said a Nursery School was to be established there under the supervision of the Supt. of Schools, Mr. Stillwell. Each project has an Administration Bldg. with office space, bathroom, recreation room and a well equipped kitchen. The Adm. Bldg. at Stevens Project or Court, is to be used for a nursery with a nurse in attendance, according to the manager, ~~Mr.~~ Stillwell.

## Housing (con't)

### VIII. Health Facilities:

Existing hospital facilities in Texarkana are entirely inadequate to meet the needs of an increased population, inasmuch as they were inadequate before the influx. Texarkana hospitals serve a wide area and there are no hospitals nearer than 75 miles in Shreveport, La. which has more than it can manage, to care for its own increase.

Texarkana: Existing - 3 hospitals with a total capacity of about 200 to 250 beds. The largest of the three hospitals is for the use of Cotton Belt R.R. employees and families only, therefore just two hospitals with approx. 100 to 150 beds remain to serve 50,000 to 60,000 persons in that area. With sanitary conditions as they are at present an epidemic may break out at anytime. Texarkana is also in the Malaria belt. A doctor from U.S. Health Service with the aid of W.P.A. labor is working on mosquito control under the direction of the Bowie County Health Doctor. Both Bowie Co., Texas and Miller Co. Ark. have a Public Health Clinic where venereal diseases are treated.

Plans for a New Hospital: Several years ago, Texarkana put on a campaign to raise funds for a new hospital. The city was to raise \$150,000 and the Catholic Sisters of Charity offered to match that amount, making \$300,000 for the building, exclusive of furnishings which the Sisters would provide. There is a deficit of \$7000 to \$8000 which was to be collected soon in a special campaign. The ground has been purchased and the plans drawn, so construction could begin in a few months.

Additional facilities needed: This private hospital with 75 to 100 beds, will be a great help, but will not meet the needs of the community, during the emergency. Some demountable type of structure might be utilized, inasmuch as the new hospital will meet the needs, probably, after the war but at the present some additional facilities are badly needed. The matter has been referred to the Surgeon General but no action has been taken.

### IX. Educational facilities:

Texarkana: There are two separate school systems, Arkansas and Texas. Each system has Jr. and Sr. High Schools, and there is a Jr. College on the Texas side. Mr. Stillwell, Supt. of Texarkana, Texas Schools, stated that there were 632 more children in attendance at the end of March 1942, than at the end of the school term June 1941.



## Housing (Cont)

### Educational facilities (cont.)

Texarkana: Many school children left during the month of March. About twenty additional teachers were hired last year to take care of the increase. A request of \$1,000,000 (Fed. Funds) was made by the Board of Education for enlarging and maintaining Schools in Texarkana. This request was not granted. Mr. Stillwell said the one million dollar request had been based on an increase of 25,000 population in Texarkana but since so much of the Defense Housing was being located outside city limits the increase would probably be less. He said the City Schools had been able to take care of the increase without additional sessions.

Hooks: <sup>school</sup> The existing facilities are very inadequate. It has been necessary to have two sessions per day (9 A.M. to 1 P.M.) (1 P.M. to 5 P.M.). At present there is a combination elementary and High School at Hooks.

#### Plans Approved:

An additional of 9 class rooms on present High School.

#### Additions Recommended:

2 Elementary Schools, 13 rooms each.

New Boston: Crowded conditions exist here to about the same extent that exist in Hooks.

#### Plans Approved:

(1) New High School with 18 rooms.

#### Plans Recommended:

20 room Elementary School. These buildings are designated as temporary structure but are of brick and tile construction.

#### Comments on Schools:

It is very evident that the great need for additional school facilities is in the County rather than in the City of Texarkana. No doubt they also need some help but not to the extent of one million dollars.

## X. Recreational facilities:

Texarkana- Existing: (a) U.S.O. Center - Type B. Bldg. - dedicated Feb. 16, 1942

## Housing (con't.)

### Recreational facilities: (Con't.):

#### Texarkana - Existing:

Location - within walking distance from center of town, but in less desirable section of the city, operated by two N.C.C.S. workers and two Y.W.C.A. Miss Nylon, one of the Y.W.C.A. workers, left Texarkana for Overseas duty recently and the other Y.W.C.A. worker is leaving in June. Mr. Shultz, Fed. Security Regional Rep., said he thinks a Y.W.C.A. man will be sent in to replace Miss Nylon. The U.S.O. building is a frame structure containing the following facilities:

Large Social Hall or Gym. with Stage.  
Large entrance Lobby with all kinds of chairs, davenports, tables and magazines.  
Library and writing room.  
Club room.  
Card room.  
Snack Bar between Lobby and Card Room.  
Large screened in porch with ping pong tables, chairs and couch.  
Showers (2) for men and women.  
Powder Room.

#### U.S.O. Program:

Thus far the activities have been with the construction workers, their wives, and the community, but now that production is about to begin a shift will take place and some change of program will probably follow. Miss Nylon said she had written to her Board, requesting that an industrially trained Y.W. worker be sent to replace her. She did not feel that they had reached many of the girls, partly because of the location. At least the girls gave that reason for not attending some of the night activities. The Saturday night dances have been quite popular. Once a month they have an orchestra other nights they use the Juke Box. The dances held for soldiers are well attended but this is rather an infrequent occurrence as squads of soldiers are not often in Texarkana over night. All kinds of publicity has been given the U.S.O. and fairly good cooperation from the community. The ordnance plants seem to cooperate very well and the New Federal Prison Officials have made good use of the U.S.O. The Ping Pong tables and Badminton Courts are very popular with the High School and Jr. High

Housing (con't)

Recreational facilities (con't): boys. Craft classes also have been well attended.

Y.W.C.A. Program:

Texarkana: Miss Bogges, Secretary.

There is no residence building, but a club room was opened in 1938. It is a large room above a store in the downtown area and serves as a general meeting place. The room is quite attractively furnished and there is a small kitchen at the back where food can be prepared.

Activities include:

First Aid classes.  
Nutrition classes.  
Girl Reserves, white and colored (classes in schools).  
Spanish Classes.  
Young Business Girls Club - Very active group, 18 to 25 years old. They meet every Tuesday night for supper which is served for 25¢. Five or six of the girls are newcomers.

The Y.W.C.A. has a camp 6 miles from Texarkana, with 40 acres of land and 2 log cabins with bunks for 36 girls. There is a lake for swimming. This camp is very popular and is used most of the year, particularly over the week ends.

Commercial Recreational facilities:

Texarkana:

1 new bowling alley, not very large.  
1 good movie, open on Sunday.  
5 or 6 small movies, also open on Sunday.  
A new Drive-In Theater is about to open several miles out on the highway.

New Boston:

There is no school gym, and the Churches (3) do not have any recreational facilities.  
2 small movie theaters, open Sunday.

Hooker:

1 good sized High School gym, which can be used for community activities.



## Housing (con't)

### Recreational facilities (con't)

#### Hooks:

1 movie, open Sunday.

No church at present. The old building was on the property taken over by the Govt. A new church may be built in Hooks.

#### Plans Approved:

According to Mrs. Patterson, plans were approved for a colored U.S.O. Center in Texarkana. There would be two workers operating the building.

#### Additional facilities needed:

Mrs. Patterson feels that a Traveler's Aid worker is badly needed in Texarkana, particularly now that a great many girls will be coming in town. At the present time there is a Red Cross worker at the Railroad Station, part of the time but she is there for the purpose of helping Soldiers or Sailors who are going to be in town for a few hours. Texarkana is a railroad junction and connections to different points are made here, therefore many soldiers pass thru enroute to camps etc. The Red Cross worker directs the boys to the U.S.O. if they are in town two hrs. or more. Since this worker is at the R.R. station Mrs. Patterson suggested the bus station as a good location for the Traveler's Aid representative. Mrs. Patterson said Miss Lucille O'Reilly, Regional Supervisor of Traveler's Aid, Fort Worth, Texas, had been in Texarkana in regard to locating a worker but no result had followed the investigation.

#### Hooks:

If 800 additional defense houses are added to the 500 already designated to Hooks, some recreational facilities will certainly be needed.

Tentative Dormitory Site: along the roadside across from plant gate, if used, will require some recreational and eating facilities. Mr. Shultz said it might be possible to erect a small U.S.O. building, Type K, with one worker, providing there were enough dormitories built.

Housing (con't)

Recreational facilities (con't):

New Boston:

No recreational facilities except one movie. Trailer camp will probably house 1200 persons and Relocation houses 150 as some facilities will be needed there also.

Comments on Civilian Defense Program:

A registration of volunteers was held which resulted in about 5000 registrants. All these volunteer's cards have been filed and some definite action is about to be taken.

Texarkana Defense Area

Persons contacted:

Miss Sarah Rogers - Y. W. C. A. Secretary  
Miss Dorothea Nylon - U. S. O. - Y. W. C. A.  
Miss Louise Lomax - U. S. O. - Y. W. C. A.  
Miss Irene Donvoby - U. S. O. - N. C. C. S.  
Mrs. Robert Patterson - U. S. O. - N. C. C. S.  
Mrs. Mary Pugh - Director of United Charities and N. Y. A. Sponsor.  
Mr. M. E. Melton - Mgr. Chamber of Commerce.  
Mr. Henry Dorsey - Mgr. Jr. Chamber of Commerce.  
Miss Bernice Reynolds - Home Demonstration Agent (Bowie Co., Texas)  
Miss Hazel Craig - Home Demonstration Agent (Miller Co., Arkansas)  
Mrs. Martha Daniels - Director of N. Y. A. Colored Residence.  
Mr. Propps - Director of Homes Registration Office.  
Mr. R. H. Holderby - Farm Security Office.  
Mr. H. W. Stillwell - Superintendent of Schools, Texarkana  
Dr. Beasonette - Hd. of Bowie Co., Health Unit.  
Mr. A. C. Stuart - Trustee of Hospital Fund.  
Mr. Graves - Defense Training School, Dept. of Education.  
N. R. Name - Director of N. Y. A. colored Defense Training.

New Boston and Hooks:

Mr. Ben Fort - Assistant School Superintendent Bowie Co., Texas.  
Mr. Slocum - Farm Security Office.  
Mr. McCoy - Farm Security Office.



4/8/42  
E. TEXARKANA, U. S. A.,

## Texarkana's Big Problem One Of Sanitation

Civic Groups Asked To Unite in Effort To Find Solution

Sanitary conditions in the two Texarkanas will receive the attention of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations as the result of reports made at a meeting of the directors of the Chamber Tuesday morning. Insanitary conditions have resulted principally from lack of adequate garbage collection systems and congestion of people in greater numbers than should be permitted in living quarters, plus carelessness and indifference on the part of many residents of transitory character.

The board adopted a motion requesting President H. R. Moore, Jr., to appoint a special committee to arrange a meeting with heads of various other civic groups for full consideration of conditions which call urgently for correction.

Two other committees were authorized, one to arrange for a forthcoming membership campaign and annual meeting, and another to make nomination for new officers and new members of the board.

There was general discussion of housing and highway matters, the former getting major attention because of the acuteness of the situation, aggravated by the shutting off by the government of further construction under Title VI of the housing authority, and the prospective influx in the immediate future of operative employees for the national defense plants, who require better quarters than were available for most of the construction employees, now beginning to thin out.

The directors met for the first time in the Chamber's new quarters on the second floor of what for many years has been known as the Presbyterian building at Pine and Third.

April

8, 1942

## Texarkana Sells Bonds to Finance Sewer Program

\$60,000 Worth of Securities Taken By Several Firms

The city of Texarkana, Texas, at a special council meeting Tuesday night, sold \$60,000 worth of bonds to aid in financing expanding sewer facilities brought about by the increased population in this area due to the war production plants.

Half a dozen representatives of bond companies, most of them in Texas, but one in Arkansas, pooled the issue and bought it up at an interest rate of three and one-half per cent.

They paid a \$950 premium and the bonds themselves sold at par. Thus, in actuality, the bonds brought approximately \$1.01 on the dollar.

They are retireable in 15 years, but the city has an option to pay them off in five years if they wish and thus save several thousands of dollars in interest.

The bond issue, authorized by the public at the polls, is to install new and expand and repair old sewer connections in the city.

The project is a federal works project-sponsored affair, the government having already agreed to spend \$117,000 on the improvements.

Actually the city will spend approximately \$55,000 on the project.

Only other business before the council was the approval of a resolution prepared and read by City Attorney Ed Levee urging the sale of 14 new buses to the Texarkana Bus company and explaining to "any federal agency" the need for the additional transportation inasmuch as Texarkana is a defense city and an increase in taxicab rates have curtailed travel by that method.

Joe Eldridge, president of the bus firm, is attempting to purchase that many buses to add to his transportation fleet.

The council voted to abolish the office of assistant fire chief, held by B. A. Goodson, and return him from Texas central to Rose Hill station and to elevate to the rank of senior captains C. E. West and J. E. Benjamin, who are stationed at Texas central.

In effect it is a demotion for Goodwin who will receive a reduction in pay, and an advancement for West and Benjamin who actually will be assistant chiefs in charge, day and night, in the absence of Fire Chief Harold Schlink.

## Food Prices Here One Per Cent Over Average in Texas

Retail food prices in Texarkana were one per cent above the statewide average in Texas for the month of March, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Austin, notified the Texarkana Chamber of Commerce Thursday.

No explanation of the situation was given by Commissioner John D. Reed of the bureau, Chamber of Commerce Manager M. E. Melton said.

*Texarkana Daily News*  
4/2/42

## Air Schools to Be Built at Big Springs, Lubbock

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Construction of air force training schools Lubbock and Big Spring, Texas, has been authorized by the War Department, the office of Senator Connally (D-Texas) announced Thursday.

Each school was estimated to cost in excess of \$5,000,000 but no further details were disclosed.

Construction at Lubbock will be supervised by the Albuquerque, N. M., office of the corps of engineers, and at Big Spring by the Galveston army engineers office.

## Texarkana Gets 277-Unit Defense House Project

Dallas, Texas, March 19 (AP).—Authorization for additional defense housing projects in Texas cities under a new program was received today by President L. Wright, assistant regional co-ordinator of the national housing agency.

The cities and the number of units approved include Texarkana, 277.

## 23 Persons Are Awarded First Aid Certificates

Twenty-three people were awarded Red Cross first aid certificates at the completion of a 20-hour course at the Arkansas Central fire station, Instructor Frank Matthews announced Monday.

Certificates were awarded to Jo Powell, Bess Stevens Alma Crump, Mrs. J. W. Crowder, Vyola B. Pace, Lois Cobb, Ollie Henderson, Norma Cherryholmes, Mrs. F. A. Grafton, Mary McDonald, Velma Reed, R. T. Clingan, Mrs. K. B. Davis, Mrs. J. R. Brandon, Edna Stokes, Christine Hedgecock, Savenus Lively, Jean Bevan, Charlotte Tucker, Mary Elizabeth Hughes, Lorene Hart, G. C. Starrett, Opal Faye Kirkham.



A. U. S. A., FRIDAY, APR

## Civilian Defense Meeting Tonight

J. I. Wheeler Will Speak at 8 P. M. on War Duties

"Duties of Citizens During the War Period," will be discussed by Judge J. I. Wheeler, Texarkana attorney, at a public civilian defense meeting at 8 p. m. Friday in the Arkansas municipal building.

Wilbur Smith, chairman of air raid wardens, will be master of ceremonies, and will discuss "The Metropolitan Air Raid Warden System".

Jack Clark, co-chairman, will talk on "Zone Headquarters," and Tom L. Boehmer, civilian defense director, will outline plans for a leadership conference of chiefs of the protective organizations of the local defense program.

Two films, one on first aid and the other entitled "Fighting the Fire Bomb," will be shown during the program. Jimmy Hamilton, supervisor of first aid at the Lone Star Ordnance Plant, will show and explain the film on first aid in transporting patients with fractures of the leg, spine and arm.

The film on the incendiary bomb will be shown for the second time in Texarkana by Malcolm Fountain, through the courtesy of the Creekmore Motor Company.

## E. L. BRUCE TO BUILD 1200 DEFENSE HOMES

Work On Prefabricated Units Will Start Soon

Preparations are going forward at the E. L. Bruce Co. here for the production line manufacture of 1200 prefabricated, demountable houses for the Federal Works Agency, which will be used for housing war workers in defense areas.

C. Arthur Bruce of the company could not say definitely yesterday when production is to get under way, but said that it would be within a few weeks. When the production line gets into operation the houses are to be turned out at the rate of about two an hour.

According to Mr. Bruce, the company will manufacture one-bedroom, two-bedroom and three-bedroom houses. All will have a living room, kitchen, breakfast room, bath and combined heater and storage room.

Construction will be so that walls, floors, ceilings and roofs may be assembled in sections and locked together. The houses will not be plastered, but will be insulated between the outer surface and the inner surface of wallboard.

The sections will be assembled here and shipped to such points as Shreveport, Minden and Texarkana for erection.

## First Contract For Hooks Job To Be Let Soon

Eleven Contractors To Bid on Earthen Dam Construction

FORT WORTH, Texas.—The first construction contract in connection with the \$960,000 war public works project to provide water and sewer facilities for the town of Hooks and other Bowie county areas will be negotiated between April 15 and 20, George F. Harley, regional engineer for the Federal Works Agency, announced here Thursday.

Eleven contractors are being asked to prepare bids for the contract to construct an earthen dam for a lake which will provide water for the project, Harley said. Sealed bids will be received and by negotiating a contract, from 30 to 60 days can be saved in getting construction started, the regional engineer pointed out.

This announcement was made after Regional Engineer Harley and Associate Regional Engineer Uel Stephens conferred with O. N. Floyd, of Dallas, a widely-known authority on dam construction. During the conference in Dallas, the controlling features of the dam and concrete spillway were agreed upon.

Floyd, who already has inspected the site of the dam, is now preparing sketches for the dam and spillway. Working drawings will be prepared from these sketches. Engineers for the project are Rollins and Forrest, of Dallas.

This waterworks and sewer facilities project, which will be constructed by the federal government, calls for a complete water and sewer system, including disposal plant, to provide adequate facilities made necessary by the influx of war workers into the area. The sewage system will serve only the town of Hooks, while the waterworks system will supply a sufficient quantity for the needs of Hooks, New Boston, Leary, intervening communities, and possibly supply a part of the requirement of Texarkana at some future date.

—Buy Defense Bonds—

# White, Negro Soldiers Stage Battle at Dix

## Three Men Killed and Five Wounded in Exchange of Bullets

FORT DIX, N. J.—(AP)—White and negro soldiers fought a bloody 15-minute battle on the darkened plains of Fort Dix Thursday night in which three men were shot to death and five others felled in a furious exchange of bullets.

The sudden, bitter outburst ended when negro and white officers appeared on the scene and ordered the embattled white military police and negro enlisted men to cease firing.

A score of military police had been hastened to lay siege to barracks housing negro troops from which, Major Aaage Woldike said, a fusillade of shots had answered a bullet "fired over the head" of a fleeing negro soldier.

The battle, termed by Major Woldike, post public relations officer, the "first manifestation of any ill-feeling among different races at the post," flared from a dispute in a nearby amusement center over a "next" on a telephone.

Negro and white soldiers had gathered as before in the Waldron Sports Palace, in the community of Pointville on the edge of the post, Major Woldike recounted, when a scuffle occurred among soldiers waiting in line to use the phone. The place contains a bar, a lunch counter, amusement and bowling alleys.

Major Woldike described the ensuing events:

An M. P. stationed at the place attempted to halt the argument and had words with a negro soldier who lunged for the M. P.'s pistol, ripping the holster, but failing to grasp the weapon. The negro ran outside and the M. P. fired a shot after ordering him to halt.

This brought forth a fusillade from the barracks across the roadway from the amusement center.

The negro troops had been on the firing range in the afternoon and, although regulations require all troops to be searched upon leaving, some must have salvaged ammunition and taken it with them, Major Woldike said.

The summoned military police deployed on the open spaces fronting the barracks. More than 50 bullets were fired before the shooting ended.

The dead:

Private Manie W. Strough, white, of Honeycamp, Va., a military policeman.

Private Isaac W. Brown, negro, of 102 Carolina street, Henderson, Tenn.

Corporal W. E. Hall, negro, no address available.

The wounded, none seriously, were Corporal Millotte E. Hammond, no address given; and Privates Evans Webber, Pinkey Reed, John T. Robinson, no address given, and I. V. Martin, 609 Broad street, (Greenwood, Miss., all negroes.

Major Woldike said some of the shooting was indiscriminate as indicated by the fact two of the wounded men evidently were hit by stray bullets. One was wounded as he lay under a table in the sports place and another as he was taking a shower in the barracks.

Major Woldike expressed the opinion the tragedy stemmed from the telephone argument "with some persons with a little too much race consciousness getting off the track."

Colonel Herbert E. Forest, post executive officer, has started an investigation.

~~Copy in~~ current files + 1 attached  
4/4/43

April 11, 1942  
Elsie Wolfe  
Texarkana

Confidential

# Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

Summary of Survey March 1942

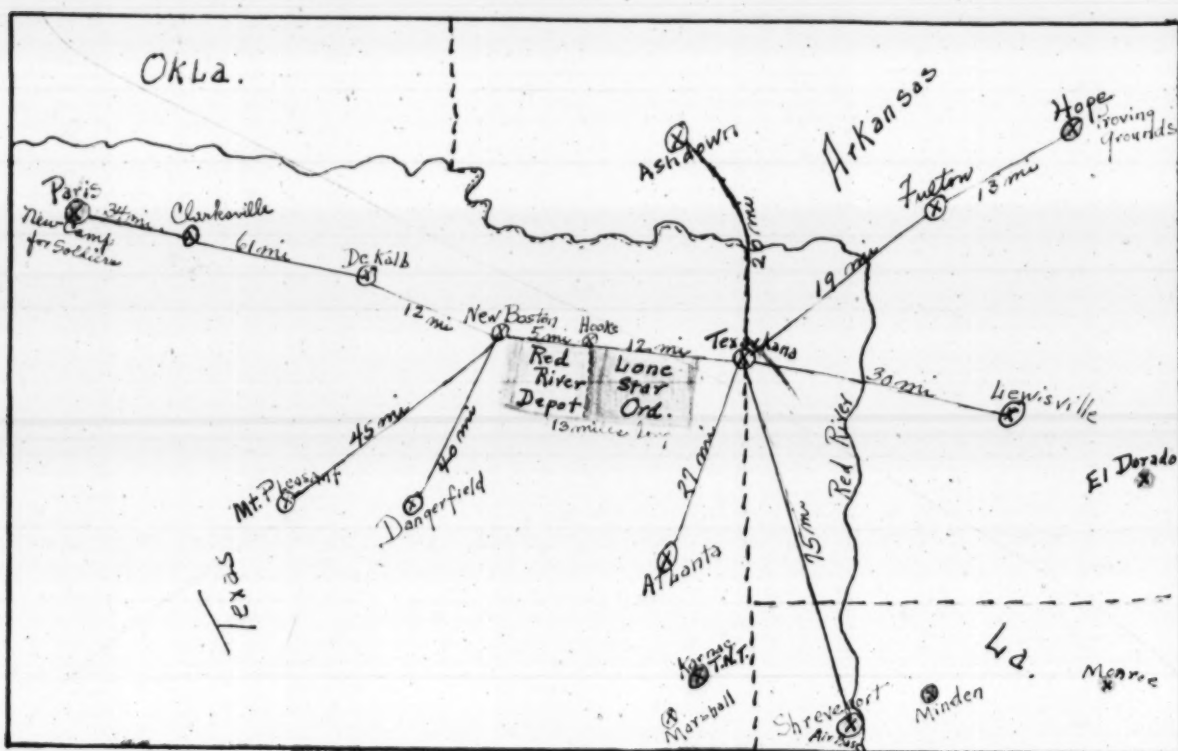
## I Areas affected by defense plants.

### a. Defense Plants visited:

1. Lone Star Ord. (Shell loading) 12 miles west of Texarkana.
2. Red River Ord. (Ammunition Storage & Tank repair) adjacent

Lone Star on the west

### b. Towns within area:



Towns	1940 Pop.	Towns	1940 Pop.
Texarkana, U.S.A.	28,859	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	4528
New Boston, Tex.	1113	Clarksville, Tex.	4091
De Kalb, Tex.	1287	Paris, Tex.	18,660
Atlanta, Tex.	2452	Ashdown, Ark.	2332
Dangerfield, Tex.	1024	Fulton, "	485
		Hope, "	7475
		Lewisville, "	1314



## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area & Economic Structure and Population Changes:

Texarkana - The State Line between Texas and Arkansas runs through the center of the main street of Texarkana. The Post Office and Railroad Station are located on the line with half of each building in Texas and the other half in Arkansas. There is no central govt. Texarkana, Tex. has its own Mayor and City govt., as do the residents of Texarkana, Arkansas.

It is evident that many difficulties arise because of the State line and separate city govts. Texarkana has a large Clay mfg. plant where sewer and drainage pipes are made. Lumbering is an important industry. There are no woman-employing industries of any importance - some few small candy mfgs. and also the seasonal vegetable canning and packing. The majority of female wage earners are employed in the service industries or in domestic work. Texarkana is a trading center for the surrounding area.

The population of Texarkana is estimated to be about 49,000 - 50,000 at the present time.

The peak of construction was reached March 15<sup>th</sup>. Some workers are now leaving for other projects.

## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### b. Population Changes (cont.)

Hooks had a population of about 250 persons before the influx. Its estimated population is now approx. 3000 to 3500.

New Boston's population in 1940 was 1113 persons. There are about 3500 living there at the present time.

Arkansas towns - There are few towns near Texarkana in Arkansas, but increases in population are evident in all towns within a commuting distance.

### c. Characteristics of Surrounding Rural Area:

The farms are smaller in this area and not so much cotton is grown as in former years.

Vegetables are grown for canning and cattle, chickens and hogs are raised.

d. Comments concerning outlying area (beyond commuting distance) - Predominately agricultural with few towns of any size. Defense activities are concentrating in this area to such an extent that a labor shortage is inevitable in this sparsely populated region.

## II. Agencies Coordinating facilities for influx of women:

Texarkana:

Y. W. C. A. - Miss Sarah Boggs, Sec'y

## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### II Agencies coordinating facilities - Texarkana (cont.)

U.S.O. Center - Mrs. Robert Patterson, Director (N.C.C.S.)

Miss Irene Donvoby (N.C.C.S.)

.. Dorothea Nylon (Y. N.C.A.)

.. Louise Lomas ( " )

Rooms Registration Office - Mr. Proppe, mgr.

7 N.P.A. workers

Office of Civilian Defense - Mr. Tom Boehmer, Director

Defense Council for Recreation - Mr. Wilbur Smith, Chairman

United Charities - Mrs. Mary Pugh, Director

### III Adequacy of community sanitary facilities for an increased population:

The existing sanitary facilities are a menace to health, particularly in the rural area (Bowie Co., Tex.) between Texarkana and the Ordnance plants.

There is no water or sewer system outside the city limits of Texarkana and people are crowded into trailers, shacks and houses all along the road. There were 40 trailer camps in the area at Christmas time, according to one of the U.S.O. workers. In addition to the camps, trailers are parked ~~on many~~ <sup>many</sup> of the lawns of private homes. One medium sized house with a small yard



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● Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

III Sanitary facilities (cont.)

had five trailers and a tent parked beside the house. All these people were using the one bathroom in the house. There were many others with two or three trailers on the lawns and outside toilets.

The County Health Doctor said the trailer camps were all inspected but the exterior of many of the camps looked very untidy.

The water supply is not only inadequate but also ~~star~~ unfit for drinking in many instances.

The employees at Lone Star are compelled to take typhoid and small pox inoculations.

One of the Farm Security representatives said he had been in quite a number of boom towns, due to the discovery of oil, but he had never seen sanitary conditions as they are at New Boston and Hooks. While I was in the area, there was an epidemic of food poisoning in New Boston which resulted in one death.

Texarkana's insanitary conditions have resulted principally from lack of adequate garbage collection systems and congestion of people in greater numbers than should be permitted in living quarters, according to the local paper.

● Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

III Sanitary facilities (cont.)

Additional facilities to be added: (see clippings)  
Texarkana:

Expansion of sewer facilities -  $\begin{cases} \$117,000^{\text{00}} \text{ (Fed. funds)} \\ \$55,000^{\text{00}} \text{ (City " )} \end{cases}$

Hooks (Bowie Co.)  
Texas

The F. W. A. will construct an earthen dam for a lake which will provide water for the area. This project calls for a complete water and sewer system, including disposal plant and will cost \$960,000<sup>00</sup>. The sewage system will serve only the town of Hooks, while the waterworks will supply the entire area. The contract had not been let up to April 10<sup>th</sup>. However, construction is scheduled to begin soon.

IV Transportation facilities:

Existing:

(a) Bus transportation every 30 mins. from Texarkana to both Ordnance plants. The bus runs as far west as New Boston. Weekly ticket books reduce the fare to 25¢ per round trip to either plant. One way fare is 25¢. This service is better than in most of the <sup>defense</sup> areas and additional buses are being added.



## Summary Report of Texarkana Area

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### IV Transportation facilities (cont.)

b. Train - a Missouri Pacific Shuttle train, 12 coaches, runs from Texarkana to Lone Star and Red River Ordnances every day.

#### Additional facilities needed:

At present buses are very crowded during rush hours and it is sometimes necessary to wait an hour for a bus which is not filled to capacity. After the construction workers leave, the congestion will not be so great, and inasmuch as some new buses are being put into service now, the transportation facilities should be adequate for production employees. The workers at Red River Ordnance get on the bus at the end of the line so they are more fortunate than the Lone Star employees.

Reports from several sources indicate that the negro men on construction have been forced to wait for buses both morning and night, in many instances, because there was not space for them all.

There is a possibility of running another Shuttle train over the Cotton Belt R.R. if needed. Bus transportation within the area will be provided.



## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### V Housing: (Texarkana)

Although several hundred new houses have been built under private construction, and two Slum Clearance projects rented to defense workers, plus the many additional units provided by conversion of one family houses into apartments, crowded living conditions and high rents still prevail. However, now that the construction peak has passed workers are leaving every week, thus relieving somewhat the congestion in housing.

The rate of increase in rentals was officially given as 53% in Texas and 50% in Arkansas, but various persons gave specific examples of both houses and rooms where rents had increased 100% or more.

Examples: "Mrs. Pugh, Welfare worker, told the following story of a woman <sup>whom</sup> she had visited that day - A widow (white), with four or five children, working on W.P.A., rented a 4 room house for \$11.00 per month, prior to the boom. Several months ago the landlord raised the rent to \$26.00 per mo. without making any improvements. The roof leaked

## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defence Area

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### V Housing (cont.)

and there were no modern conveniences. The toilet was in the back yard. The widow could not afford to pay the increased rent but she was afraid to move for fear she could not find another house, so she rented two of the four rooms for \$15<sup>00</sup> per mo. in order to meet the cost of rental. The children contracted mumps and all were crowded into the two rooms with pots and pans setting on the floor to catch the rain that came in thru' the roof. Mrs. Pugh said this was a typical case and not unusual among the lower income groups in both white and colored sections.

(2) One of the County Agents, a woman, said she rented a very nice room for \$15<sup>00</sup> per mo. last August. In October the rental was raised to \$20<sup>00</sup> per mo. and later she was given a choice of paying \$30<sup>00</sup> per mo. or taking a room mate which she did.

A Fair Rent Commission was appointed by the mayors of Texarkana but inasmuch as they had no power to lower rents the Com. was pretty much of a failure and finally resigned.



## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### V Housing (cont)

Mr. Propps, Director of Homes Registration Office, said the Fair Rent Com. had succeeded in reducing some rents but the <sup>only</sup> people who cooperated were persons who could be appealed to from a standpoint of fairness, or were persons who had no bargaining power, and that the big landlords who owned most of the property paid no attention to the Com. The construction workers were so eager to get houses or rooms that they paid any price asked and even offered more in some instances in order to remain in a house.

A local woman who has boarders & roomers in her home told me she had five men in one room but she did not state the rental charged.

Mr. Propps said rents were coming down and that he was asking the people who called to list vacancies, to reduce the price <sup>now</sup> ~~now~~ that the production workers <sup>who are</sup> ~~were~~ coming in on lower salaries. He has been successful in quite a number of cases and he believes that within a month or two rents will show a marked decrease.



## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defence Area 11

### V Housing (Cont.) Texarkana:

④ Existing facilities: Homes Registration Report 3/20/42

Family Units - 38 (vacancies)

Rooms - 374 ( " )

Mr. Proppa stated that the number of vacancies in the file was not very accurate because the person who listed them failed, in many instances, to notify the office when vacancies were rented. No inspection is made by the Registration Office but it was believed that houses listed on the outskirts of the City did not have modern conveniences and probably some within the City were in that class. Then, too, a room may be listed as vacant when one person has moved but the room is still occupied.

#### Rate of Rent: (Vacancies listed)

Furnished Apts, 2 and 3 rooms - \$30<sup>00</sup> to \$65<sup>00</sup>

1 apt. (3 rooms) listed at \$55<sup>00</sup>, taken while I was in the office. Kitchen had electric refrigerator and stove but one other person shared the bathroom. This apt. was considered unusually good and rental cheaper than most of those listed.

The \$30<sup>00</sup> per mo. apts. had no conveniences - probably share a kitchen and bathroom.

# Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

## V Housing (cont.) Home Registration Office

### Rate of Rent - (Rooms listed)

Single - \$20<sup>00</sup> to \$35<sup>00</sup> per mo. - Average \$25<sup>00</sup> to \$30<sup>00</sup>

Double - \$25<sup>00</sup>, \$30<sup>00</sup>, \$35<sup>00</sup>, \$40<sup>00</sup>, \$50<sup>00</sup> & \$60<sup>00</sup> for 2 persons

Average \$35<sup>00</sup> to \$40<sup>00</sup> per mo. (2 persons)

Home owners do not want women roomers but Mr. Propps said he intended to put on a "Campaign" for rooms for the female defense workers at the Ordnance plants. He thought he could place between 500 and 1000 women in rooms but that dormitories would be needed and that they would be a means of reducing the rents.

Rents paid by persons whom I interviewed:

Single rooms:

1 woman - \$25<sup>00</sup> per mo. She had come in early and lived with a family who did not believe in charging such high prices.

2 women - \$30<sup>00</sup> per mo.

2 " - \$35<sup>00</sup> per mo. One of these women said she had only a "hall bedroom" at this price.

Double rooms:

1 woman - \$30<sup>00</sup> per mo.

1 " - \$50<sup>00</sup> " "  
Furnished Apts - \$40<sup>00</sup> to \$75<sup>00</sup> per mo.  
" Houses - \$65<sup>00</sup> to \$150<sup>00</sup> " "

## Summary Report on Texarkana Defence Area

### V Housing Cont. (Texarkana)

#### Newly Erected homes: Low Income Housing Project -

Bowie Court (white) - 138 family units.

Stevens " (Colored) - 124 family units

These Slum Clearance Projects were completed last fall and, inasmuch as the housing shortage was acute, the Housing Authority gave permission to War Dept. to use these houses for white Construction workers, with a varying scale of rental, depending on their income. (See schedule of rents and income on separate sheets) The rate paid is approximately 20% of their income. Since there were so many more white workers coming into the town than colored, both projects were used for whites during Construction but after that period is over, the negro defense workers will be eligible for Stevens Court.

#### Private Construction, partly financed by F. H. A.:

152 - four or five room family units

63 - small units, probably 3 or 4 rooms

25 - " " " 2 " 3 "

240 family units

#### Plans Approved: F. W. A.

400 permanent type family units located west end of Texarkana.



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Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

V Housing (cont.)

Existing facilities - New Boston:

Private Construction - a few new homes have been built within the past year. At present there are no rooms or houses available for rent.

Farm Security Relocation Houses: 56 units -  $3^{\text{rd}}$  per wk.

These little houses, consisting of 2 rooms, were constructed for farmers during the period of relocation elsewhere, after their land had been taken over by the Defense Plants and they were forced to move. The price of rental to farmers was  $4^{\text{th}}$  per mo. but defense workers will be charged  $3^{\text{rd}}$  per wk. These houses were to have been torn down June 1<sup>st</sup>, closing date for farmer occupancy, but due to the great demand for houses, the F.S.A. has decided to rent them to defense workers until better housing is available. They have no conveniences - a water hydrant is provided every fourth house and there are central toilet facilities, also showers, I believe.

Plans Approved: 400 F.S.A. trailers are to be located in New Boston. Land has been purchased and construction of streets etc. is about to begin. They should be ready for occupancy by May 30<sup>th</sup> or soon after.

## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### V Housing (Cont.)

#### Existing facilities - Hooks

There are no vacant houses or rooms in Hooks at present.

#### Plans Approved:

500 demountable houses F.W.A.

Construction not yet begun

Possibility: 800 additional demountable houses  
A wire from Washington last week stated that this was a possibility, but not a certainty.

#### Additional Needs:

The lack of housing facilities seems to be the major problem in the Texarkana Defense Area. Since the labor supply within a commuting distance is extremely limited, the great majority of employees will be brought in from the surrounding states and will need housing. While it is true that 28,000 workers on construction at the two Ordnance plants, were somehow squeezed into Texarkana, New Boston, Hooks and along the roadsides, it is a deplorable condition that is a health and moral menace. Production workers can not live in the same crowded conditions inasmuch as their



## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### V Housing - Additional Need (cont.)

work will be of a longer duration. The Red River Depot will be permanent, and <sup>there is a</sup> the majority of the local people, including Chamber of Commerce officials, expect the Goodrich Co. <sup>possibility that</sup> to continue in some type of rubber mfg. after the war. Col D'Espinosa did not think it probable but Mr. Sprague, Plant official, said it might be a possibility, depending largely on the labor supply.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the present plans for family type of housing might be sufficient to meet the needs, but that dormitories for women were the greatest need at the present.

Some additional dormitories for men may be needed also. Dormitories for a minimum of 450 men are in the process of construction on the area. These buildings can accommodate 900 as double decker beds are being installed.

Mr. Sprague said he estimated that dormitories would be needed for 1500 women and 1000 men but that Defense Housing were only willing to allocate about 400 for women.

of 75% of the employees are women it would mean that dormitories for 500 to 1000 women would be essential



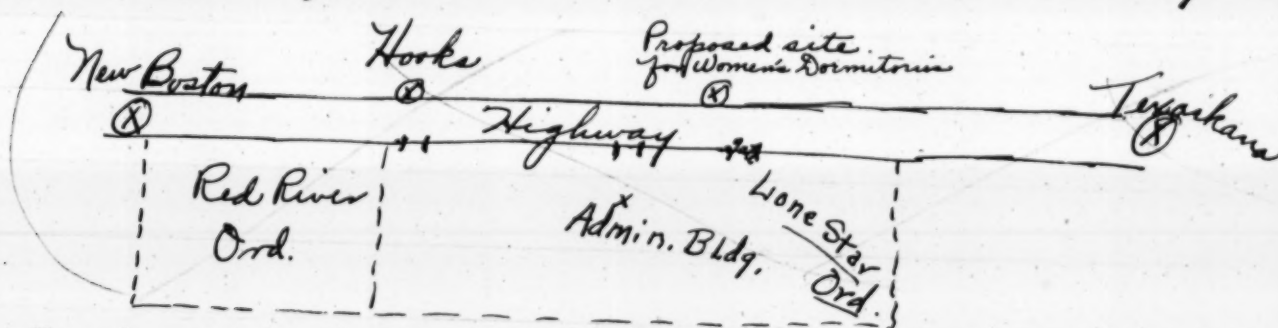
## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

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### V Housing - Dormitories (cont.)

Location of dormitories is an important issue.

Mr. Sprague, as well as some of the other persons contacted, think that the dormitories should be near the plant - not on the area but across the highway leading into Texarkana, about 1 mile east of the Admin. Bldg. This site would be near the gate leading to the area where the majority of women would be working.



The buses to Texarkana pass on this highway every half hour.

#### Objection to Location:

1. No community facilities of any kind available.

Mr. Sprague thinks eating & recreational facilities should be provided at the dormitories.

2. Since a large U.S.O. building has been erected in Texarkana it would seem as tho' the dormitories should be near that center.

Of course, The girls could go in town on the bus for entertainment purposes but if they did not have a weekly ticket it would cost 50¢ round trip!

## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### Comments on Housing for Women:

Since the Project Mgrs. for the Trailer Camp and Housing Projects were not as yet located in the area, no definite information concerning rental <sup>of these facilities</sup> to unattached women was available. However, the local persons interviewed did not think such a plan would be advisable in the South. They believed dormitories, well supervised, would be better.

The low-income housing units <sup>Bowie v. Stearns Court</sup> can only be rented to families unless the ruling is changed. According to Mr. Slocum, F.S.A. mgr. of the Relocation houses, the building of dormitories and mgt. of same may be transferred to Defense Housing. He said there was a movement to consolidate all Defense Housing under one Bureau which he tho't probably would be more efficient.

Mr. Sprague said it was a Defense Housing Rep. from the Regional Office in Dallas, who visited him in regard to the dormitories - Mr. Tom Green, 402 Fidelity Bldg, Dallas. However, Mr. Green expected to be inducted in the army any day so by this time a Mr. John Dutel may have replaced him. Mr. Sprague thought it would be a good idea for the Women's Bureau to write him concerning the dormitories but perhaps



## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

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### Comments on Housing for Women (cont.)

more accurate information could be obtained in Washington. Mr. Sprague did not know that the dormitories were under Farm Security Admin. If 75% of the employees are women, it would seem as though dormitories for 500 to 1000 women would be essential.

### VI Meals:

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Report, the retail food prices in Texarkana are 10% over the average in Texas. (See clipping)

Several new restaurants have been opened but none of these appear to be popular.

There is one Cafeteria that was always crowded with a long waiting line. They served the best food in town.

New Boston and Hooks have several restaurants but they are not large enough and food is very poor. It was in <sup>in a</sup> New Boston restaurant where the food poison was contracted. Neither water or milk is "fit to drink," according to County Agri. Agents.

Additional facilities appear to be needed particularly since Housing and Trailer projects are to be located there.



## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defence Area

### VII Arrangements for care of children whose mothers are employed: (Texarkana)

Existing - Day Nursery 9 A.M. - 3:30 P.M.

This is a Nursery for children 2 to 5 yrs. of age of low income white families. Average attendance is 40 or 50 per da. Mothers pay a small fee but the nursery is supported by Charity.

#### Plans for Child Care for Defense Worker's Children:

No definite arrangements have been made but Mrs. Pugh, Director of United Charities, is working on the problem in conjunction with the Texas and Arkansas State Child Welfare workers, and Miss Price, W.P.A. Director of Community Activities (Texas).

Mrs. Pugh put in a bid for a 14 room house with 5 acres of ground to be used as a Nursery for this project. However, she did not have much hopes of getting it as the Garden Club had also put in a bid.

She said the Jr. League was interested in the problem of Child Care and that they had offered to help. Mrs. Pugh agreed that some child care would be needed at New Boston and Hooks as well as Texarkana. The County Home Demonstration Agents also spoke about the problem and offered to do all they could to help.

## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### Comments on Child Care:

When I ~~visited~~ <sup>were visited</sup> the Defense Housing Projects, <sup>said</sup> Bowie and Stevens Court, the mgr. ~~told me~~ a nursery school was to be established there under the supervision of the Supt. of Schools, Mr. Stillwell. Each project has an Administration Bldg. with office space, bathroom, recreation room and a well equipped kitchen. The Admin. Bldg. at Stevens Project, or Court, is to be used for a nursery with a nurse in attendance, according to the mgr. However, when I <sup>phoned</sup> ~~contacted~~ Mr. Stillwell he said he would have nothing to do with <sup>any</sup> ~~Nurseries or Child Care~~ until <sup>they</sup> ~~these~~ Welfare Agencies <sup>should leave</sup> left the problem <sup>entirely</sup> to the Dept. of Education, who ~~were~~ the ~~only~~ agency that could handle it properly. No doubt he was referring to H.P.A. but he did not clarify his statement on Welfare Agencies.

### VIII Health Facilities:

Existing hospital facilities in Texarkana are entirely inadequate to meet the needs of an increased population, inasmuch as they were inadequate before the influx. Texarkana hospitals serve a wide area and there are no hospitals nearer than 75 miles



## Summary Report on Texarkana Defence Area

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### VIII Hospitals (cont.)

~~and that is~~ <sup>in</sup> Shreveport, La. which has more than <sup>it can manage</sup> enough to care for its own increase.

Existing hospitals in Texarkana - 3 hospitals with a total capacity of about 200 to 250 beds. The largest of the three hospitals is for the use of Cotton Belt R.R. employees and families only, therefore just two hospitals with approx. 100 to 150 beds remain to serve 50,000 to 60,000 persons in that area.

With sanitary conditions as they are at present an epidemic may break out at any time. Texarkana is also in the malaria belt. A doctor from U.S. Health Service with the aid of N.P.A. Labor is working on mosquito control under the direction of the Bowie County Health Doctor. Both Bowie Co., Texas and Miller Co., Ark. have a Public Health Clinic where venereal diseases are treated.

### Plans for a New Hospital (see next page)

Several years ago, Texarkana put on a campaign to raise funds for a new hospital. The City was to raise \$150,000<sup>00</sup> and the



Plans for a New Hospital.

Several years ago, Taxarkana put on a campaign to raise funds for a new hospital. The city was to raise 150,000 and the Catholic Sisters of Charity offered to match that amount, making 300,000 for the building, exclusive of furnishing, which the Sisters would provide. - There is a deficit of 4000 to 8000 which was to be collected soon in a special campaign. The ground has been purchased and the plans drawn, so construction could begin ~~soon~~ ~~soon~~ in a few months.

## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### Plans for a new hospital: (Cont.)

Catholic Sisters of Charity offered to match that amount, making \$300,000<sup>00</sup> for the building, exclusive of furnishings which the Sisters would provide. The money was subscribed largely by pledges which were sometimes defaulted, resulting in a small deficit of \$7000 to \$8000 at the present time. According to the original agreement, construction could not begin until the entire amount was collected. Mr. Stuart, trustee of the Hospital Fund, said he was going to put on a campaign next week to collect the remaining eight thousand. The ground has been purchased costing \$19,750<sup>00</sup> therefore construction should begin in a few months as plans are <sup>already</sup> drawn.

Mr. Stuart stated that a request for a Federal Grant of \$200,000<sup>00</sup> had been made with the idea of applying that to the \$300,000<sup>00</sup> private fund. This plan did not meet the approval of the Sisters of Charity, so the City decided to go ahead with the original plan.

Additional facilities needed: This private hospital

## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### Additional Hospital facilities needed: (cont.)

with 75 to 100 beds, will be a great help, but will not meet the needs of the community during the emergency. I believe some demountable type of structure might be utilized, inasmuch as the new hospital will meet the needs, probably, after the war but at present some additional facilities are badly needed. The matter has been referred to the Surgeon General but no action has been taken.

### IX Educational Facilities - (Texarkana)

There are two separate school systems, Arkansas and Texas. Each system has Jr. & Sr. High Schools, and there is a Jr. College on the Texas side. Mr. Stillman, Supt. of <sup>Texas</sup> Texas Schools, stated that there were 632 more children in attendance at the end of March 1942, than at the end of the school term June 1941. Many school children left during the month of March. About twenty additional teachers were hired last year to take care of the increase.

A request of \$1,000,000 (Fed. Funds) was made by Bd. of Education for enlarging and maintaining schools in Texarkana. This request



## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### IX Educational facilities (cont.)

was not granted. Mr. Stillwell said the one million dollar request had been based on an increase of 25,000 population in Texarkana but since so much of the Defense Housing was being located outside city limits, the increase would probably be less. He said the City Schools had been able to take care of the increase without additional sessions.  
Hooks:

The existing school facilities are very inadequate. It has been necessary to have two sessions per da. (9 a.m. to 1 P.m.) (1 P.m. - 5 P.m.). At present there is a combination elementary & High School at Hooks.

#### Plans Approved:

An addition of 9 class rooms to present High School.

#### Additions Recommended:

2 elementary schools, 13 rooms each.

#### New Boston:

Crowded conditions exist here to about the same extent that exist in Hooks.

Plans Approved: (1) New High School with 18 rooms.

" Recommended: 20 room Elementary School  
 These buildings are designated as temporary structures but are of brick and tile construction.

## Summary Report on Texarkana Defence Area

### IX Comments on Schools:

According to Mr. Fort, Asst County Supt. (Bowie Co., Tex.) all recommendations for additional school facilities were made by Mr. Curtis O. Booker, Sr. Specialist on School Facilities, U.S. Dept. of Ed. out of the San Antonio office. It was he who received the wire concerning the 800 additional houses that might be built at Hooks.

It is very evident that the great need for additional school facilities is in the County rather than in the city of Texarkana. No doubt they also need some help but not to the extent of one million dollars.

### X Recreational Facilities

Existing - Texarkana:

(a) U.S.O. Center - Type B. Bldg. - dedicated Feb. 16, 1942

Location - within walking distance from center of town, but in <sup>less</sup> ~~an~~ undesirable section of the city - the ~~Red Light~~ district on one side and the colored section the other side.

Operated by two N.C.C.S. workers and two Y.N.C.A.

However, Miss Nylon, one of the Y.N.C.A. workers left Texarkana for Overseas duty while I was <sup>recently</sup> there and the other Y.N. worker is leaving in June. Mr. Shultz, Fed. Security Regional Rep,

## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### X Recreational Facilities (cont.)

said he thinks a Y. M. C. A. man will be sent in to replace Miss Nylon.

The U.S.O. building is a frame structure containing the following facilities:

Large Social Hall or Gym. with Stage

" entrance lobby with all kinds of chairs, davenports, tables & magazines.

Library and writing room

Club room

Card "

Snack Bar between lobby and Card room

Large screened in porch with ping pong tables, chairs & couch

Showers (2) for men and women

Powder room

### U.S.O. Program (See separate program)

Thus far the activities have been with the construction workers, their wives, and the community, but now that production is about to begin a shift will take place and some change of program will probably follow. Miss Nylon said she had written to her Board, requesting



## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### I Recreational facilities - U.S.O. program (cont.)

that an industrially trained Y. W. worker be sent to replace her. She did not feel that they had reached many of the girls, partly because of the location. At least the girls gave that reason for not attending some of the night activities.

The Saturday night dances have been quite popular. Once ~~per~~ month they have an orchestra, other nights they use the ~~Juke~~ Box. The dances held for soldiers are well attended but this is rather an infrequent occurrence as <sup>squad</sup> soldiers are not often in Texarkana over night.

All kinds of publicity has been given the U.S.O. and fairly good cooperation from the community. The Ordnance plants seem to cooperate very well and the New Federal Prison officials have made good use of the U.S.O. The Ping Pong tables and Badminton courts are very popular with the High School and Jr. High boys.

Crafts <sup>classes</sup> have also been well attended.

### Comments on U.S.O.

There seemed to be little criticism of the U.S.O. from local people I contacted but neither was there

## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### X Recreational facilities:

#### Comments on U.S.O. (cont.)

~~much interest shown in its programs.~~

~~Mrs. Patterson, the Director, was not there when I first arrived therefore, Miss Nylon gave me most of the information. Mrs. Patterson is an older woman and does not have much to do with the operation of the program, I don't believe. She and Mr. Schultz spoke very highly of Miss Nylon and were extremely sorry to lose her as she was the organizer in the group of <sup>U.S.O.</sup> workers.~~

Y. N. C. A. - Texarkana. - Miss Bogges, Sec'y

There is no residence building, but a Club room was opened in 1938. It is a large room above a store in the downtown area and serves as a general meeting place. The room is quite attractively furnished and there is a small <sup>kitchen</sup> at the back where food can be prepared.

Activities include:

First Aid Classes

Nutrition "

Girls Reserves, white and colored (classes in schools)

Spanish Classes

Young Business Girls Club - Very active group, 18 to 25 years old. They meet every Tuesday night for supper which is served for 25¢. Five or six of the girls are newcomers.



## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### X Recreational facilities - Y. W. C. A. Activities (Cont)

The Y. W. C. A. has a camp 6 miles from Texarkana, with 40 acres of land and 2 log cabins with bunks for 36 girls. There is a lake for swimming.

This camp is very popular and is used most of the year, particularly over the week ends.

~~Over 6000~~ attended the camp last year, according to Miss Bogges.

### Commercial Recreational facilities - Texarkana

1 new bowling alley, not very large.

1 good movie, open on Sunday

5 or 6 small movies, also open on Sunday

A new Drive-In Theater is about to open several miles out on the highway.

### Recreational facilities - New Boston

There is no school gym. and the churches (3) do not have any recreational facilities.

2 small movie theaters, open Sunday

### Recreational facilities - Hooks

1 good-sized H.S. gym. which can be used for community activities.

1 movie, open Sunday

No church at present. The old bldg was on the property taken over by the Gov't - A new church may be built in Hooks.



## Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### X Recreational facilities (cont.)

Plans Approved: According to Mrs. Patterson, plans were approved for a Colored U. S. O. Center in Texarkana. There would be two workers operating the building.

### Additional facilities needed:

Mrs. Patterson feels that a Traveler's Aid worker is badly needed in Texarkana, particularly now that a great many girls will be coming in town. At the present time, there is a Red Cross worker at the Railroad Station part of the time but she is <sup>there</sup> for the purpose of helping Soldiers or Sailors who are going to be in town for a few hours. Texarkana is a railroad junction and connections to different points <sup>are</sup> made here, therefore many soldiers pass thru' enroute camps etc.

The Red Cross worker directs the boys to the U. S. O. if they are in town two hrs. or more.

Since this worker is at the R. R. station, Mrs. Patterson suggested the bus station as a good location for the Traveler's Aid representative. Mrs. Patterson said Miss Lucille O'Reilly, Regional Supv. of Traveler's Aid <sup>Ft. Worth, Tex.</sup> had been in Texarkana in regard to locating a worker but no results had followed the investigation.

## ● Summary Report on Texarkana Defense Area

### X Additional Recreational facilities needed:

Hooks - If 800 additional defense houses are added to the 500 already designated to Hooks, some recreational facilities will certainly be needed.

Tentative Dormitory Site along the roadside across from plant gate, if used, will require some recreational and eating facilities.

Mr. Schultz said it might be possible to erect a small U.S.O. bldg. Type K. with one worker, providing there were enough dormitories built.

New Boston - No recreational facilities except one movie. Trailer Camp will probably house 1200 persons and Relocation houses 150 so some facilities will be needed there also.

### Comments on Civilian Defense Program:

A registration of volunteers was held which resulted in about 5000 registrants. All these volunteers' cards have been filed and some definite action is about to be taken.

## Texarkana Defense Area

### Persons contacted:

Miss Sarah Bogges - Y. N. C. A. Sec'y

" Dorothea Nylen - U. S. O. - Y. N. C. A.

" Louise Lomax - U. S. O. - "

" Irene Donohy - U. S. O. - N. C. C. S.

Mrs. Robert Patterson - U. S. O. - "

Mrs. Mary Pugh - Director of United Chautauk & N. Y. A. Sponsors

Mr. M. E. Meltow - Mgr. Chamber of Commerce

" Henry Dorsey - " Jr. " " "

Miss Bernice Reynolds - Home Demonstration Agent (Bowie Co., Tex.)

" Hazel Craig - " " " (Miller Co., Ark.)

Mrs. Martha Daniels - Director of N. Y. A. Colored Residence

Mr. name - " " " " Defense Training

Mr. Propps - Dir. of Home Registration Office

Mr. R. H. Holderby - Farm Security Office

Mr. H. H. Stillwell - Supt. of Schools, Texarkana

Dr. Bessonette - Hd. of Bowie Co. Health Unit

Mr. A. C. Stuart - Trustee of Hospital Fund

Mr. Graves - Defense Training School, Dept of Ed.

### New Boston and Hooks:

Mr. Ben Fort, Asst. School Supt. Bowie Co., Tex.

Mr. Slocum - Farm Security Office

Mr. McCoy - " " "



YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

TO THE

U S O D A N C E

Saturday evening

8:30 - 11:30 P. M.

No Charge

U S O Building

Texarkana

523 West 4th Street

(over)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

The Dance Committee asks its guests to observe the following:

1. Only adults out of school will be admitted.
2. Admittance by this invitation only.
3. No re-admittance to those who once leave.

## Location

Texarkana is strategically situated in an industrially developing area partially covering four states. It is located on the state boundary line of Arkansas and Texas, twenty-six miles south of the Oklahoma state line and twenty-eight miles north of the Louisiana state line. The Arkansas-Texas state line passes through the million dollar Union Station and bisects the million dollar Post Office and United States Court House.

## Form of Government

While commercially Texarkana is one city, it consists of two separate municipalities, aldermanic in form, with two mayors, two sets of councilmen, and two sets of city officials. There is, however, joint operation of fire departments, food and dairy inspection service, sewerage disposal plant, and environmental sanitation, including mosquito abatement work, which makes for efficiency and economy.

## Resources

Agriculture, railroads, fifty-nine industrial plants, retail and wholesale markets.

## Trade

The retail area has a radius of fifty miles, and a population of 341,000; the wholesale area, a radius of seventy-five miles, and a population of 570,000.

## Newspapers

Three, a daily morning and evening paper offering all usual facilities and services, and a weekly.

## Radio Station

KCMC local station, operating on 1,420 kilocycles, 16 hours a day, 250 watt during day and 100 watt during night, 100% modulation control, serving trade territory. This station is a unit of the Texas State Network and Mutual Broadcasting System.

## Telegraph and Telephone Service

Western Union and Postal Telegraph service. Telephone service by Two States Telephone Co., interconnecting with Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

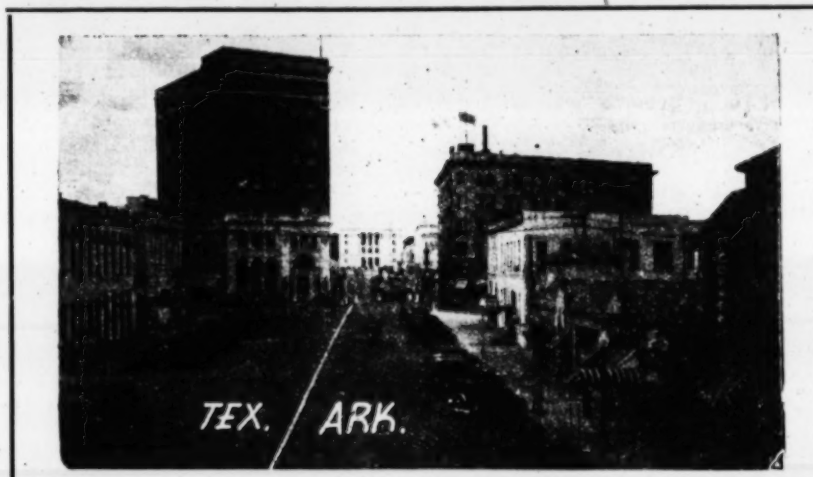
## Population

Texarkana's combined population (Texarkana, Texas, and Texarkana, Arkansas) is 27,366 (1930 U. S. Census), 16,602 in Texarkana, Texas, and 10,764 in Texarkana, Arkansas. The population of "Greater Texarkana" is estimated at present to be at 31,000. The native white population numbers 18,983, or 60.3%; the foreign born white, 305, or 1.1%; the negro, 8,043 or 29.3%; other races, 35, or 0.1%.

## Climate

The climate is characterized by long summer and short winter seasons. The average growing season is 231 days. The mean annual temperature is 65 degrees; the average annual rainfall, 42.07 inches.

# ★ TEXARKANA ★



TEXAS-ARKANSAS

## Area and Altitude

Total area, approximately seven square miles, or 5,287 acres; Texarkana, Texas, 3.2 square miles; Texarkana, Arkansas, 3.63 square miles. The altitude is 332 feet above sea level.

## Airport

Texarkana has a 217-acre municipal airport, with the latest approved lighting arrangement, adequate for the larger type of transport planes.

## Highways

Four federal highways: U. S. 67, U. S. 71, U. S. 82 and U. S. 59; one state highway: Texas 47. The Broadway of America passes through the city over U. S. 67.

## Railways

Four trunk line railways with eight outlets: Missouri Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern, Kansas City Southern, and Texas & Pacific, operating thirty passenger trains, all air-conditioned, and forty-two freight trains, in and out of Texarkana daily.

## Bus and Motor Freight Facilities

Five bus companies operating fifty buses in and out of Texarkana every twenty-four hours. They are the Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Arkansas Motor Coaches, Tri-State Transit, Missouri Pacific Transportation, and Dixie Motor Coach Company. Also 12 motor freight lines operate from Texarkana.



## **Railway Mail Service**

The largest railway mail terminal southwest of St. Louis, handling a huge volume of mail daily.

## **The Union Terminal**

The two million dollar Texarkana Union Terminal Station, owned by the four trunk line railroads, is operated by the Texarkana Union Terminal Co. The state boundary line passes through the Station.

## **Post Office**

The million dollar United States Court House and Post Office Building has the unique distinction of being situated in two states, the state boundary line passes through the center. It houses, besides the federal officials, two United States District Courts, one for the western district of Arkansas, the other for the eastern district of Texas. One post office serves both cities.

## **Electricity**

Electric power is provided by the Southwestern Gas & Electric Company, with equipment and facilities greater than present demands. This company has a reciprocal arrangement with other large power producing companies for an interconnection of service in the event of emergency. Texarkana is thus assured adequate uninterrupted electric energy for present needs and for future industrial expansion.

## **Water**

The city's water supply is furnished by the Texarkana Water Corporation, a subsidiary of the American Waterworks and Electric Company, and is from an adequate impounded supply and from wells, with a reserve available for greatly increased industrial demands.

## **Natural Gas**

The Arkansas, Louisiana Gas Company, a subsidiary of Cities Service Corporation, serves the domestic and industrial requirements of the city through an interconnected system with many gas fields.

## **Banks**

Four, three commercial banks, two large and one small, and an industrial loan bank, serve our city with banking resources adequate for extensive future community growth.

## **Building and Loan Associations**

Three, two fully federalized and one with Federal Deposit guaranty.

## **Municipal Buildings**

The Texarkana, Texas, Municipal Building is a four story structure, housing the Sixth Supreme Judicial District Court and the city officials. The Texarkana, Arkansas, Municipal Building houses a beautiful auditorium, the Central Fire Station, the city police court, and other municipal officers.

## **Libraries**

Texarkana Public Library, two high school libraries, junior high school libraries and the Texarkana College library.

## **Social Welfare Agencies**

Community Chest, United Charities, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

## **Schools**

Two separate school systems, Arkansas and Texas. The public school system on each side comprises elementary, junior and senior high schools. Texarkana College offers two years of accredited college work. There are also two accredited Catholic parochial schools.

## **Churches**

Fifty-seven, representing many denominations, twenty-five white, thirty-two negro. The Texarkana Ministerial Alliance includes ministers of all denominations in its membership.

## **Hospitals**

Four hospitals, three white, one negro, with a total of four hundred and fifteen beds. They are the Texarkana Hospital, Michael Meagher Hospital, and the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Lines Hospital, for whites; the Jamison Sanitarium, for negroes.

## **Civic Clubs**

Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, Business and Professional Women and Pilot Clubs.

## **Commercial Organizations**

The Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants Credit Association.

## **Convention Facilities**

Large auditoriums, modern hotels and restaurants. The compactness of the business district makes convention facilities easily accessible.

## **Hotels**

Five hotels offering accommodations at a varied range of prices. Total of 561 rooms are available in recognized hotels, and offer ideal arrangements for gatherings of all size.

## **Agriculture**

Texarkana territory has a diversity of farm crops and a wide variety of soil types adapted to their production. Cotton is the chief money crop, followed by truck crops a close second, Texarkana thus having a uniform distribution of farm income throughout the year.

The 300,000 acres adjacent to Texarkana in the Red River Valley rank first class in fertility, a claim sustained by the United States Geological Surveys. This potential wealth has only in recent years been made available for intensive farming by adequate levee and drainage systems. The land is well adapted to the production of cotton, corn, and the grain sorghums. Five tons of alfalfa per acre is not an unusual yield.

# TEXARKANA'S

## PARKS, AMUSEMENTS and RECREATIONAL FACILITIES



Eleven parks, with a total of approximately 230 acres, valued at \$170,000 are in Texarkana.

Spring Lake Park, located on the northwestern boundary of the city, consists of 174.5 acres. Owned by the city of Texarkana, Texas, it has recently been landscaped and beautified. A natural lake is situated below a 50,000 gallon spring over which is a brick spring house. In an examination for potable waters made by the United States Public Health Service a few years ago, the water was rated as second to the famous Poland Spring Maine Water. The park is adequately equipped to accommodate outings of any size. Tradition has it that DeSoto camped on the site of the spring house, and hanged a mutinous soldier on a nearby tree.

Grim Park is in the western part of the city. It consists of a beautifully landscaped park area and an athletic field, "Grim Stadium," which is equipped with modern floodlights for night football games and sporting events.

Bramble Park is located in the southeastern part of the city and has recently been improved.

Buhrman Field is used by the schools for various athletic events. Modernly equipped buildings and stands are a credit to the W. J. Buhrman Memorial Athletic Field.

Ferguson Park consists of two city blocks, and is located on the Ohio-Fish Boulevard. The other six parks are Kline, Memorial, Library, Confederate Monument, College, and Sheppard Parks.

### Theatres

There are five theatres in Texarkana: the Saenger Theatres of Texas operates the Paramount and the Strand; the Princess, and Palace (for colored) and Capitol are locally owned. The Paramount Theatre is equipped for motion pictures and legitimate stage productions. It is believed that amusement facilities offered by Texarkana are adequate to meet the most exacting demands and are equal to those of almost any city in the Southwest.

### Golf

Texarkana enjoys 305 days of golfing weather each year. The Texarkana Country Club, extending over 214 acres of undulating terrain, is located outside of the city limits, southwest of Texarkana, Arkansas, about two miles from the heart of the business district. An investment of approximately \$300,000, the property consists of a beautiful colonial type club house and a fine 18-hole championship golf course. There are two other golf courses—the State Line and South Haven, both nine-hole courses.

### Water Sports

Braumiller's pool, 165 feet wide and 360 feet long with concrete walls and floor, has excellent swimming facilities. Water is obtained from artesian wells. The equipment, up-to-date and clean, includes filters and chlorination. Water and buildings are maintained in accordance with the State Board of Health requirements. In the area adjacent to Texarkana are numerous lakes and river points offering excellent swimming and motor boating.

### Hunting

Due to the large number of lakes from ten to twenty-five miles of Texarkana, in the area adjacent to Red River, duck hunting is popular in season. While there are numerous private clubs on the lakes, many are available for hunting and are open to the public. Quail and squirrels abound near Texarkana. Deer hunting is still an included sport in forest regions within sixty miles of the city.

## The Ideal City In Which to Live, Play and do Business

After Five Days Return to The  
TEXARKANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

*facts for*

*concerning Texarkana*

## TEXARKANA'S HISTORY

**T**HE person, or persons, responsible for the naming of Texarkana seems to have prophetically realized the fitness of the name TEXARKANA for the city "in two states—honoring three—serving four." The credit for naming the city is claimed by various pioneers. The name is composed of the first syllables in "Texas" and "Arkansas" and the last syllables in "Louisiana"—Tex-ark-ana.

There are several stories about the naming of Texarkana. One story has it that Col. Gus Knobel, surveying the Iron Mountain right-of-way from Little Rock to this section, arrived near the Texas state line, marked the name "Tex-Ark-Ana" on a pine board in large black letters and nailed it to a tree. "This is the name of the town that is to be built here," Col. Knobel is said to have declared. Another version credits the Rev. Frank Buford, a Catholic priest from Galveston, with the nailing of the board. That such a board was marked and nailed to a tree is a well-established fact, but the identity of the person responsible for the act will never be definitely settled.

The first sale of town lots in Texarkana, Texas, was on Monday at 9:00 A. M., December 8, 1873, the first lot being sold to J. W. Davis, who bought the property where the McCartney Hotel now stands. The second lot, across Main Street from the hotel, was sold to Walter Harris.

The first lots on the Arkansas side were sold in January, 1874, one year following the opening of the Texas side of the city.

The first train entered Texarkana, December 24, 1873, coming over the Texas & Pacific Lines.

December 8, 1873, is recognized officially as the date of the founding of Texarkana.

## Texarkana's Advantages

Texarkana, located in two states, offers prospective residents and industries a choice of the state laws of Arkansas or Texas for residential or industrial location.

Four trunk line railways with eight outlets, and five important highways, tap adjoining areas which are rich in raw materials, and are capable of supplying a large diversification of industries for years to come.

A large surplus of male and female white or negro labor assures an adequate labor supply. Domestic and industrial power rates are fair and equitable. Fire insurance rates and labor laws of both states are favorable to practically every industry.

## Essential Facts Concerning Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

*"In Two States—Honoring Three  
—Serving Four"*

*Compiled and Issued By The  
Texarkana Chamber of Commerce*

*Inquiries Relative To Texarkana Are Solicited and  
will receive our prompt attention.*



## DO YOU KNOW THAT-

1. The USO Club is open for the pleasure and use of everybody in the community. Why not use it?
2. All services are free.
3. The USO Club is open weekdays from 9:00 AM to 11:00 PM and on Sundays from 2:00 PM to 10:30 PM.
4. The lounges, reading rooms, snack bar, and ping pong tables are open daily for your informal use.
5. Outside groups can occasionally arrange to use the building and its facilities for meetings.

Rev. T. J. Wilboms,  
 Chairman USO Council  
 Mrs. R. M. Patterson,  
 Club Director  
 Miss Dorothea Ryan,  
 Associate Director  
 Miss Irene Donohy,  
 Activities Secretary  
 Miss Louise Lomez,  
 Activities Secretary  
 Miss Caroline Cole, Office Secretary

## FOR SERVICE MEN-

The USO Club offers you:

SHOWERS WITH SOAP AND TOWELS  
 SHAVING EQUIPMENT  
 COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS  
 BOOKS, MAGAZINES  
 FREE STATIONERY  
 TABLE GAMES  
 ENTERTAINMENTS  
 GYM  
 CRAFT WORK  
 DANCES  
 SQUARE DANCES  
 SPORTS

Open from 9:00 AM to 11:00 PM daily.  
 Open from 2:00 PM to 10:30 PM Sunday.

543 West 11th Street  
 Texarkana, Texas  
 3758 Phone 2562

SEE

YOUR

OFFERS

RECRE

USO

3rd & C  
 3758 P  
 Texarkana

March

## FOR SERVICE MEN

The USO Club offers you:

SHOWERS WITH SOAP AND TOWELS

SHAVING EQUIPMENT

COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS

BOOKS, MAGAZINES

FREE STATIONERY

TABLE GAMES

ENTERTAINERS

GYM

CRAFT WORK

DANCES

SQUARE DANCES

SPORTS

SEE WHAT  
U  
YOUR S CLUB  
O  
OFFERS YOU FOR  
RECREATION

Open from 9:00 AM to 11:00 PM daily.  
Open from 2:00 PM to 10:30 PM Sunday.

543 West 11th Street  
Texarkana, Texas  
3758 Phone 2562

USO CLUB

3rd & Oak Streets  
3758 Phone 2562  
Texarkana, Texas

March 1942



## FOR MEN ONLY

Tuesday nights are for men.

Gym Class - 7:30 - 8:00 PM  
Volleyball, alternating with table games (chess, checkers, dominoes, etc.) - 8:00 - 9:00 PM  
General Games - 9:00 - 9:30 PM  
Badminton - 9:30 - 10:30 PM

## FOR WOMEN ONLY

General Gym and Games - Wednesday and Friday 2:00 - 2:45 PM  
Wednesday - 6:00 - 6:45 PM  
Reducing Gym - Monday - 3:00 - 3:45 PM  
Tuesday and Thursday 9:30 - 10:45 AM  
Badminton and Ping Pong - Monday - 7:00 - 7:45 PM  
Tuesday and Thursday 10:30 - 11:45 AM  
Wednesday and Friday 3:00 - 3:45 PM  
Newcomers Club, Tuesday 1:00 - 5:30 PM  
Advanced Bridge - 1:30 PM  
Beginners Bridge - 2:30 PM  
Red Cross Knitting - 1:30 - 3:30 PM  
Horticulture - 1:30 - 3:30 PM  
Red Cross Knitting Group - Thursdays - 8:00 - 10:30 PM

## JR. & SR. HIGH STUDENTS

For Boys - Ping Pong and Badminton, Monday, 4:00 - 5:30 PM  
For Girls - Ping Pong and Badminton, Wednesday 4:00 - 5:30 PM  
Coed Activities - Ping Pong and Badminton, Tuesday, 4:00 - 5:30 PM  
Social Dancing Instruction - Thursday, 4:00 - 5:30 PM  
Dances, 1st and 3rd Fridays of month.  
Horticulture - Monday thru Friday 4:00 - 6:00 PM  
Saturday - Girls, 9:00 AM - 1:00 PM  
Boys, 1:00 - 5:00 PM

## FOR MEN AND

Badminton - Sunday, 2:00 - 5:00 PM

Bridge - Instruction, Beginners - Monday 6:30 PM and Tuesday 2:30 PM  
Instruction, Advanced - Monday 7:30 PM and Tuesday 1:30 PM

Progressive Bridge Parties - 2nd & 4th Fridays of the month 2:00-5:00 PM and 8:00-10:30 PM

Community Nights - The 1st Thursday night of every month, there will be special programs presented.

Dancing - Saturday Night Dances - Open to all adults out of school. Admittance by invitation only; call 3753 or 2562 to secure one. An orchestra will play once a month, a nickelodeon the other times.

Social Dancing Instruction - Saturday, 7:30 - 8:15 PM

Square Dancing - Instruction - Wednesday, 8:00 PM  
Dancing - Wednesday 8:30 - 10:30 PM

Folk Dancing - Monday, 6:00 - 6:45 PM

Ten Dancing - Wednesday, 7:00 - 7:45 PM

OPEN HOUSE  
Every Sunday afternoon  
3:00 - 10:00 PM

Dramatic Study - Mon

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Handcraft

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# FOR MEN AND WOMEN

## Backgammon - Sunday,

2:00 - 5:00 PM

## Bridge -

Instruction, Beginners -

Monday 6:30 PM and Tuesday 2:30 PM

Instruction, Advanced -

Monday 7:30 PM and Tuesday 1:30 PM

Progressive Bridge Parties

2nd & 4th Fridays of the month

2:00-5:00 PM and 8:00-10:30 PM

## Community Nights -

The 4th Thursday night of every month, there will be special programs presented.

## Dancing -

Saturday Night Dances -

Open to all adults out of school.

Admittance by invitation only;

call 3758 or 2562 to secure one.

An orchestra will play once a

month, a nickelodeon the other

times.

Social Dancing Instruction -

Saturday, 7:30 - 8:15 PM

Square Dancing -

Instruction- Wednesday, 8:00 PM

Dancing- Wednesday 8:30 -10:30 PM

Folk Dancing - Monday, 6:00- 6:45 PM

Ten Dancing -Wednesday, 7:00-7:45 PM

OPEN HOUSE

Every Sunday afternoon

2:00 -10:00 PM

## Dramatics -

Studying and staging plays

Monday - - 2:00 - 4:00 PM

7:00 - 8:00 PM

Wednesday- 2:00 - 4:00 PM

7:30 - 9:00 PM

Thursday - 2:00 - 4:00 PM

7:00 -10:00 PM

Handcraft - Be sure and visit the Craft Shop, a building by itself!

Monday - 4:00 - 6:00 PM

Tuesday - 1:30 - 5:00 PM

7:30 - 9:30 PM

Wednesday - 4:00 - 6:00 PM

Thursday - 4:00 - 6:00 PM

7:30 - 9:30 PM

Friday - 2:00 - 5:00 PM

Leatherwork, metal work, woodwork, clay modeling, glass etching, felt work, general crafts, etc., are offered. Individuals are asked to buy their materials from the instructor at cost.

## Music -

Music Appreciation -

Sunday - 9:00 -10:00 PM

Record concerts of classical and semi-classical recordings.

Orchestra -

A USO Orchestra has been formed

If interested, please call the

USO Club, 3758 or 2562.

Community Chorus -

Now being organized, and will

meet at USO Club at 7:00 PM

every Tuesday. Contact the Club

3758 or 2562, if interested.

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30 - 5:30 PM

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AM- 1:00 PM

00 - 5:00 PM

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF TEXARKANA, ARK.-TEX.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED</u>
Alto Mill & Lbr. Co.	14th and K. C. S.	Millwork, lumber, church pews, cabinets, etc.
Amer. Cross Arm & Conduit	Buchanan Road	Telephone and telegraph cross arms
Amer. Optical Co.	Texa. Natl. Bank Bldg.	Optical goods
Armour and Company	Spruce and Front	Packing house products
Aunt Betty Baking Co.	1407 Texas Avenue	Bakery products
Babblin' Brook Dairies	3223 State Line	Dairy products
Bass-Williams Lbr. Co.	New Boston Road	Pine lumber
Borden Company	1102 E. 9th St.	Dairy products
Bowden Casket Co.	1215 Spruce St.	Caskets
Bowie County Lbr. Co.	1204 West 7th St.	Pine lumber, roofing
Buchanan, W. J. Lbr. Co.) Bodcaw Lumber Company )	State Natl. Bk. Bldg.	Lumber
Butter-Nut Bread Co.	10th and State Line	Bakery products
Cameron, Wm. & Co.	514 Lelia Street	Sash and doors and built-in furniture
City Bakery	220 Main Street	Bakery products
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Front and Texas	Carbonated beverages
Decker, J. E. & Son	208 W. Front	Packing house products
Diamond Spear Co.	1411-13 W. 4th St.	Chemicals
Dickey, W. S. Clay Mfg. Co.	Phenie and Lelia	Tile, pottery
Direct Coffee Mills	212 Olive St.	Coffee
Dixie Dental Supply Co.	Texa. Natl. Bank Bldg.	Dental supplies
Dixie Manufacturing Co.	212 Olive St.	Disinfectant, floor sweep
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	1500 Spruce Street	Carbonated beverages



<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED</u>
East Texas Handle Works		Handles
Farmers Cotton Oil Co.	5th and K. C. S.	Cotton seed, cottonseed oil, meal, hulls
Federal Compress & Warehouse	TP and CB Tracks	Cotton compress
Firmin-Greer Printing Co.	Main Street	Printing
Four States Monument Co.	15th and Texas	Monuments
Friends Mattress Co.	1018 W. 17th	Mattresses
Gifford Hill & Co., Inc.	Hoot, Texas	Sand and gravel
Glass Plant Lumber Co.	New Boston Road	Lumber
Grapette Bottling Co.	2123 County Ave.	Carbonated beverages
Grigson Granite & Marble	35th and State Line	Marble & granite markers
Haydon Lumber Co.	201 Harrison	Pine lumber
Helms Printing Co.	220 East Broad	Printing
Hendrick Printing Co.	420 State Line	Printing
Hinshaw Mattress Co.	19th and Spruce	Mattresses
Howard Dental Supply Co.	State Natl. Bank Bldg.	Dental supplies
Hutchison Medicine Co.	1222-24 Main St.	Medicines
Independent Ice Co.	3rd and Laurel	Ice
Industrial Gin Co., Inc.	19th ne cor KCS Ry.	Cotton
Int'l Agricultural Corp.	College Hill	Fertilizers
Int'l Creos. & Cons. Co.	Buchanan Ave.	Structural timbers, cross ties and poles
Johnston, Walter Lbr. Co.	Richmond Road	Lumber
Kidd Dairy & Ice Co.	1516 Texas Ave.	Ice and dairy products
Kline Baking Co.	207 E. Broad	Bakery products
Larkotex Co.	1002 Olive St.	Canes, umbrellas, crutches
Lato Products Co.	1023 Elm St.	Screens
Lavender Radio Supply Co.	320 Ash St.	Radio supplies



<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED</u>
Louisiana Paper Co., Ltd.	323 West Broad St.	Paper
McWilliams Stationery Co.	220 West 3rd	Printing
Mims Radio Co.	1408 New Boston Rd.	Radios and supplies
Mobley, O. J. & Sons	College Hill	Handles
Baroid Sales Division of National Lead Co.	P. O. Box 264	Oil well weighting material
Nelson Candy Co.	414 Buchanan	Candy
North American Car Corp.	East Front St.	Railroad tank cars
Pagan Lumber Co.	411 Olive St.	Lumber
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	1526 Texas Ave.	Carbonated beverages
Peters, Wm. & Sons	12th and Texas	Glass for automobiles, store fronts, windows
Powe Mill & Lbr. Co.	South of TP Tracks	Hardwood & pine lumber
Rehkopf Mattress Co., Inc.	207 West St.	Mattresses, pillows, ticking, blankets
Reynolds, C. C. Lbr. Co.	724 W. 3rd St.	Lumber
Royal Crown Bottling Co.	1307 Spruce St.	Carbonated beverages
Shipp Candy Co.	2106 Boulevard	Candies
Sico Machine Shops	413 West Broad	Machine work
Southern Creameries	3rd and Pecan	Milk, butter, ice cream
Southern Ice Co.	Front and Spruce	Ice
Southern Pine Lumber Co.	304 E. 5th	Pine & hardwood lumber
Southland Company	409 Brown St.	Brooms, mops, sweeping compounds
Standard Brands, Inc.	122 South Lelia	Pickles
Stewart, E. A. Lbr. Co.	New Town	Hardwood lumber
Sturgis Lumber Co.	Shreveport Highway	Lumber
Swift & Company	410 East Broad	Packing house products
Temple Cotton Oil Co.	304 E. 5th St.	Cottonseed products

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED</u>
Tennison Brothers	821 East Broad	Sheet iron, steel and sheet metal products
Texarkana Candy Co.	14th and KCS Tracks	Candy
Texarkana Casket Co.	12th and Whitaker	Undertakers' supplies, caskets, furniture, store front construction, glass
Texarkana Cotton Oil Corporation #1 #2	600 East Broad Factory Street	Cotton seed, oil, meal, hulls, linters
Texarkana Glass & Mirror Works	316 Main	Glass, paint, wallpaper
Texarkana Iron & Metal Co.	723 East Broad	Iron and metal
Texarkana Mattress Co.	2217 W. 7th St.	Mattresses
Texarkana Newspapers, Inc.	Pine Street	Publishers, newspapers
Texarkana Sheet Metal Works	308-12 W. Front St.	Sheet metal works
Texas Steam Engine Works	1304 Phenie St.	Foundries
Tim's Novelty Wood Shop	1203 Texas Ave.	Wood work
Tuggle Neon Display Co.	1702 Spruce	Neon signs
Twin City Foundry & Machine Works	1306 W. 8th St.	Machine Work, foundries
Twin City Ice Co.	930 State Line	Ice
Twin City Lbr. & Shingle Company	West 19th St.	Pine lumber
Two States Fruit Pkg. Co.	4th and Waterall	Baskets and crates
Two States Press	220 West Broad St.	Publishers, newspapers
Vincent Laboratories	713 State Line	Medicines
Wallender Mattress Co.	420 Lelia St.	Mattresses
Williams Candy Co.	114 E. Broad St.	Candy
Wilson Bros. Lumber Co.	3rd and KCS Tracks	Lumber
Wright Roofing Co.	703 E. Broad St.	Roofing and sheet metal
Wood Preserving Division (The Koppers Co.)	3rd and Factory	Railroad cross ties, poles, posts, structural timbers, switch ties

# ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

Compiled September 29, 1941, by

## TEXARKANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

<u>NAME OF ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>MEETING DATES</u>
American Legion	Harvey Howard, Commander Ed Fant, Secy.	3rd Tuesday of month
American Legion Auxiliary	Miss Tot Hood, Pres.	1st Tuesday of month
Azalia Garden Club	Mrs. Raymond Scoggins, Pres. Mrs. O. B. Poland, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
Border Lodge 672 AF & AM	Marion L. Watson, W. M. B. E. Helms, Secy.	2nd Monday of month
Bowie County Bar Assn.	Rollin W. Rodgers, Sr., Pres. L. C. Boswell, Secy.	1st Thursday of month
Boy Scouts of America	Hal Moore, Pres. W. B. Oglesby, Treas.	2nd Wednesday of month
Business & Professional Women's Club	Miss Juanita Twyman, Pres. Miss Margaret Bennett, Secy.	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Carpenters Local Union 379	John C. Mann, Bus. Agt. J. L. Bentley, Secy.	Every Tuesday
Chamber of Commerce	H. R. Moore, Jr., Pres. H. E. Melton, Secy.-Mgr.	Every other Tuesday and on call
Child's Study Circle	Mrs. Lucien King, Pres. Mrs. Pearson Walsh, Secy.	4th Tuesday of month
Civic Music Association	Ernest Walker, Pres. Mrs. Ed Couch, Secy.	On call
Colonial Garden Club	Mrs. P. P. Yarbrough, Pres. Mrs. A. F. Elder, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
Country Club	W. E. Bann, Pres. J. R. Collins, Secy.-Mgr.	On call
Current Topics Club	Mrs. Stuart Wilson, Pres. Mrs. J. D. McCarty, Secy.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays of month
D. A. R. TEXARKANA Chapter	Mrs. Lillian Jones Porter, Regent Mrs. Watson Jopling, Secy.	1st Thursday of month
Democratic Club of Bowie Co.	Ed B. Levee, Jr., Pres. Mrs. Ellen Rhodes, Secy.	On call
Druggists' Auxiliary	Mrs. C. H. Metzall, Pres. Mrs. R. L. Crosnoe, Secy.	Last Friday of month
Eastern Star (Ark.)	Mrs. Emily Finley, W. M. Mrs. C. L. Winchester, Secy.	2nd and 4th Tuesday
(Texas)	Mrs. Anna Williams, W. M. Miss Label Linbarger, Secy.	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Elks Club	John A. McCaskill, Exalted Ruler Victor A. Ghio, Secy.	1st and 3rd Thursday
Federation of Church Women	Mrs. A. H. Campbell, Pres. Mrs. J. J. Diehl, Secy.	Every 5th Monday
Galloway Study Club	Mrs. H. C. Jacobson, Pres. Mrs. Nick Wells, Secy..	1st and 3rd Wednesday of month
Gateway Garden Club	Mrs. Will Cobb, Pres. Mrs. M. V. Brown, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
Girl Scouts of America	Mrs. John Holman, Commissioner Mrs. Robert Hawley, Secy.	2nd Tuesday of month



#2

NAME OF ORGANIZATIONOFFICERSMEETING DATE

Golf Luncheon Club	Mrs. Fred Newberry, Pres. Mrs. Ernest Mathis, Treas.	Thursday luncheon in fall and winter months
Humane Society	Mrs. Oliver Dreyer, Pres. Mrs. Max E. Bertch, Secy.	2nd Wednesday of month
Iris Garden Club	Mrs. T. C. Cory, Pres. Mrs. W. W. Bruggeman, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
James Bowie Chapter-Daughters of the Republic of Texas	Mrs. Richard Arnold, Pres. Mrs. Wm. Patterson, Secy.	4 times a year on Texas days
Junior Chamber of Commerce	J. Ralston Crowder, Pres. Henry Dorsey, Secy.	On call
Junior Service League	Mrs. Chas. Adna Smith, Jr., Pres. Mrs. George Clark, Secy.	1st Tuesday of month
Junto Club	Mrs. B. W. Musgraves, Pres. Miss Margaret L. Moores, Secy.	3rd Monday of month
Kiwanis Club	Aubrey Graves, Pres. Wallace Coffman, Secy.	McCartney Hotel-Wednesday Noon
Knights of Columbus (Ark.)	Fred Whealen, G. K. F. A. Schoen, Secy.	2nd and 4th Tuesday
(Tex.)	Joe Camponovo, G. K. Marx Stuart, Secy.	2nd and 4th Monday
Lions Club	Willard Simmons, Pres. H. E. McCurry, Secy.	Hotel Grim-Monday Noon
Local Chapter PEO Sisterhood	Mrs. Mary Hudgins, Pres. Mrs. Ruth Aven, Secy.	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Lone Star D. A. R.	Mrs. V. D. Glass, Regent Mrs. A. L. Burford, Secy.	1st Thursday of month
May Dale Garden Club	Mrs. Lynn Smith, Pres. Mrs. Hays McClerkin, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
Memorial Unit	Mrs. N. P. Sanderson, Pres. Mrs. T. E. Fuller, Secy.	2nd Wednesday of month
Miller-Bowie Medical Society (Ark.)	Dr. L. H. Lanier, Pres. Dr. J. W. Burnett, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
(Tex.)	Dr. Allen Collom, Pres. Dr. C. A. Smith, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
Miller-Bowie Wildlife Assn.	F. J. Upson, Pres. M. E. Melton, Secy.	3rd Thursday of month
Miller County Bar Assn.	Ben Shaver, Pres. Geo. F. Edwards, Jr., Secy.	On call
Nandina Garden Club	Miss Annie Claire Atkinson, Pres. Mrs. Howard Fuqua, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
Narcissus Garden Club	Mrs. Fred Halsey, Pres. Mrs. Watson Jopling, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
Optimist Club	Hale Parker, Pres. Vernon Adams, Secy.	Hotel Grim-Thursday Noon
Parent-Teacher Assn. (Ark.) (Tex.)	Mrs. Robert Wiseman, Mrs. M. R. McClure,	1st Tuesday of month
Pilot Club	Miss Mary Lansdale, Pres. Miss Virginia Galvin, Secy.	2nd and 4th Thursday
Real Estate Board	Wm. S. James, Pres. M. N. DePrato, Secy.	Every other Friday

#3

NAME OF ORGANIZATIONOFFICERSMEETING DATE

Rotary Club	W. B. Oglesby, Pres. W. P. Akin, Secy.	Hotel Grim-Tuesday Noon
Salvation Army	Major & Mrs. John Polensky Envoy & Mrs. Ralph Adamas	
Sue Sanderson Garden Club	Mrs. Ralston Crowder, Pres. Mrs. George Clark, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
Tejas Garden Club	Mrs. John A. Masson, Pres. Mrs. Carl Harris, Secy.	3rd Friday of month
Texarkana Chapter-Arkansas State Pioneers	Mrs. Carl Smith, Pres. Mrs. G. M. Hall, Secy.	2nd Thursday of month
Texarkana Branch of A.A.U.W.	Mrs. A. A. Forrester, Pres. Mrs. Blanche Miller, Secy.	2nd Saturday of month
Texarkana Choral Club	Mrs. Wallace Ely, Pres.	Every Wednesday
Texarkana Community Chest	H. P. Briley, Pres. Ralph Swaidner, Secy.	On call
Texarkana Junior Bar Assn.	Fred Newberry, Pres.	3rd Thursday of month
Texarkana Lodge 341 F. & A.M.	E. C. Palmer, W. M. Ben F. Langston, Secy.	1st Monday of month
Texarkana Lodge 252 I.O.O.F.	Jewel Evers, N. G. C. M. Cochran, Secy.	Every Tuesday night
Texarkana Ministerial Alliance	Rev. G. C. Ivins, Pres. Rev. J. R. Clayton, Secy.	2nd and 4th Thursday of month
Texarkana Park Committee	Albert McWilliams, Chairman H. F. DeFee W. W. Durham	
Texarkana Pioneer Assn.	Mrs. Homer Vaughn, Pres. Rollin Rodgers, Sr., Secy.	Yearly - December 8
Texarkana Public Library	Mrs. N. E. Foreman, Pres. Mrs. W. W. Bruggeman, Secy.	2nd Tuesday of month
Texarkana Traffic Club	Ralph Swaidner, Pres. C. C. Blair, Secy.	2nd Friday of month
Texarkana Women's Club	Mrs. L. L. Coleman, Pres. Mrs. Robert Knight, Secy.	2nd and 4th Tuesday of month
U.D.C. (Albert Pike Chapter)	Mrs. R. M. Hall, Pres. Mrs. P. G. Alston, Secy.	4th Thursday of month
(Texas Chapter)	Mrs. Dan Sparks, Pres. Mrs. A. A. Forrester, Secy.	4th Thursday of month
United Charities	Rev. T. J. Wilbanks, Pres. Mrs. Mary Pugh, Secy.	1st Wednesday of month
Wednesday Music Club	Mrs. Tom Henry, Pres. Mrs. Raymond Coyle, Secy.	2nd Wednesday of month
Women's Auxilliary Miller- Bowie Medical Society	Mrs. L. H. Lanier, Pres. Mrs. C. H. Frank, Secy.	4th Friday of month
Y. W. C. A.	Mrs. W. W. Bruggeman, Pres. Miss Sarah Beth Boggess, Secy.	2nd Thursday of month

Bowie Court - Low Income Housing Project } now used  
Stevens " " " " " } to house  
" " " " " } defense  
" " " " " } workers.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER  
RED RIVER ORDNANCE DEPOT  
TEXARKANA, TEXAS

December 1, 1941

INFORMATION BULLETIN  
No. 16

Subject: Federal Housing Projects Tex 14-1 and 14-2, located in the city of  
Texarkana, Texas.

To: All Employees, Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, Brown &  
Root, Inc., and Gieb-LaRoche-Dahl-Chappell.

1. In order to provide adequate housing for defense workers at costs  
commensurate with prevailing salaries, there will be available on or about  
January 1, 1942 to the employees of the Constructing Quartermaster, Brown &  
Root, Inc., and Gieb-LaRoche-Dahl-Chappell, one hundred housing units located  
in the Federal Housing Projects Tex 14-1 and 14-2, located in the city of  
Texarkana, Texas.

2. The following rents and income limits will apply to persons selected:

SCHEDULE OF RENTS AND INCOME LIMITS

<u>DEFENSE GRADE 1</u>	<u>RENT CHARGED</u>	<u>INCOME LIMIT</u>
1 Bedroom	\$25.00	\$1500.00
2 Bedrooms	26.00	1560.00 (1872.)
3 Bedrooms	27.00	1620.00 (1944.)
4 Bedrooms	28.00	1680.00 (2016.)
-----		
<u>DEFENSE GRADE 2</u>	<u>RENT CHARGED</u>	<u>INCOME LIMIT</u>
1 Bedroom	\$30.00	\$1800.00
2 Bedrooms	31.00	1860.00 (2232.)
3 Bedrooms	32.00	1920.00 (2304.)
4 Bedrooms	33.00	1980.00 (2376.)
-----		
" " 3 1 Bedroom	\$35.00	\$2100.00
2 Bedrooms	36.00	2160.00 (2592.)
3 Bedrooms	37.00	2220.00 (2664.)
4 Bedrooms	38.00	2280.00 (2736.)
-----		
" " 4 1 Bedroom	\$40.00	\$2400.00
2 Bedrooms	41.00	2460.00 (2952.)
3 Bedrooms	42.00	2520.00 (3024.)
4 Bedrooms	43.00	2580.00 (3096.)
-----		
" " 5 1 Bedroom	\$45.00	\$2700.00
2 Bedrooms	46.00	2760.00 (3312.)
3 Bedrooms	47.00	2820.00 (3384.)
4 Bedrooms	48.00	2880.00 (3456.)
-----		
" " 6 1 Bedroom	\$50.00	\$3000.00
2 Bedrooms	51.00	3060.00 (3672.)
3 Bedrooms	52.00	3120.00 (3744.)
4 Bedrooms	53.00	3180.00 (3816.)
-----		



SCHEDULES Cont'd

<u>DEFENSE GRADE 7</u>	<u>RENT CHARGED</u>	<u>INCOME LIMIT</u>
1 Bedroom	\$55.00	\$3300.00
2 Bedrooms	56.00	3360.00 (4032.)
3 Bedrooms	57.00	3420.00 (4104.)
4 Bedrooms	58.00	3480.00 (4176.)
-----		
" " 8 1 Bedroom	\$60.00	\$3600.00
2 Bedrooms	61.00	3660.00 (4392.)
3 Bedrooms	62.00	3720.00 (4464.)
4 Bedrooms	63.00	3780.00 (4536.)
-----		

3. The income limits shown in parenthesis shall apply to families having three or more minor dependents. In all cases, the size of the family shall conform to the size of the unit, which the family shall occupy, so that no family shall be allowed to rent a unit which would accomodate more persons than are included in the family, and no unit shall be occupied by more than one family.

4. In the event you are authorized to occupy one of the units and subsequently cease to be employed on this project, you will be required to vacate the unit occupied within seven days after dismissal notice is received.

5. Applications for these units will be received for the Constructing Quartermaster until December 10th, 1941. It will not be necessary for you to call relative to the status of your application as you will be advised as to the action taken.

6. Application blanks, together with bulletin compiled in this office containing pertinent information as furnished to the Constructing Quartermaster by the officials in charge of the Federal Housing Projects Tex 14-1 Tex 14-2, can be obtained by calling at Room 218, Administration Building, Red River Ordnance Depot, Texarkana, Texas.

For the Constructing Quartermaster:

*D. T. Merrick*

D. T. MERRICK  
1st Lt. QMC  
Assistant CQM

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER  
RED RIVER ORDNANCE DEPOT  
TEXARKANA, TEXAS

December 1, 1941

INFORMATION BULLETIN  
No. 18

Subject: Federal Housing Units and pertinent information as furnished to the Constructing Quartermaster by the officials in charge of the Federal Housing Projects Tex 14-1 and 14-2.

To: All Employees, Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, Brown & Root, Inc., and Gieb-LaRoche-Dahl-Chappell.

1. Each tenant will be furnished with a key to the unit assigned to him by the U. S. Housing Authority.
2. All utilities will be furnished.
3. A deposit of \$5.00 will be given to the U. S. H. A., and will be forfeited in the event the tenant moves and does not "clean up" the apartment to the satisfaction of the U. S. H. A.
4. Tenants will be responsible for all damage to the apartment.
5. Each apartment is equipped with a garbage container and the contents will be removed by the U. S. H. A. at no expense to the tenant.
6. Shades will be furnished in the apartments by the U. S. H. A.
7. Each apartment is equipped with an electric refrigerator, a gas stove, "built-in" kitchen features and ample clothes closets.
8. The apartments are not furnished, that is each tenant must have his or her own furniture.
9. There are no garages with any of the apartments. However, the tenants may park their cars on the streets near the housing project.
10. Each apartment has a clothes line in the rear of the apartment and there is a special "built-in" sink in each kitchen for washing clothes.
11. The apartments are heated by Space Heaters.
12. Rent must be paid one month in advance.
13. Each housing project has a separate playground for the children.
14. There is a recreation room, equipped with a kitchen, available to the tenants for bridge parties, luncheons or club meetings and can be reserved free of charge by making reservations in advance from the officials of the U. S. H. A.

For the Constructing Quartermaster:

*D. T. Merrick*

D. T. MERRICK  
1st Lt. QMC  
Assistant CQM

HOUSING UNIT APPLICATION

December \_\_\_\_\_ 1941

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Badge No. \_\_\_\_\_

Employed By \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_ Monthly Salary \_\_\_\_\_

The following is the name and relationship of the members of my family reside with me:

Wife or Husband \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Child \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Child \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Child \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Present Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(No. Street) (City) (State)

No. of Rooms Occupied \_\_\_\_\_ Rental Being Paid \_\_\_\_\_

State below the employment status of each member of your household.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Employed by \_\_\_\_\_

Badge No. \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_ Monthly Salary \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Employed by \_\_\_\_\_

Badge No. \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_ Monthly Salary \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Employed by \_\_\_\_\_

Badge No. \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_ Monthly Salary \_\_\_\_\_

How many working days have you lost because of illness in the past two years? \_\_\_\_\_

What was the nature of your illness? \_\_\_\_\_

If you are receiving a pension, retired pay or compensation from any source other than your employment state particulars \_\_\_\_\_

In the space below, give a complete record of your place of residence during the past two years including your present location:

From/1939 To \_\_\_\_\_  
(No. Street) (City) (State)

Rental Paid \_\_\_\_\_ Landlords Name \_\_\_\_\_

Landlords Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(No. Street) (City) (State)

From \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
(No. Street) (City) (State)

Rental Paid \_\_\_\_\_ Landlords Name \_\_\_\_\_

Landlords Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(No Street) (City) (State)

From \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
(No. Street) (City) (State)

Rental Paid \_\_\_\_\_ Landlords Name \_\_\_\_\_

Landlords Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(No. Street) (City) (State)

From \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
(No. Street) (City) (State)

Rental Paid \_\_\_\_\_ Landlords Name \_\_\_\_\_

Landlords Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(No. Street) (City) (State)



Remarks \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I certify that the foregoing answers are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Any false statement is sufficient cause for rejection of the application or removal after authorization).

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name in full)



Buy a Bond—  
To Build a Bomb

# THE LONE STAR

Loose Conversation  
Is Jap's Inspiration

Published for Employees of the Lone Star Ordnance Plant

VOLUME I.

TEXARKANA, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1942

NUMBER 16



**HUNGRY WORKERS**—Here are shown several lunch hour scenes of Lone Star workers as they poured into the project's new cafeteria building on the first day, Monday. At left above is the coffee shop, which as this scene shows, was still popular for lunch although the cafeteria was open at the time. The present schedule calls for the coffee shop to be open only from 4:30 p. m. until 6 a. m. At right is shown one of the first groups of diners after the doors were opened, as they streamed down the rail. Below is a view of the large dining room as it began to fill up to near its 400-seat capacity. The opening of the cafeteria marks the first time that employees have had a central place to buy their food and sit down to eat it.

## Notification Of Housing Vacancies Asked

Workers Leaving City Could Help by Telling A. L. Propps

Lone Star workmen who are leaving Texarkana would do future employees a great service if they would inform A. E. Propps, LSDC housing co-ordinator, when they intend to leave, giving their address, telephone number, and the size of the house, apartment or room, it was pointed out Thursday by A. C. Sprague, LSDC superintendent of personnel.

With new workers coming in daily, the housing shortage in Texarkana still is acute, it was explained, and the notification of vacancies a few days in advance would help in placing new workers. Propps has an office in the Texarkana, Texas, city hall. His telephone number is 2202.

Propps said this week that he has had good co-operation from townspeople upon his recent plea for furnished rooms, but that rent houses and apartments still are at a premium.

The housing project being constructed by Arthur Temple, Jr., on Ohio-Fish boulevard, was progressing nicely this week, said Propps, after the builder had received assurance late last week that he could obtain the necessary materials for his houses.

Temple proposes to build approximately 150 homes in his new "dream" community, and the houses will be for sale and for rent. He estimated this week that the

(Continued on Page Three)

## Employees Jam the Doors As New Cafeteria Opens

With more than 1000 employees jamming its doors, the project's new cafeteria was opened Monday to a curious throng.

As had been warned by S. S. Sheiner, LSDC supervisor of camp facilities, several first-day difficulties were encountered, such as a slow-moving tray line, and the inability of many persons to accurately judge the price of their menus.

But by Thursday much of the first-day trouble had been ironed out. The time for eating lunch had been staggered among the various departments on the project and waiting time had been cut to at least normal for a cafeteria of that size.

For those who still had trouble planning their menus, Joe Christensen supervisor of cafeterias for Progressive Hotels, operators, explained again Thursday that the cafeteria features a popular priced lunch consisting of the choice of entree, a vegetable or potatoes, a dessert, and coffee or tea. Milk is two cents extra. Menu cards have been ordered that will simplify menu selection, Christensen said.

Also here to help start the cafeteria off on the right foot are E. R. Johnson, general foods supervisor for Progressive Hotels, and Frank Hughes, of the food control and auditing department of the firm. Phoebe Hunter will be resident manager.

Although nearly all phases of the cafeteria operation still are in the experimental stage, explained Christensen, dining hours for pres-

ent have been set at 6 a. m. until 8:30 a. m. for breakfast, and from 11:40 p. m. to 2 p. m. for lunch. Various departments have been assigned regular times for reporting to lunch in order that the least possible waiting time is encountered.

The coffee shop is open from 4:30 p. m. until 6 a. m. for the convenience of night workers.

### Axis Surrender

There are good omens and bad omens.

What has been taken as a good omen by a group of Lone Star employees occurred here recently. In unwrapping a machine which later will play a vital part in Lone Star's shell-loading operations, they found next to the machine a newspaper bearing the huge headline, "Surrender in the Desert."

The story told of the surrender of Axis soldiers in Libya. The employees who unwrapped the machine made it clear that they expect many similar headlines after Lone Star's machinery begins production.

## Victory Drive Continues With More Bond Sales

Total for Project Reaches Figure of \$68,542.15

The response of Lone Star employees to the nation's drive for victory continued this week as the sale of defense bonds and stamps climbed to \$68,542.15 by Wednesday, according to a report from the office of C. A. Heinbrook, paymaster.

Heinbrook said that an increasing number of workers were buying bonds and stamps in encouraging amounts but that the average still should be better. During the first 15 working days of March, \$21,774.60 in bonds and stamps have been sold, he said. Of this amount \$16,462.50 in bonds had been purchased, with the remainder in stamps.

Field workers of the Architect-Engineers division were reported this week as being 100 per cent in their buying of the bonds and stamps, which they purchase every two weeks from Aubrey Bengel, LSDC defense bond salesman.

Marshall Smith, the other touring bond salesman, also reported good response from several groups during the week.

## STAY WITH LONE STAR

The LONE STAR DEFENSE CORPORATION is building up its force for the operation of this plant.

Employees now with the Architect Engineer, with the Constructor, or with the Area Engineer, are invited to make known their interest in being considered for placement with LSDC.

The United States Employment Service is developing the file of men and women for referral to LSDC.

When you have made contact with your superior as to when you will become available, file your application:

FOR OFFICE JCBS—At the personnel building on the reservation.

FOR OPERATION JOBS—At the Texas Armory, 1314 Texas avenue.

For details, see the story on this page.

## Applications For Operation Jobs Invited

Lone Star Defense Corporation Is Building Its Files

Employees of the Architect-Engineer, Area Engineer, and Constructors at Lone Star are invited to apply for both office and operation jobs with the Lone Star Defense Corporation, it was announced this week by A. C. Sprague, LSDC superintendent of personnel, and C. C. Sorensen, LSDC employment manager.

Every effort will be made to hire worthy employees already on the project. Persons desiring to apply for office positions should go to the LSDC employment office in the personnel building on the reservation, where they will be given application blanks.

Employees who wish operation jobs, however, should make their applications at the Texas Armory, 1314 Texas avenue, in Texarkana, it was explained.

For the convenience of day workers who could not apply otherwise, the armory will be open from 7:30 p. m. to 10 p. m. on Thursdays.

There, upon showing his Lone Star badge, the employee will be given a preliminary interview by the United States Employment Service and will fill out an application blank for employment with the Lone Star Defense Corporation. On the application the employee should be sure to show what company he now is working for and what position he holds.

Upon applying for either an office or an operation job, the employee should have his social security number with him.

Before he is employed by LSDC, he must present a proof of citizenship, such as a birth certificate, a notarized affidavit or similar document.

It was emphasized by Sorensen that applicants will be called as needed, and that under no circumstances should employees quit their present jobs now. LSDC will not hire Lone Star employees who do not have written releases from their former jobs.

It was advised by Sprague that employees contact their superior as to when they will become available before making application for operation jobs.

—They Need It—Let's Speed It—

## Tickets to USO Dance Available At Time Office 2

Employees Reminded Of Organization of Orchestra, Choral Group

For the convenience of Lone Star field employees, tickets to the Saturday night USO dance will be placed at Time Office No. 2 at Hooks as well as in the administration building, it was announced this week by Miss Dorothea Nylin, USO associate director.

Many workers have said that it is difficult for them to find time to call for the tickets at the administration building or at the USO building, Miss Nylin said. The tickets will be available until 6 p. m. Saturday.

More than 870 persons attended last week's St. Patrick's Day dance, according to figures released this week by Mrs. R. M. Patterson, USO club director.

Equally successful was the Sunday Open House, during which more than 1000 cups of coffee were served to visitors, many of whom had never inspected the building before.

Mrs. Patterson called especial attention this week to the formation of a USO orchestra, first practice for which was Wednesday night. The rehearsals will be held from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. each Wednesday night, and new members are invited.

She also reminded Lone Star employees of the choral group being organized under the direction of Mrs. Helen Ruffin Marshall. The group meets each Tuesday from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. Mrs. Martin J. Patterson is accompanist.



# THE LONE STAR

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LONE STAR ORDNANCE PLANT

Published every Friday at Texarkana, Texas

FOREST STILL, JR., Editor

Deadline is 5 P. M. Tuesday.

## DEPARTMENT REPORTERS:

LSDC.....Martha Ellen Reese  
WHMS.....Stanley Turner  
Personnel Building.....Ollonetta McNeely  
Architects-Engineers.....Ina H. Honeycutt  
Chief Project Auditor's Office, OAE.....W. C. Wilkins  
OAE Record Department.....Doris Taylor  
Ordnance.....David Bussell  
Plant Protection.....Isabel Norman

## Cars Are Made of Gold

At a time when every driver of an automobile is intrusted with a valuable commodity, useful to the government, motorists operating government vehicles should be especially careful in striving to make their cars serve longer.

Every precaution should be made to avoid accidents or waste of tires and fuel. A driver who becomes stuck in the mud or gravel on the reservation can quickly burn off many miles of tire rubber if he is stubborn. It would be much more of a saving to allow another truck or vehicle pull him out of the hole.

Instructions have been issued to drivers of all government vehicles at Lone Star. It would be well for all employees to remind themselves of the several "don'ts" the instruction sheet contains. Here they are:

1. DON'T Speed—Drive carefully and observe all city and state laws.
2. DON'T overload your vehicle.
3. DON'T allow persons to hang on the sides of the vehicle; see that they are seated in vehicle and, if same is equipped with safety belt or gate, see that same is locked before you start motor of vehicle.
4. DON'T park on highway.
5. DON'T operate with bad brakes or bad lights; see that they are in good working order at all times.
6. DON'T forget to make a report of any accident that you may have, regardless of who was to blame, on the drivers accident card FORM 26 which you will find in your vehicle. PLEASE see that all questions are answered, this is NECESSARY; after completing this report AT THE PLACE AND TIME OF THE ACCIDENT turn same over to supervisor.
7. DON'T allow your vehicle to coast down hill with clutch disengaged or gear shift lever in neutral.
8. DON'T forget that the fire extinguisher in your vehicle is for fire, know how to operate it.
9. DON'T pass another vehicle on the road going the same direction that you are traveling without blowing your horn and seeing that no one is behind you; then proceed to pass, PROVIDED that you are NOT going around a curve, going up hill or grade, at intersection of cross-roads, or on a narrow road.

## A Defense Worker's Privilege

Lone Star workers, an integral part of the country's drive for total victory, still must admit they are among the luckier portion of the war-conscious populace.

Because of their skills, they are building and preparing to operate one of the nation's more important ordnance plants. They are privileged to be living among the peaceful surroundings of an inland city. And they are well paid.

Among countless army camps over the nation are many young chaps who also are doing their bit for their country. They are preparing to give their all, just as Lone Star employees are doing what they can to win the war.

But one of the main contrasts between the defense worker and the soldier is the rate of pay. One gets a good salary. The other gets \$21 a month.

Most Lone Star workers have recognized that point previously, and have taken up their load as the government meant them to. They are buying defense bonds and stamps to help equip the soldiers so that they might give a better account of themselves.

Don't you feel it your duty to give part of your salary each payday in return for the privileges you enjoy? Don't you see it as a privilege to be able to have that extra part in our waging a successful war?

A patriotic defense worker will see it as his duty—and will buy some bonds and stamps every payday.

## Potent Points From Others

War is never cheap but every conquered nation in Europe bears mute and tragic proof that it is a thousand times cheaper to win than lose.—THE LOUISIANA VICTORY, Louisiana Ordnance Plant, Minden, La.

Every man must do his part . . . no shirking here . . . not one true American among us would dream of shirking. Every man must do his part, from the lowest "KP" who heartens his comrades by doing his work cheerfully, to the loftiest general, striving night and day to map the surest course to victory.—THE FLAMING BOMB, Ordnance Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

When you feel like saying, "Did you hear?" limit it to a good clean joke which has nothing to do with national defense or the people at this plant.—THE PELLET PRESS, Kingsbury Ordnance Plant, Ind.

"We are not fighting enemies whose production is free. We are fighting enemies where management is forced and where labor is forced. Both, upon pain of death, must do exactly as much as they are told. They are actually slaves. That is what we are up against . . . a Germany and a Japan whose production is at peak.—Quoting Donald Nelson in Fuze and Booster, Ravenna Ordnance Plant, Ravenna, Ohio.

## Plant Profiles

WHO IS IT?

Came to Lone Star from California, where he was general manager of the Los Angeles branch of the B. F. Goodrich company . . . has been with Goodrich for 14 years, all but three of which have been spent in California . . . is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, his birthdate being October 20, 1897 . . . attended Cleveland schools, including Western Reserve University, where he studied law . . . practiced law in Cleveland six or seven years before beginning work with B. F. Goodrich company . . . at present is assistant secretary of the Lone Star Defense Corporation, and rules on most legal tangles coming before the company . . . his main interest besides his work is his family . . . he has as many daughters as Eddie Cantor—five—and two sons, all living in California . . . his favorite sport is fishing, and he has fished a few times in this vicinity . . .

(Answer On Page Three)

—We're In It—Let's Win It—

## Laughing Gas

The national victory program must go on! So when a Lone Star employee recently broke his leg at the knee, his fellow employees made all possible haste to rush him to the proper attendants. They took him to the welding shop. In this case the procedure was proper, for the victim, manager of the wash rack at Hooks, had broken the knee of his artificial, nickel steel limb. John Fawkes, welder, pulled out his surgical tools and performed a neat operation, which is believed to be proving successful.

George Horbach, WHMS employment division, has a lament. After driving between Texarkana and Lone Star through great traffic menace for three months without a scratch, he parked his car in the parking lot one day recently—and came out to find a badly bashed fender. George said that maybe if the person who had hit the fender only knew whose car it was, he might come up and offer to pay for having the dents taken out. His car is a 1939 model cream-colored LaSalle sedan.

Although Horbach had avoided scratches on the road, he has had a little car trouble before. Some time ago while driving into Texarkana he detected a very noticeable rattle. So as soon as he could get to a garage he told the attendant there about the noise, and asked him if he could fix it. Sure enough, the garage repairman examined the car and said he had found the thing that caused all the trouble. So George waited, forked over several dollars, and then drove merrily on his way—a few hundred yards. The same old rattle was quite apparent. He decided to examine things himself—and there in the back of the car was the offending rattle: Nona Britt's lunch kit. He takes several fellow employees to work in his car each day, and the lunch basket had been left in the automobile at noon.

The 18-month-old daughter of L. L. Arrington, OAE personnel clerk, apparently wanted to be alone. But it certainly was no joke for her parents when the baby girl crawled into the family automobile and locked it from the inside in such a way that the keys would not unlock the car from the outside. Arrington was called home from work and finally succeeded in rescuing the little girl by going in from the back of the car and tearing loose part of the upholstery.

Isabelle Reynolds, LSDC stenographer, definitely is not country-bred. Isabelle exposed herself Tuesday afternoon when Gennie Bell Sutton, secretary for A. C. Sprague, superintendent of LSDC personnel, was filling some assignment slips and ran across the name, Paris Green.

"That's a poison," Isabelle said quickly. Those about her agreed, one person remarking that her father often used it to spray Irish potato plants to discourage the "potato bug."

"Paris green?" Isabelle wondered. "Why, that is a poison."

"Sure," the other agreed. "That's why he used it . . . to kill the bugs."

"But how did you eat the potatoes after using the poison?" Somebody hurried to explain the Paris green, when sprayed on the foliage, never touched the potatoes, which grow underground.

# COMMUNIQUE

## from Friends . . . and Enemies

### 'Rain or Shine'

Dear Editor:

In answer to the letters of M. F. Holmes, F. E. Martin and one anonymous "field worker" in your March 13 issue, I, for one, would like to take this opportunity of informing them all that their apparent exercise seems to be "jumping at conclusions."

In the first place, I am a newcomer to Lone Star and as such, do not feel that I rate much of a say. But to promote a better plant spirit each man must realize that there are always two sides to a question. And for their information, I will say that when questioned by the editorial staff, I was merely asked my opinion concerning some employees who constantly let a little rain or bad weather keep them from work. Nothing was mentioned about working in a downpour or in sub-zero weather. So, I gave my honest opinion on the question as put to me.

My answer was that such a person evidently thought very little of our national defense effort and should be sent to fight the Japs at \$21 per month. And as an ex-Marine who has seen service in China and Japan, I can assure you that the outside workers at Lone Star are far better off here working in any kind of weather than they would be anywhere in the Pacific theatre of war.

I have done guard duty in China in freezing weather and am sure that any kind of labor under such conditions is anything but pleasant, but in answer to Mr. Holmes' doubt that any of us (office workers) had ever worked in bad weather, I would like to say that this happens to be my first inside job. And when and if, I am called back into the service, I will be glad to do my part in any kind of weather, since it is for the benefit of America and our way of life.

GALE DACUS,  
Radio Dispatcher.

### Pro on Music

Dear Editor:

We AE's want to show our appreciation to Captain Harvey, acting area engineer, and the others for the music we hear each morning, noon and afternoon.

We are glad to have the variety of selections and we all have our favorites, but I think the one that touches us most is the tune we all hear at 5 p. m. each day.

Let's all try to remember that the work we are doing each day will help to bring that glorious song closer to each of our hearts, and that the soul-stirring anthem will never die.

INA H. MONEYCUTT.

### The Other Side

Dear Editor:

There is a question which I should very much like to ask someone with the ability to answer. I believe you may be that person.

"Just why do we have the public address system on the flag pole in front of the Administration building?" Would you not say the more enjoyable atmosphere? I am sure our area engineer had some such idea in mind when the purchase of this expensive installation was contracted for . . . and we do enjoy it, SOMETIMES. But why, under the name of Heaven, must we be subjected to the hideous musical atrocities that issue from under the most precious flag under the Sun? Such hill-billy moanings and groanings are far from being music in even its lowest form. Even the distant cry of a coyote has a certain musical tindre to it, but these so-called records that we can't escape are an insult to any intelligent man or woman whom has had any cultural background at all.

It is true that I am a concert pianist and organist, but I have never objected to the so-called "Boogie-Woogie." In fact, it has just as much place in the history of music as Bach or Beethoven, although it will die and be forgotten, whereas Bach, Beethoven and the rest will live forever. Yet, it has its place in the annals of time. Play records of Sousa, Irving Berlin and Oscar Hammerstein, but for the sake of your workers' sanity, retire the "Hoosier Hot Shots" and their contemporaries to some dark, dismal corner of your shelves where their unfortunate impressions upon some piece of unsuspecting wax may be forgotten in peace. In the opinion of the majority, those howls and shrieks go further to undermine the morale of your workers and cause mental anguish than Hitler could if he were shouting out his doctrine from the flag pole. We could laugh at him, but even the most barbaric of us must weep at what we are hearing now.

Very truly yours,  
LAMAR W. CRASK,  
AMC Utility Materials Expediter.

### Soothing Poetry

Dear Editor:

May I offer the following bit of verse as a sort of soother for the pro and con of the "work, rain or shine" writers?

I wrote this poem some time ago, but have never found a more appropriate place or time than now in "The Lone Star." I call the poem, "Recompense."

(Continued on Page Three)

# Personnel-ity Parade

**TRANSFERRED:** As stenographer for Lieut. Jack Miller of the guards, Elsie Sutton, former LSDC page girl . . . Ann Lamberson from the office of Morris Rosenbloom, where she worked with the salvage and motor transport section, to the OAE property department.

**RESIGNED:** Mrs. Mae Thaxton, A-E file stenographer, William E. Kerr, A-E draftsman, and Donald Parker, A-E progress engineer, Saturday.

**TO THE COLORS:** Capt. Ed M. Holt of the LSDC fire department. Capt. Holt left Friday for San Diego, Calif., where he has been assigned to be motor machinist second class in the United States Navy . . . Carl P. Lindquist, associate electrical engineer for the OAE, will leave Tuesday, March 24, for San Antonio, where he will report to the army. Mr. Lindquist is in the signal corps.

**TO CELEBRATE:** The advent of spring Saturday, Dorothy Simmons, OAE personnel office, by attending the races at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

**MOVED:** Marjorie Brown, A-E receptionist, to the office of Robert Pattison, A-E chief clerk. Mrs. Ann Belle Beels, LSDC receptionist, hereafter will receive visitors to the architect engineers.

**WEED-ENDED:** In Dallas, Addie Mae Gant, secretary to A. C. Sprague, LSDC superintendent of personnel . . . Mildred B. Fraser, A-E mechanical department, with her father and mother in J. C. Beck, Texas, Ollonetta McNeely, WHMS record department, in Hot Springs, where she climbed mountains, got a lot of fresh air,

and did NOT go to the races.

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY:** To Ruthe Moore, stenographer for Dana Blocker, LSDC employment division, who observed her anniversary with "business as usual." However, she's expecting a cake from home, and says she will gladly share part of it with fellow Lone Star employees . . . and to Trnestine Melton, LSDC personnel division, who was a year older last Thursday. She prepared for her birthday dinner by standing on a crowded bus all the way from Lone Star to Texarkana after work . . . and to Curtis Robinson, LSDC guard, whose birthday last week was remembered with gifts by the WHMS personnel records department. Before a large audience, he was presented with a large red and white stick of candy wrapped in red, white and blue paper, and with a pair of red, white and blue shorts.

**WEDDING BELLS:** For Wilton Clements, OAE property office, and Louis Graves, Jr., stationed in Virginia with the army photographic service, who were married Sunday at the home of the bride's parents in Texarkana.

**VISITED:** Ioma Cason, LSDC personnel clerk and typist, in Garland City, Arkansas, last week-end, and in Shreveport, La., Wednesday night.

**THE WINGS:** Worn by Betty Zellner, OAE stenographer, have caused a lot of comment. They belonged to her father, who was a first lieutenant in the air corps during World War I, and who since has retired.

(Continued on Page Three)



## Few Persons Know Duties Of the Officer of the Day

### Representative of Military Stays on Reservation All Night

Most employees are aware that Lone Star has an officer of the day, but few of them know what his duties are.

The only contact many workers have with him is through signs placed at his night quarters in the east end of the administration building, at the telephone switchboard office, and at his future quarters now being prepared in the communications building.

The signs consist of the title, "Officer of the Day," below which is the name of the commissioned officer who has been designated officer of the day. The signs are placed at the various key points in order that telephone operators or other employees may determine at a glance the identity of the officer designated for that day.

On duty from noon to noon, the officer of the day is the plant's military representative and is in complete charge while the commanding officer is not at the plant, such as after office hours.

On the officer of the day roster are all commissioned officers at the plant except Lieut.-Col. W. J. D'Espinoza, commanding officer, and Capt. Quinton C. Harvey, acting area engineer.

The officer of the day never leaves the reservation after regular working hours, and must be within call of the telephone operator at all times. He must also:

Report to the executive officer when going on or off duty.

Represent the military at the plant and take appropriate action in case of emergency.

Communicate with the proper officer when necessary.

Inspect the guards.

See that the proper flag is flown on military occasions or otherwise.

—We're In It—Let's Win It—

### 'Blitz' Warfare Predicted Years Ago by Goodrich

The so-called "blitz" warfare may be novel enough to supply headline readers with thrilling news, but it has not been surprising to development men of The B. F. Goodrich Company who created the endless rubber tracks for military vehicles. And they do not pose as military experts, either.

In a report written as far back as eight years ago—in 1934—Robert Mayne, development engineer, reported to his superior, C. W. Leguillon, head of the design and development department of the company, the following:

"Technical experts in all countries believe that slow-moving trench warfare is a thing of the past. They are preparing and equipping their armies for the highly mechanized battles of the future, where ground will be gained by lightning blows struck with regiments of tanks, and held by machine guns dropped in strategical locations by special transport vehicles following close behind the tanks."

And if that isn't predicting "blitz" warfare, what is it?

—We're In It—Let's Win It—

### Red Cross to Present Movies At New Boston

Endeavoring to impress Lone Star workers as well as Miller and Bowie countians with the necessity of a complete first aid program in the interest of civilian defense, Texarkana Red Cross officials will present two movies at 8 p. m. Tuesday at the New Boston school auditorium.

Short talks on the Texarkana civilian defense program will be made by L. C. Barry, chairman of the city's Red Cross chapter, Tom Boehmer, director of the civilian defense program, and Dr. S. A. Collom. Lloyd Bennett, Lone Star safety service director, will discuss methods of first aid and its relationship to the defense program.

—They Need It—Let's Speed It—

### Housing Notification

(Continued from Page One)  
first 20 of the houses would be completed within a month.

Meanwhile, work is progressing on the 400-unit government housing project to be situated near the New Boston road just off Robinson Lane, and several private builders have indicated that they are continuing plans to erect new houses.

### USO Calendar

#### SATURDAY

9 to 12 a. m.—Craft shop open.

9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m.—Pingpong.

7:30 p. m.—Social dance class.

8:30 p. m.—Adult dance.

8:30 p. m.—Cards, pingpong, games.

#### SUNDAY

2 to 5 p. m.—Badminton.

2 to 10:30 p. m.—Open house.

4 to 6 p. m.—Recorded classical music.

#### MONDAY

4 to 5:30 p. m.—Boys' pingpong, badminton.

4 to 6 p. m.—Craft shop open.

2 p. m.—Public-speaking class.

6 p. m.—Folk dancing class.

7 to 7:45 p. m.—Women's badminton.

8 to 8:45 p. m.—Women's gym.

7:30 p. m.—Play rehearsal.

8:30 p. m.—Bridge classes.

#### TUESDAY

9:30 to 10:15 a. m.—Women's gym.

10:30 to 11:15 a. m.—Women's badminton.

1:30 p. m.—Newcomers' Club.

1:30 to 6 p. m.—Craft shop open.

4 to 5:30 p. m.—High school badminton, pingpong.

7 p. m.—Mixed chorus practice.

7:30 to 8 p. m.—Men's gym.

7:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Choral group.

8 to 9 p. m.—Men's volleyball.

9 to 10:30 p. m.—Men's badminton.

#### WEDNESDAY

9:30 to 11 a. m.—Women's volleyball.

2 to 2:45 p. m.—Women's gym.

3 to 3:45 p. m.—Women's badminton.

4 to 6 p. m.—Craft shop open.

4 to 5:30 p. m.—Girls' badminton, pingpong.

7 p. m.—Tap dancing class.

8 p. m.—Square dancing.

7:30 p. m.—Public-speaking class.

7:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Orchestra rehearsal.

#### THURSDAY

9 to 10:15 a. m.—Women's gym.

10:30 to 11:15 a. m.—Women's badminton.

2 to 3 p. m.—Public-speaking class.

4 to 6 p. m.—Craft shop open.

4 to 5:30 p. m.—High school social dance class.

4 to 5:30 p. m.—Pingpong.

8 p. m.—Texas play party.

8 to 10:30 p. m.—Red Cross knitting.

7:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Woodwork in craft shop.

7:30 p. m.—Play rehearsal.

#### FRIDAY

9:30 to 11 a. m.—Volleyball.

2 to 4 p. m.—Volleyball.

2 to 6 p. m.—Craft shop open.

—They Need It—Let's Speed It—



**LONE STAR'S ASSISTANT SECRETARY**—J. C. Herbert (answer to "Who Is It?"), assistant secretary of the Lone Star Defense Corporation, formerly practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio, and is a member of the bar associations in both Ohio and California. When legal problems arise at Lone Star, they usually are passed on to him for decisions. He came to Texarkana from Los Angeles, where he was general manager of that branch of The B. F. Goodrich company. His hobby is his family; he has five daughters and two sons, all living in California.

## ••Lone Star Lyrics••

Editor's note: Lone Star Lyrics are one of the most popular features in the paper from the contributors' point of view, and many poems are received each week. If your lyric does not appear in this issue, it will be used later as space permits.

### WIN THE FIGHT

To win the fight for freedom  
In homes of brave and true  
There is much that's greatly resting  
On each of us to do.  
We must not slack our duty  
Nor bear an idle hand,  
But do our best with courage  
That still we'll hold the land.

Let us forget our grudges  
And save a life today,  
For every day of battle  
Brings death with sad array.  
So we must hasten quickly  
To win the Right that's ours  
And save our sons and fathers  
For life through brighter towers.

Let us not lose a moment  
That we may use to speed  
The loads of ammunition  
That our dear soldiers need.  
For we would not be lacking  
While they must face the war  
Let us show forth our efforts  
In corners where we are.

By MRS. FLORA BAKER,  
Hooks, Texas.

### JIM—THE EXPEDITER

To Jim, the Expediter  
Who loves to shout and blow.  
Some think he's a "blooming blighter"  
But no one seems to know.

He raves and rants and tears his hair  
'Till he finds the Right P. O.  
Why he doesn't have apoplexy,  
No one seems to know.

He'll radio Kennan, holler at Shannon  
'Till he's finally on the trail,  
Then he'll grin real big  
And take another dig  
AT POOR OLD CHARLIE'S—  
—BILLY JOE FERGUSON  
Expediter's Office.

### A TRIBUTE TO TEXANS

I've seen a bit of Texas,  
And I hope to see much more;  
I like the people of this state,  
I like their old Folk Lore.  
They always greet you with a smile,  
And shake your hand and say,  
"How you doin', Stranger," or  
"How are you today."  
They don't care where you come  
from or what you might have  
done;  
If you never step on a Texan's toes,  
You're always in the sun.  
—Paramount Electric Employee.



**BUSY "HELLO" GIRLS**—Above is shown a view of Lone Star's new five-position telephone switchboard, with Operators Ruby Scott, Ruth Bickle, Anne Cooper, Mary Jo Cook and Floy Brantley seated at the positions. Mrs. Marie Prud'homme, chief operator, is standing by, supervising the work. Each girl handles 15 pairs of cords, or 15 conversations. Mrs. Prud'homme asked this week that users of Lone Star telephones remember two changes in telephone numbers: No. 124, formerly the T and P station at Hooks, now is No. 164, while the A-E filing department has the old No. 124. The No. 128, formerly belonging to the infirmary, now belongs to another office in the Architects-Engineers department. The infirmary number is 218.

### Personnel-ity Parade . . .

(Continued from page Two)

**LEAVING:** Philip L. Morris, A-1 draftsman . . . Frederick R. Williams, A-E chairman . . . James B. McCormick and Walter T. Tibbitt, A-E axemen.

**ARRIVED:** Ruth Baker, Texarkana, as stenographer in the office of C. W. House, LSDC office manager . . . Verne Moyer, formerly assistant purchasing agent for the B. F. Goodrich company at Los Angeles, to be in the LSDC purchasing department . . . Jewel Van De Weghe of Texarkana last Friday as an LSDC mail clerk.

**DANCED:** To the tune of Tommy Dorsey's orchestra Monday night in Longview, Texas, Ovie Birmingham, Horry Ford and Montie Luckett. In returning, the boys saw a car-train crash, but did not linger for details.

**SALUTATIONS:** To Bob Jones, former OAE property clerk, who has begun his duties with the Ordnance department in the Denver Ordnance Plant, Denver, Colorado, his home town. Jones left Texarkana recently in order to be at home.

**WELCOME:** To Miss Florence Alhime of Chicago, Ill., who will be supervisor of nurses in Lone Star's new hospital. She has served in the Pan American hospital in the Netherlands West Indies, in the Illinois Central hospital in Chicago, and several others.

**RETURNED:** Laverne Staley, OAE priorities department, from Orange, Texas, where she attended the ceremonies held for the launching of the USS Charles Osburn, new destroyer, on Monday. Attendance at the launching was by invitation only. Miss Staley stayed with friends while in Orange, leaving here Saturday and returning Wednesday.

**VISTED:** Fred Prack, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, brother to A. E. Prack, resident director, last week. Mr. Prack came down to give the plant the "once over".

—We're In It—Let's Win It—

### Communiques . . .

(Continued from Page Two)

Be as cheerful as you can,  
Considerate of your fellow man,  
Faults are his, perhaps not few;  
(Same is often said of you).

Let it not be said of you  
That in your race for wealth  
or fame  
You've had no time for other's  
grief,  
But thought only of personal gain.

For, he who lessens the sting of  
grief,  
Or lightens another's load,  
Will be paid by the Master of all  
mankind  
When he gets to the end of the  
road.  
C. L. KAPS,  
The Overhead Doorman.

—They Need It—Let's Speed It—

### CLASSIFIED ADS

Editor's Note: Classified ads are printed free for employees at Lone Star, but since their aim is principally a medium of exchange among employees, no ads can be accepted from those outside the plant. The ads in the future must carry the names of the employee submitting them, and the job he holds at Lone Star.

### FOR SALE

ONE comfortable studio couch, \$10; Fountain Trailer park, Leary, Texas, Lawrence Sandquist.

FURNISHED house trailer, Elva E. Smith, Victory City Camp, Highway 82.

REMINGTON electric typewriter, reconditioned, new piece type, perfect condition, \$65. See Mrs. W. Y. Musgrave, Office 53, telephone extension 305.

KING E flat alto saxophone, \$45. Mrs. W. Y. Musgrave, phone 305 extension.

1939 CHEVROLET DeLuxe Tudor Town Sedan, perfect motor, heater, extras. Phone 2481-J. Texarkana.

LATE '38 model Tudor Chevrolet. Four new tires and tubes, two good spares, new clutch, battery, state and city licenses, government tax. A. F. Wadley, Time Office No. 1.

New FHA five-room house. Title VI. Large lot and shade trees. No down payment. Price \$4250. Phone 3681-W. Ann Belle Beels, LSDC receptionist.

1940 STUDEBAKER Commander Sedan with only 21,000 miles on it. Excellent tires. Only \$800. C. R. Hudgens, head of personnel unit, OAE.

NEW Brown Spring Coat, size 37, for \$16. Bought at Wommack's. James McCreary, OAE messenger.

### WANTED

TO BUY a girl's bicycle, size 26 or 28. Gloria Huffman, OAE personnel office, Phone 1457-J.

### FOR RENT

ROOMS: For two men in the Ernest Hearden home, DeKalb. Call W. R. Gaiser, LSDC light plant, phone 36.

BEDROOM for two men. 1502 County avenue. Phone 2133-W.



# Lone Star Bowling Loop Being Formed

New Duck Pin Alleys Are Opened In Texarkana

Formation of a Lone Star Bowling League was in progress this week after the opening Wednesday night of Texarkana's new duck pin alleys at 304 Main street.

With five persons composing a team, two teams already had been lined up by Thursday night, Maurice Perkins, league organizer, said, and plans were being made to organize six teams of girls and six teams of boys.

It is hoped that the Lone Star league can begin operation next week, Perkins said. As the teams organize, they have the privilege of choosing the night on which they would like to bowl. The league teams also have the opportunity of choosing between 7:30 and 9 p. m. as a starting time.

Instrumental in bringing the alleys to Texarkana was the USO Club, which found from recreational preferences as marked in The Lone Star that bowling ranked high in sports interest among Lone Star employees. The alleys—10 in number—were installed by Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Scharff, who said Thursday that Bill Brownback, former baseball player in the Western Association and the East Texas League, will be manager.

The Red River Ordnance Depot already has organized several teams, said Brownback, and some lively scraps among Red River and Lone Star teams are in prospect.

Parties may telephone No. 1129 and reserve alleys at no extra charge, Brownback stated. Declaring that its clientele would be of the highest type, Brownback pointed out that Mayor William V. Brown of Texarkana threw the first ball at Wednesday night's opening.

—We're In It—Let's Win It—

## Ordnance Cagers Surprise With Two Victories

Down Purchasers And OAE For First Wins of Season

The Ordnance Department's rejuvenated cagers Tuesday night exploded another bombshell to defeat the Purchasing quintet, 26-25, in a Lone Star Basketball League game, thus winning their second battle of the season.

Bolstered by the addition of one or two new men, the Ordnance crew surprised spectators last Thursday night to win its first game of the season by the top-heavy score of 30-19 over the OAE team, first-half winners.

The Tuesday night victory over the Purchasers was featured by the seven field goals and two free shots made by Lavert, Ordnance forward.

The WHMS Engineers continued their winning ways last Thursday to down the Purchasers and hold top position in the second-half race. The Engineers' scheduled game with OAE Tuesday night was not played, and no more games were scheduled for this week.

Tuesday's box score:

ORDNANCE			PURCHASING		
	fg	ft	fg	ft	tp
Lavert	7	2	10	13	1
Marsalis	0	1	1	0	2
Butrum	3	1	7	1	1
Hannum	1	0	2	1	0
Stuckman	0	0	0	2	1
				0	0
Total	11	4	26	11	3

—We're In It—Let's Win It—

"But, dearest, if we buy this car, how are we to pay for it?"

"Let us not confuse the issue by considering two problems at once."



**PICATINNY TRAINEES**—Above is a group of trainees now studying at Picatinny Arsenal who later will be foreman and supervisors in Lone Star's production of ammunition. Shown in the first row are L. H. Brainerd, W. W. Wagner, Gordon Veeder, Everett Snyder, R. F. Hardesty, Charles Lewellyn, P. Znieferhook and W. Perkins. In the back row are H. S. Boles, J. K. Koster, L. M. Wolgast, Robert Harcourt, R. A. Woolcott, Charles Erickson, W. E. Fike, Carroll Teel and R. D. Wertman, supervisor of training.

## Trip to World's Largest Peach Orchard Suggested as Spring Tonic

Newcomers to Texarkana who find it hard to realize spring is here might take the suggestion of Ernest DeLong, LSDC safety inspector, and become convinced.

He recommends that if Lone Star employees plan to do any driving on Sunday, they start out north on Highway 71 and drive to Nashville, Arkansas, home of the largest peach orchards in the world.

"The peach trees should be pretty well in bloom by Sunday," he said, "and there are few sights quite as beautiful as those peach blossoms, which literally cover the countryside."

Nashville is approximately 65 miles north of Texarkana.

—We're In It—Let's Win It—

## Lieutenants Join Ordnance Staff

Two additions to the Ordnance department staff arrived at Lone Star Wednesday from the Ordnance Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

They are First Lieutenant Harold Clinton and Second Lieutenant James Robertson Fraser.

They temporarily have been designated assistants to the commanding officer, awaiting more definite assignments.

Two Ordnance department officers recently were promoted from second lieutenants to first lieutenants. They are Lt. Austin Luckenbach and Lt. C. A. Sherrod. The latter heard of his promotion from a bed in Hot Springs, where he is recovering from two broken arms suffered in a Lone Star Basketball League game.

—They Need It—Let's Speed It—

Definition of petting: The study of anatomy by the Braille system.

## Thought for Today

By RUTH FLOYD  
OAE Payroll Department

"When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream. Then was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongue with singing: then said they among the heathen, The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad. Turn again our captivity, O Lord, as the streams in the south. They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

Our God; God of the Bible days; God of the present; God of the future years! We will remember the joy of the Captives released from Babylon; it is with confidence equally sure that we will remember Thy unfailing mercy promised us throughout the pages of Thy word, in these present days and know that eternal victory over this war is ours if we will not forget our whole duty to serve God and keep His Commandments. Amen.

—We're In It—Let's Win It—

## Engineers Transfer Elliott to Amarillo

Travis Elliott, assistant to OAE Chief Clerk A. W. Brie, received notice this week that he will be transferred by the Corps of Engineers to a post at Amarillo, Texas.

Elliott's job will be an administrative post and a promotion although the exact title of the position was not disclosed.

## String Band to Enliven USO Party Thursday Night

Thursday evening will see a Texas Play Party at the USO building, Fourth and Oak streets, according to Miss Louise Lomax, program secretary, who said the affair would be open to the public.

Activities will get under way around 8 p. m. when Lone Star workers will "swing out" to the music of a string band. The music will be appropriate for Texas square dancing, Miss Lomax said, and a "caller" will be around to call the steps.

The evening's program also includes group singing and a movie.

Persons interested in craftsmanship are invited to visit the class which Heyl Gardner, Texarkanian, will be conducting in the workshop. The woodwork class will begin at 7:30 p. m.

—We're In It—Let's Win It—

## Firemen and Guards Finish 3-Day School

An intensive three-day school for approximately 32 guards and firemen who will begin duty on the first loading lines opened for operation and in the classifications yards was completed Wednesday.

During the three days the men heard talks by L. M. Freeman, LSDC technical superintendent; Paul Witt, LSDC safety supervisor, L. C. Wolfe, LSDC traffic manager, and Tom Martin, electrical inspector for the Architect-Engineers.

Schools of general instruction for all guards and all firemen are progressing in the separate departments.

## Workers Happy at Lone Star, They Say

This week, when asked what their happiest moments had been, employees almost unanimously emphasized their happy work at Lone Star. Here are the answers:

Haskell L. Mallory, 38, WHMS truck driver, has been at Lone Star since November 24 last year, and has had the same truck—No. 1414—ever since he has been here. Married, he now lives at Redwater, although his home formerly was at Mineola, Texas. Questioned concerning his happiest moment, Mallory said he couldn't narrow it down to one specific moment but that it was all the moments he had been able to work at Lone Star and help national defense. Contacted on the reservation while collecting certain types of scrap reinforcing steel for use in other areas of the project, Mallory said he enjoyed every minute of his work and hoped to stay with it a long time.

A. W. Palmquist, WHMS field superintendent in Areas T, V and W, formerly of Minneapolis, Minn. Although he is Swedish, he had a special celebration on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, for that day was his birthday anniversary. He came to Lone Star on October 22 from

Charlestown, Ind., and says he is ready to serve his country on one project after another without vacation throughout the emergency. His happiest moment at Lone Star was when he completed his areas, T, V and W, three days ahead of schedule. His happiness resulted not so much from personal satisfaction as from the realization that his quickly completed job had opened the way for help to American soldiers in the trenches. Palmquist is married and has eight children, all through high school except three, who are attending Texarkana schools. He and his family live at 1017 Pecan street.

Charles Everett Lowrie, 33, welder at the machine and welding shop at Hooks.

Formerly of Sherman, Texas, where he worked on an airport project, he's another old-timer at Lone Star, starting to work early last August. He's married, and thinks Lone Star is about the nicest place to work he's ever seen. His happiest moment came only a few days after he had arrived in Texarkana, when he didn't know a soul. He had applied for a job, and was sitting down, waiting for an interview, with about 30 persons ahead of him. And then his name was called, he was interviewed and had a job—all in the space of a few minutes. "It was the happiest moment of my life," he said.

Ralph Metcalf, here since September 4, was the first man to be employed at Lone Star's tire repair shop at Hooks. Married, he likes to fish and hunt squirrels in his spare time. His happy moments at Lone Star can't be limited to a single experience, he says. "Rather, it's all been happy, and I've enjoyed my work here very much. But I've quit worrying anyway. I always let the worries take care of themselves."

Willie Randolph, WHMS carpenter in Area V, whose home is seven miles south of DeKalb in Bowie county. He helped build the first structure erected on the Lone Star reservation at Hooks. Married, he has a son who is working as a finisher at Lone Star, and a daughter. His happiest moment simply is the days that he has worked at Lone Star, where he has enjoyed his work "more than any place I've ever been. The boys I've worked with have been fine," he said, "and the company has treated me fair and has been kind. A person just naturally likes to work at a place like that."



The ALARM CLOCK

An "Up and Doing" Conscience Tickler That "Goes Off" Once a Week

By "CARLYLE"

"JUST 287 DAYS LEFT"

During a recent national broadcast by Donald Nelson, he frankly told us workers what our job was in this national crisis. The term he used was "Fighters in Overalls" or plainly "Production Soldiers." It is OUR job to bridge the long gap between the man behind the gun and the man behind the machine—making vitally necessary ammunition and war materials.

That is a herculean task for defense workers and constructors alike! Much teamwork on the part of every individual will be necessary IF we are to bridge THAT GAP during the remaining 287 days left in THIS year to meet the quota of guns, planes, tanks and ammunition necessary to carry out the schedule outlined to start this country on the winning side of this war! If we fail, it means that American Citizens have failed to realize this essential and important necessity of building up a defense that will be followed by an offense unheralded in the annals of history.

With 287 days to go to complete this scheduled plan, we have no time to lose! A Soldier NOW without a gun and ammunition "Made in America" is a dead Soldier. He may be your brother, son or husband. You cannot afford to take the risk! America has awakened at last! It is learning to live a new way—a pathway of denial, sacrifice and long hours of toil. The struggle, world-wide as it is, is rapidly becoming a "life or death" affair. Unscrupulous enemies are conquering whole nations while some of us have allowed TIME to fleet by—time so valuable and vital that it has at last resulted in a world-wide catastrophe!

If our job as defense workers is merely fighting time—and, if by our efforts we step up production to one and one-half hour results for every hour—WITH TEAMWORK—our children and their children will have no cause for blame placed on our shoulders for any failure to insure their right to life and liberty by any neglect on our part.

The next 287 days will tell the story!! The work and concentration put forth in these 287 days will decide the destiny of tomorrow! Either our boys at the fighting front receive the material with which to fight or we may have to take up every type of weapon to ward off victorious enemies from our front doors.

Your job today, construction men, is therefore a serious one! It is your duty to make every minute count until the job is done. There will be plenty of other plants to build and the more we build the surer we are of production necessary to win! Shell loaders, when that time comes, will have their job to do to meet the schedule—but, they are waiting for the plant to be completed—watchfully waiting for the "go-ahead" signal! The boys now under McArthur will be cheered on in battle to learn that Lone Star is beginning to rush shells to them! They too are watchfully waiting!!

Present-day war depends upon "Production Soldiers". The "Fighter in Overalls" will aid in defeating the enemy only by the manner he "fights to get the job done" NOW! Donald Nelson places the responsibility of winning this war on your shoulders!! Are you going to back up this General of Production? You have but 287 days to do your part: don't let down.

—They Need It—Let's Speed It—

## \$26 Netted in Red Cross Game

A total of \$26 will be given to the Red Cross as the result of the benefit basketball game played Monday night between the Lone Star Athletic Club and the Red River Ramblers, Maurice Perkins, manager of the Lone Star team, said this week.

The Lone Star team fell, 42-30, before the Ramblers, who had a marked height advantage over the Lone Star quintet.



**BOWIE COUNTY SANITARY DISTRICT**

**REGULATIONS**

•

**Adopted July 17, 1941 By**

**BOARD OF HEALTH:**

JOE E. TYSON, M. D.  
H. W. MANN, M. D.  
BEN FORT

**BE IT ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE BOWIE COUNTY  
SANITARY DISTRICT: (All Areas of Bowie County Except Those Areas  
Included in Incorporated Cities and Towns in said Bowie County.)**

**I. TRAILER AND CABIN CAMP—**

**Section 1.—Definitions:**

- a. A tourist park or camp is herein defined as any tract or parcel of land on which temporary or permanent buildings or structures are maintained, offered or used for dwelling or sleeping quarters.
- b. A trailer camp is herein defined as any tract or parcel of land maintained, offered or used for the parking or camping of one or more occupied house trailers, house cars, or similar portable units of habitation.
- c. A cabin is herein defined as any building, tent or similar structure which is maintained, offered or used for dwelling or sleeping quarters.
- d. A house trailer is herein defined as any house car, house trailer, trailer house, or similar mobile unit which may be used for dwelling or sleeping quarters.

**Section 2.—Permit:**

- a. A permit must be secured from the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit, by any person, persons, firm or corporation to establish, maintain or operate within the limits of the Bowie County Sanitary District, any tourist camp or park, or any location or plot of ground offered or used for the parking or camping of one or more occupied house trailers, house cars, or similar portable units of habitation or on which temporary or permanent buildings or structures or tents, are maintained, offered or used for dwelling or sleeping quarters, whether charge is or is not made.
- b. Any person or persons, firm or corporation hereafter applying for a permit to establish or operate a tourist and/or automobile park or camp must first, file with the approving authority a complete copy of the plan of the proposed camp or park. This plan with the legal descriptions of the property shown shall be drawn to scale and must show clearly the extent and area to be used for camp purposes. All proposed roadways, and/or driveways shall be shown, together with each proposed location or site for camp cottages and/or trailers or camp cars, location of all sanitary conveniences, laundry building and slop sinks, the proposed method of sewage disposal, or removal, the plan for water supply and lighting. A typical plan for proposed camp cottages toilet and wash rooms and laundry shall be filed for future reference. Before any permit shall be granted, these plans must first be fully approved by the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit.

**Section 4.—Site:**

All land used as tourist park or camp or automobile or tourist park or camp, shall be located on well drained sites of ample size, free from heavy or dense growth of brush or weeds. The land shall be free from marsh and shall be graded to insure rapid drainage during and following rain.

**Section 5.—Water Supply:**

- a. An adequate supply of potable drinking water under pressure, properly protected, shall be provided, and its quality checked by periodic bacteriological tests.
- b. Water obtained from a source which is subject to flooding by surface water or a water supply obtained from a well, spring, lake, or stream, will not be approved.
- c. The use of the common drinking cup is prohibited. Sanitary drinking fountains or individual drinking cups shall be installed.
- d. Where water is obtained from other sources than a municipal supply, the source shall be approved by the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit.

**Section 6.—Disposal of Sewage and Other Water Carried Waste:**

- a. All sewage and other water carried wastes shall be disposed of into a municipal sewer system, whenever available. In camps in which municipal sewer connections are not available, disposal shall be into a private system which includes a sanitary means of disposal, the operation of which creates neither a nuisance nor a menace to health and which is approved by the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit.
- b. Water flush toilets shall not be used in trailers unless connected to the sewerage system in an approved manner.
- c. Wastes from sinks and refrigerators from trailers and cabins may be discharged into metal containers and disposed of into slop sinks or receptacles approved by the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit. Such wastes shall not be discharged directly on the surface of the ground.
- d. Slop sinks properly trapped and vented shall be provided in convenient locations, at least one within 200 feet of each cabin site or house trailer. All slop sinks shall be equipped with water faucets and shall be protected from back syphonage. Slop sinks shall be so constructed and installed that they may be used for the cleaning of slop pails and empty garbage cans.



#### **Section 7.—Space:**

a. There shall be a space of 10 feet between every cabin and any other cabin, building, or other structure.

"Motor Courts" or cabins connected by a continuous roof to form a shelter for cars parked between cabins shall not be considered as violating the provision of this section, provided other requirements of space, light, and ventilation for cabins are complied with.

b. Each motor vehicle and house trailer shall together be allotted a site of not less than 700 square feet. There shall be a space of at least 10 feet between every house trailer and any other house trailers, buildings, or other structures, except such buildings or structures designed for the individual use of said house trailer. Such space shall not be used for parking motor vehicles. The site shall be level, free from rocks and weeds and well drained.

c. Hard surfaced or graveled roadways or driveways shall be provided not less than 18 feet in width, well marked in the daytime and well lighted at night, said roadways or driveways to be so located that each unit of the camp is easily accessible. All entrances and exits shall be well marked and so arranged that they will be easily controlled and supervised.

#### **Section 8.—Construction and Size of Cabins:**

a. There shall be at least 40 square feet of floor area for each person, but no cabin shall contain less than 100 square feet of floor area.

b. Every cabin shall have at least two windows, located on separate walls, preferably opposite. The total window area shall be at least 4 square feet per person, when open for ventilation, but no cabin shall contain less than 12 square feet of window area. Every cabin shall be at least 7 feet from floor to ceiling.

c. Any toilet room in any cabin shall contain at least one window opening to the outside which has an area of not less than 3 square feet.

d. All combustion type room heating devices shall be supplied with proper vent pipes.

e. Any structures built of tenting, canvas or similar material shall be well constructed and shall have tight wooden floors. These materials shall be waterproof and all exits and doors shall be properly screened.

f. All doors, windows, and other openings to the outside shall be effectively covered with screening having at least 16 openings to the inch or provided with other effective means of excluding flies and mosquitoes.

#### **Section 9.—Garbage and Refuse Collection and Disposal:**

a. Fly-proof and water-tight covered metal containers, shall be supplied for garbage and refuse. When individual cabins are provided with cooking facilities, one container shall be supplied for each cabin and at least one container shall be supplied for every two trailers.

b. Garbage cans shall be emptied at least every two days and shall not be filled to overflowing or allowed to become foul smelling or a breeding place for flies. Facilities shall be provided in accordance with Section 10-B, for the proper cleaning of empty garbage cans and slop pails in a manner not to create a nuisance.

c. Garbage and refuse shall be disposed of in a manner which creates neither a nuisance nor a menace to health and which is approved by the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit.

#### **Section 10.—Toilet, Bathing and Laundry Facilities:**

a. All plumbing in cabin and trailer camps shall comply with the State Health Department Advisory plumbing ordinance, and with any or all local ordinances pertaining to plumbing and the disposal of sewage and other water carried wastes.

b. When a separate building is provided for toilet facilities, it shall be conveniently located, well constructed, having good natural and artificial lighting, adequate ventilation and floors of concrete or similar impervious material. Concrete curbs extending at least 6 inches above the floor, shall be provided and the floor sloped to adequate drains.

c. Separate toilet facilities, marked by appropriate signs shall be provided for males and females—at least one toilet seat for each 15 persons of each sex or major fraction thereof. At least one approved type urinal shall be provided in conjunction with each toilet building for males.

d. One lavatory shall be provided for every three (3) toilet seats, or toilet seats and urinals, in each toilet building of a cabin camp.

e. Separate showers or bathtubs with hot and cold water shall be provided for both males and females, and when a separate building is provided it shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of Section 10-B. One shower head or bath tub for each sex shall be provided for each 20 persons or major fraction thereof. Mats, grids and walkways, made of wood, cloth or other absorbative materials will not be approved for use in bath houses.

f. All floors in shower and toilet rooms shall be disinfected daily by the use of chlorine compounds or other materials in strengths approved by the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit.

g. A laundry room or building constructed as specified in Section 10-B, shall be provided with laundry trays and hot and cold running water.

h. Where persons other than the Caucasian race are employed or sheltered, separate conveniences shall be provided subject to the same regulations and herein described.

i. Foot baths containing a disinfectant approved by the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit, shall be installed in the entrance of all shower rooms or bathrooms when separate facilities are provided.

#### **Section 11.—Registration:**

a. Each tourist park or camp or automobile park or camp, shall be under the direct management of the owner or his agent or representative for whose acts he or they shall be fully responsible.

b. The name of the person entrusted with the direct management of the camp or park shall be filed for reference with the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit and with the Sheriff's Department of the County of Bowie, Texas. Such person or persons must be of good reputation and character and shall satisfy the public authority as to their experience and capacity to supervise, manage, regulate, control, and maintain good order in camp.

#### **Section 12.—Responsibility of Management:**

It shall be the duty of the owner, his agent or manager to keep a register of all persons accommodated on the park or camp, said register to include the names of all persons, their home addresses, the number and description of their automobile or other vehicle, to prescribe rules and regulations for the management of the park and camp; to make adequate provision for enforcement of such rules; to subscribe to and adopt such general rules and regulations which may be hereafter adopted for the management of such parks or camps.

Further, it shall be the duty of the owner, his agent or manager to:

- a. Provide for regular inspection of the water and the sanitary conveniences;
- b. Provide for the collection and removal of garbage or other waste materials;
- c. Prohibit the placing or storage of unsightly material or vehicles of any kind;
- d. Take such other measures as may be deemed to be necessary by the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit to preserve the health, comfort, safety of all persons residing in the camp and the general public;
- e. And, provide for the regular cleaning, painting, repairing and disinfecting of all buildings.
- f. Shall cause each dog, cat or other pet animal to be kept under control at all times, either by being tied up or confined in proper enclosure.
- g. Shall report immediately to the public authority all acts of a disorderly character committed by any person or persons inside the park or camp.
- h. Shall report to the Director of the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit, all cases of communicable disease, affecting any inmate of the park or camp; and
- i. Shall see that copies of Standard Rules and Regulations shall be prepared and posted in conspicuous locations throughout the park or camp.

#### **Section 13.**

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the combination of a tourist park or camp and an automobile tourist park or camp, provided the requirements of each are fully complied with.

#### **Section 14.**

These regulations are hereby declared to be an emergency measure upon the ground of urgent public need for the preservation of the best health, safety, welfare and property of the people of the County of Bowie, Texas.

- II. Food establishments and food processing plants must comply with the Federal and State food and drug laws, concerning sterilization of dishes, protection of foods, and health certificates of employees. (H. B. Nos. 903 and 142).
- III. Filling stations must be provided with adequate rest room facilities and drinking fountains, as approved by the Texarkana-Bowie County Health Unit, and the grounds kept in a sanitary condition.
- IV. Swimming pools must comply with the State Department of Health regulations.
- V. All open surface toilets must be replaced with approved types in all public establishments.
- VI. Beer parlors must comply with the rules and regulations of the Liquor Commission.
- VII. Venereal Disease Control shall be in compliance with the State Law on Venereal Disease, Art. 4445 (Revised C. S.)
- VIII. Revised Criminal Statutes, 1925, Article 695, "Whoever shall carry on any trade, business or occupation injurious to the health of those who reside in the vicinity, or suffer any substance which has that effect to remain on premises in his possession, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. Each day is a separate offense."



MUSICAL APPRECIATION CONCERT

SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1942

4:00 P.M. U.S.O. CLUB, TEXARKANA

1. Symphony No. 41 (Jupiter) in C Major (K. 551) . . . . .Mozart  
(Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra)

First Movement	Allegro Vivace
Second Movement	Andante Cantabile
Third Movement	Menuetto and Trio
Fourth Movement	Allegro Molto

2. Sarabande: Tambourine (arr. Beecham) . . . . .Handel  
(Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra)

I N T E R M I S S I O N

- 3) Symphony No. 8 in B Minor "Unfinished" . . . . .Schubert  
(Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra)

First Movement	Allegro Moderato
Second Movement	Andante con moto

- 4) Rosamunde-Ballet Music . . . . .Schubert  
(Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra)

- 5) Eine Kleine Nachtmusic (Serenade in G Major) K. 525 . . .Mozart  
(Felix Weingartner and the London Symphony Orchestra)

First Movement	Allegro
Second Movement	Romanza
Third Movement	Minuet
Fourth Movement	Rondo

NOTES CONDENSED FROM THE VICTOR BOOK OF THE SYMPHONY BY  
CHARLES O'CONNELL, AND THE COLUMBIA RECORD PAMPHLETS

1. MOZART: SYMPHONY NO. 41 (JUPITER) IN C MAJOR (K. 551)

The "Jupiter" was the last of that wonderful trio of symphonies that completed Mozart's long list of works in this form. The three were written between the 26th of June and the 10th of August, 1788, an astonishingly short time for works of such perfection, and emphatic proof of the inspiration that dominated the composer. If we are to accept Mozart's own autograph as evidence, this glorious Symphony was completed in fifteen days -- from July 24th to August 10th, 1788. Ambros, in his *Grenzen der Musik und Poesie*, says, "Considered as pure music, it is hardly worth while to ask whether the world possesses anything more perfect," and Jahn termed the "Jupiter" the greatest and noblest of all Mozart's symphonies.

It is not known who first gave the symphony the name of "Jupiter," but it was probably J. B. Cramer. The first use of the title seems to have been in the programme of the Philharmonic Society's concert on March 26th, 1821, and its manifest appropriateness caused its universal adoption. Even the meticulous Mendelssohn used it in a letter in 1845.

The orchestration is simple, consisting of strings, 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 bassoons, 2 horns, 2 trumpets, and drums only. The form of the symphony is somewhat unusual in that all the movements except the Minuet are in sonata form.

FIRST MOVEMENT: ALLEGRO VIVACE (1 record on both sides)

There is no introduction, and the vigorous principal theme is heard at once. This is easily recognized on its several appearances by the little rushing figures---upward in the first and downward in the latter part of the theme---that emphasize the accented notes. Notice the striking effect of the brief piano phrases that alternate with the fortes....After a close in the dominant key and a pause, the theme is worked out with many charming touches. Directly after the pause the violins give out the theme piano while the wood-wind has a counter-melody. The second subject is given out by the first violins, a very happy effect being obtained by the answering part for violas and 'cellos. Just before the silent bar these instruments recall the piano phrase of the main theme as a counter-melody beneath the first violins. A new subject of contrasting nature now appears, mainly forte, and leads into a coda, which, starting quietly, works up to a forte climax at the end of the exposition section which also closes this part. The conventional repeat is not observed. Development commences with a modulation from G major, in which the preceding section closes, into E flat major. For some time the coda theme continues in an extended form, and considerable use is made of imitation between the upper and lower strings.

The principal theme is next treated (part two) a very beautiful effect being obtained by a variation of the piano version with the wood-wind in which the wind theme is given by various combinations, while the strings develop the string theme with its rushing figure. A passage for wind alone leads into the recapitulations. The opening of this section is the same as in the beginning, but the second part with the wood-wind counter-subject appears in the minor instead of the major, and with several new features in the instrumentation. The second subject follows---in the tonic key, of course---with somewhat fuller scoring. The same coda that closed the exposition section, with four added bars, brings the movement to an end.



**SECOND MOVEMENT: ANDANTE CANTABILE (1 record on both sides)**

Like the first movement, this is in sonata form. The principal theme is given out by the strings, muted, with occasional assistance from the wind. It is considerably ornamented with delicate arabesques and in this respect differs from the second subject which follows immediately, which is more sustained though somewhat agitated in character. Its interest is divided between the wind (which begins) and strings. A short coda in which wood-wind and strings answer each other, leads by means of a passage for first violins into the development section, which is concerned with the second subject.

In part four a few bars of question and answer between bassoon, violins, oboe and flute, complete the development section, which is quite short. The principal subject now returns and the recapitulation section begins. The theme is more elaborated than on its first appearance and there is some effective imitation between upper and lower strings, while the wind carries on the theme. Towards the end of the second subject some telling passages for bassoons in thirds will be noticed. In the short coda bassoon and flute in double octaves ornament the first phrase of the main theme, and a simple but very effective figure of reiterated octaves on the horn lends colour to the quiet close.

**THIRD MOVEMENT: MENUETTO AND TRIO (1 side of 1 record)**

The first part of the Minuet goes mainly to the strings. In the second the wood-wind opens with a flowing theme of chromatic character which works up to a forte for full orchestra. A short fugal passage for wood-wind alone, built upon the chromatic theme mentioned above, and a short coda for full orchestra close the Minuet section. The Trio is in two parts. The first consists of a couple of chords for the wind and a little flourish for violins and oboe. The second consists of a melody in "one in a bar" chords for the wood-wind and violins, with a rhythmic accompaniment for the other instruments. The Minuet then repeats in the usual manner.

**FINALE: ALLEGRO MOLTO (2 sides of record)**

The "Jupiter" is often spoken of as the "Symphony in C major with the fugue" which had led to an idea that the finale is in fugal form throughout. This is not the case. The first subject is fugal and there is a fair amount of fugal development, but the movement is in sonata form. It opens quietly for violins alone and soon a forte passage is reached which has some suggestion of the main theme of the first movement. A descending unison in quavers should be noticed as it is considerably used later on. Imitation is freely used. The principal theme is then treated in true fugal fashion the entries being in the following order: second violins, first violins, violas and 'cellos, the full orchestra crashing in on the succeeding forte. The second subject has for its germ the descending quaver figure mentioned above. It is given out in conversational style by first violins and flute, assisted by the oboes and bassoons. There is a charming lightness and airiness about the part right in here. A coda recalling the manner of the opening, ends the exposition section, the repeat of which is omitted. Development begins with the first subject on the strings, answered by the quaver phrase on oboe and bassoon and flute and bassoon. The treatment becomes fugal and some very effective passages for wood-wind alone will be noticed in alternation with the strings. This section closes with a passage for two bassoons which leads to the recapitulation.

The recapitulation follows, in the final part, in which the themes are presented as in the preceding part, but with considerable modification. A coda built upon the principal subject, fugal in character, making great use of the descending quaver figure before mentioned, brings the movement to a vigorous close.

## 2. NO NOTES.

## 3. SCHUBERT: SYMPHONY NO. 8 IN B MINOR -- "UNFINISHED"

The "Unfinished" Symphony dates from 1822. To call it the "Unfinished" Symphony is, in a sense, to apply a very misleading name to it. It is, as a symphony in conventional form, incomplete; for there are but two movements instead of the usual four. In this sense only is it "unfinished." But in a larger sense, it is utterly perfect in finish. Schubert never heard this symphony. His work on it was not, however, interrupted by death, for he lived several years after having laid it aside, convinced, perhaps (in spite of his sketches for a third movement), that there was nothing to add to it.

## FIRST MOVEMENT (Two sides)

The opening phrase is a somber legend in the vibrant voices of the 'cellos and basses, and high above the shimmering tones of the lighter strings that respond to the first prophetic utterance, a second song, piercing sweet, flows onward in the pensive notes of the oboe, with the more robust voice of the clarinet heard underneath. On the repetition of the wood-wind melody, another figure, stronger, more solid, as it were a substance compounded of the ethereal melodies that have gone before, appears. It is well to mark these chords, for later in the movement they are to become, temporarily, of first importance. Now they give an intimation of a thought that is to be developed more fully as a contrast theme of the movement--yet that is still withheld from us--the antithesis appearing before the thesis!

Suddenly the horn and bassoon speak as one voice; one note, that lingers, changing color as it fades into a short phrase that ushers in again the iridescent accompaniment of the violins. Now comes what is technically known as the "second theme" of the movement. Yet this, the lovely, languishing song of the 'cellos is certainly the most well-remembered theme in the entire symphony; certainly one of the most beautiful melodies ever written by mortal hand; certainly a living, moving, vital song that lingers ever in the echoing chambers of the soul, once it has penetrated there.

## SECOND MOVEMENT (Three sides)

The mood of the symphony is changed as the second movement begins. The bass strings intone a descending passage in pizzicato, portentous like the footsteps of an advancing fate. This melancholy figure persists, and then gives way to a pensive dialog in the wood-wind, the violins, singing softly in the background. Later the heavy footfalls of destiny draw closer and closer, stronger and more positive; the gentle plaint uttered by flutes and violins and clarinets appears again and again--yet we begin to feel in the music a certain attitude of resignation, of acquiescence, that is typically Schubertian. Toward the close of the movement the final version of the early wood-wind melody appears, mightily augmented, and again comes that ominous progression of bass notes, like the restless pacing of some giant creature, underlying all, and shadowing the bright orchestral colors that tint every measure of the symphony.

## 4. BALLET MUSIC FROM "ROSAMUNDE" (One side)

Schubert wrote this music for a play which ran to only two performances, and, according to all accounts, dramatically it deserved not even one. The music certainly did not deserve oblivion with the play, but came perilously close to it. After the second unhappy performance, the music disappeared, and was not heard again until it was discovered in a closet at the house of a Viennese, by Sir



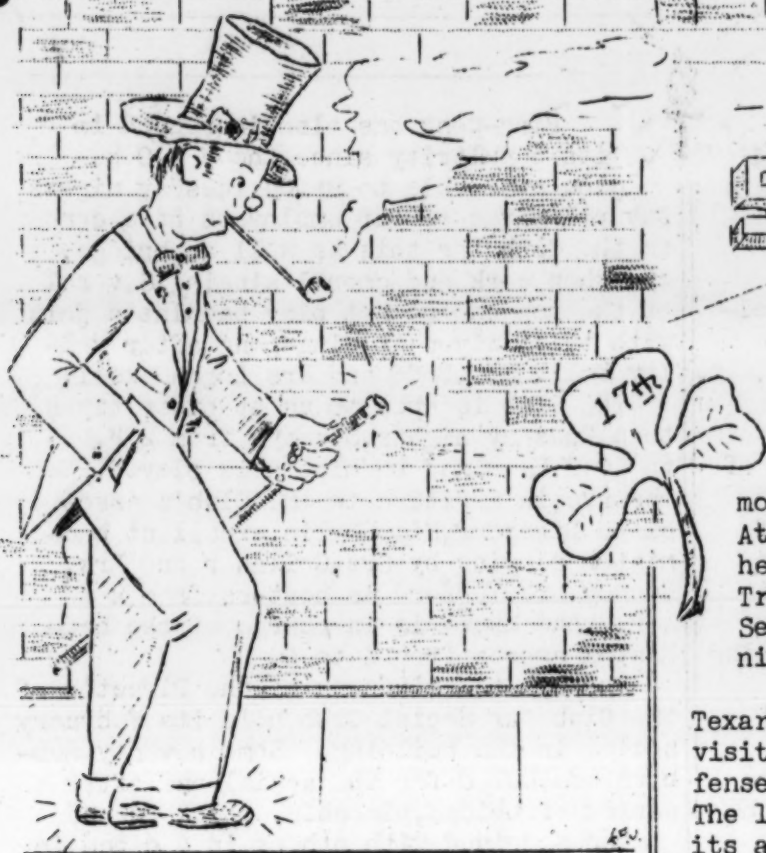
George Grove, the great musicologist, and Sir Arthur Sullivan--he of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

5. MOZART: EINE KLEINE NACHTMUSIK (SERENADE IN G MAJOR) (K. 525) (2 records)

Mozart composed Eine Kleine Nachtmusik in Vienna on August 10, 1787, as a piece of the order we now would call Gebrauchsmusik, utility music, to be played by students or amateurs. Eine Kleine Nachtmusik is classified as a serenade, which in Mozart's usage was not much different from a little symphony. In fact the piece is entirely symphonic. It is built in four movements. The initial Allegro in G major, and in common time, is couched in the orthodox sonata form. The development is exceedingly brief, and there is nothing experimental in the use of different keys. The second, slow movement, Romanze, is in G major, in duple time. It is in ternary form. The phrases are sharply subdivided into four-bar phrases, or their multiples. The middle section of Romanze is in C minor, with characteristic simple figures imitated by one instrument after another. Then the G major theme returns, and the movement is concluded with the feeling of a perfect ending. The following movement is a Minuet in G major, with a Trio in the Dominant. The Minuet is repeated, according to usual ternary form. The last movement is an Allegro, which is called Ronda by Mozart himself, although the structure is close to sonata form. The initial vivacious theme dominates the movement, appearing in the Tonic, then in the Dominant, and in the middle section also in other keys. The movement is further consolidated by an extended coda.

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# Federal Prison - Texarkana



## F.C.I. SOCIAL - LIGHT

'TIS MORE BLESSED

In Holy Writ we read that it is more blessed to give than to receive. At this Lenten Season our minds and hearts, re-kindled with this Ancient Truth, respond anew to the call of Service to our fellow-man, our community and our country.

The United Service Organization in Texarkana recently opened its Club to the visiting members of the Armed Forces, Defense Workers and members of the community. The location of the Club is convenient, its appointments aesthetically pleasing and facilities adequate for its purpose. It is staffed by a group of tireless and efficient workers whose only aim is to offer its visitors a means of wholesome recreation and health-giving activities. Nor has the cultural benefit been neglected. Recorded programs of the best in classical music with program notes are given regularly, choral and orchestra groups are organized under trained teachers and a library is available. Withal it is a fine undertaking and an asset to Texarkana.

We were the first new comers to the city and now enjoy the fruits of the labors of others. Could we not in return give something of ourselves? Could we not offer our individual services, no matter in what small way, so that we might give as well as receive. We have our limitations, we have our work to do, we have other obligations as well: yet those of us who can might well contribute to, as well as benefit from, the U.S.O.

Happy it is to RECEIVE, yet happier still to GIVE, for giving, like mercy, is "twice blest, it blesses him that gives and him that takes."

The F. C. I. Mar  
Social Light '42

A monthly publication by the members of the F. C. I. Social Club for the benefit of the institution personnel and their families.

### STAFF

Ralph G. Tedford	Editor
Herman R. Burnham	Assoc. Editor

### REPORTERS

Luster P. Gollaher	Credit Union
Paul W. Wommack	Sports
Fletcher Griesheimer	Playground
William G. Thompson	Staff
Rudolph D. Carpenter	Soft-ball

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Editorial matter and contributed articles express the personal views and opinions of the individual writers and they alone assume responsibility for them.

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## Activities at the U S O

Tuesday nights have been set aside by the Director of the U S O for men's gym classes and Mr. Gollaher has been selected as instructor. Work in the gymnasium lasts from 7:30 to 11 P.M., the earlier part devoted to handball and the latter to badminton. The development of team-play in the former and individual skill in the sport is due, in no small measure, to the expert guidance received.

While the Tuesday night activities of the Club are open to all, most who are in attendance are members of the staff of the institution. Since we have no gymnasium of our own here at the institution the Club facilities are doubly appreciated. The evenings are increasing in popularity.

Volley ball players in regular attendance number better than thirty and three teams play a round-robin affair which is concluded by a game between the custodial and non-custodial employees. Soon we should be developed to the point where a tournament could be played between the teams. They seem to be quite evenly matched and this should result in keen rivalry. Outstanding as players from the institution are Pressley, H.B. Wright, Gollaher, Beighle, McMinn, Gibbons and Patterson. (And don't think we don't have other good players too!!) the brand of volley ball being played is excellent. Badminton is fast being raised to the rating of a "must" game. So far as we are aware Mr. Gollaher is the only experienced badminton player. Through his example and teaching more and more men are becoming enthusiasts. He is a skillful player. (Has ANYone around these parts beaten him in singles? - We doubt it!) His drop-shot is tantalizing, his smash a winner and his service superb. Of the novices who have been playing regularly those out-standing in improvement are McMinn, Carpenter, Tedford, Spenny and Burnhan.

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BUY BONDS

Ping-pong has also increased in its popularity since the U S O became available to us. On Tuesday nights several wives of our employees have come to the Club for this as well as bridge, craftshop work and choral singing. Several of the men who do not play badminton join with their wives at ping-pong after volley ball. Mrs. Dodd and Mrs. Logan excel.

The Club is open to us at other times than Tuesday nights. Sundays from 2 P.M. to 10 P.M. mixed badminton is played. We observe, in addition to the Club's associate Director, Miss Nylin, excellent badminton playing by Mrs. Gollaher and Mrs. Cooney. Mrs. Tedford is hostess from 2 to 4 P.M. and Mr. T- is in charge of the badminton courts from 4 to 6.

Through the kindness of the Director of the Club our Social Club held its February social in the building. Some seventy members assembled for the social and after a period of bridge, pinochle, checkers and dominoes, joined with others in a dance in the gymnasium. Cherry pie and coffee were served and all agreed that it was an ideal setting for such an evening's activity. Mr. and Mrs. Cooney were in charge and proved to be delightful hosts.

The above does not include all that may be gained from being a regular visitor to the U S O. A full program of activities may be found on our bulletin board and copies may be secured at the Club. Your Suggestions for improving the usefulness of the Club will be appreciated by the Director for she is interested in making the Club a place of real service to the community. Since the services are free to all there is a limit to what may be done with funds available. If you have usable materials that could be donated they would be welcomed.

Why not take time to speak to one of the Directors and express your thanks for their services.

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BUY BONDS



# SPORTS

## SOFTBALL

Work has been started on the institutional soft-ball diamond and it is hoped that more of our athletically-inclined men will turn out to help when the next call is posted for help in finishing this field. According to Mr. Spenny, very little is needed to get this field in top-notch condition and it is hoped that the levelling off can be finished in the near future, so that the spring showers and sunshine can finish the job.

Prospects for a good season depends, of course, on the willingness of all our employees to come out for a good time and good exercise and we are looking forward to having a good institutional team to compete with the several teams that Texarkana and surrounding towns will have. We have lost a few men since last season but we have also gained a few and we hope that our new men will fall right in line and help us to produce a winning team besides having a lot of good, clean fun.

We have already had one practice session thus far which consisted of fielding and batting practice at the Highland Park School, 24th and Wood, on Wednesday, March 13th. In addition to manager R.D. Carpenter, the following F.C.I. "letter-men" were present for the pre-season workout: Dodd, Laird, Logan, Burnham, Bettiss, Hacker, Crank, Langford, and Wommack. Permission has been obtained through Mr. Chapman, principal of this school, to use the grounds for practice whenever we choose. Our next practice session will probably be held on Thursday, April 2, or Friday, April 3, depending on weather and the choice of the majority of the players. Watch the bulletin boards for practice notices.

Our equipment consists of what was left from our last year's playing which is as follows: 4 bases, catcher's mask,

## SOFTBALL

3 bats, 5 balls. This is enough equipment to start off the practice for this year and new equipment will be bought as the need arises.

Mr. F.J. Griesheimer, Chairman of the Playground Project, announces that, although no definite plans are complete, there will probably be several important improvements made to our playground and picnic area this summer. Toilets and furnaces are needed and will probably be constructed in the near future. We already have the equipment for lighting the grounds, and this work is probably next on the list of things to be done. Badminton courts, horseshoe courts, etc., may be added at a later date to add variety to our playground.

Thanks are in order for Mr. Cooper, Mr. Spenny, and the Farm Gang for cleaning out the woods near the grounds for us.

## BOWLING

Mr. Perry C. Spenny advises that the new duck pen alleys in town offer much enjoyment to those who enjoy bowling. There are ten alleys located on 314 Main Street, and the price is 15¢ per game. Those interested in forming a bowling team should contact Mr. Spenny for further details and interesting comments on this latest bowling game.

This edition of the paper ushers in the new staff. As Sports Editor, I want to request that members of the institution staff who have anything of interest along the sports line please turn them in before press time each month. PWW



## TIRES or STORAGE

Mr. Coan, in an article in the New York Times of March 22nd gives some information of value relative to the care of automobiles and tires since the latter are now almost impossible to secure. He observes that unless one is able to secure tires through the rationing board then a car becomes a liability when one of the four remaining tires becomes unusable. Should this occur, then the good tires should be sold, or otherwise disposed of, and the car put in "dead storage." In so doing certain care should be given the car so that it will not deteriorate any more than is necessary. The battery should be removed, fully charged to force the acid out of the plates, then flushed and filled with distilled water. The car should be raised on Jacks so that mildew will not get at the upholstery, extra tubes barely inflated and placed in a dark closet where it is cool and dry. Cylinders with sufficient space above the pistons should be filled with oil to prevent rusting and the radiator should be drained.

If you want to keep the car in operation as long as possible in the hope that tires may be secured later then moderate driving each week is desirable. Twenty miles a week should be a minimum and tires with a 4,000 miles "life" will last for about four years. They should be inflated five pounds above the "comfort level" and one should drive with consideration -- at a reasonable speed, careful parking at the curbs, gradual stops and acceleration, avoid pot-holes as much as possible and make weekly inspection for foreign materials in the tread. Brakes should be equalized, wheel alignment corrected and tires periodically changed about.

It is estimated that cars are being forced off the roads at a rate of 500,000 a month and that by next October there will be 5,000,000 "bedded down for the duration."

Aprpos of this article we might ask if all that can be done is being done to furnish employees with bus transportation by public carrier to and from the institutions. This would materially benefit both the employees here and add to the general conservation of tires. Surely there would be enough revenue from such a project to make it pay.

## Mrs. B. Penny Wise says

Since there is to be a shortage of sugar here are some suggestions on how to use honey, corn syrup, mollasses and maple syrup in place of sugar in making cake, cookies, quick bread and muffins. Use  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 cup of mollasses or honey plus  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1.2 teaspoon of soda in place of 1 cup of sugar and reduce liquid called for in the recipe by  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup. Use 1 cup maple syrup and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon soda instead of 1 cup sugar and reduce liquid called for by  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup. Or use  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup maple syrup and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of corn syrup instead of 1 cup of sugar and reduce liquid called for by  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup. All other ingredients are the same.

If you are just starting to use honey for cooking here is an item that will help: It's called "the drizzling" method and it makes the honey more manageable, while preventing the "globs" that make food too sweet. Put the honey in warm-not hot water for 10 minutes so it will pour easily in threads.

For beverages, use equal parts of honey and warm water. Cook stewed fruits until tender, then just before taking from the heat add honey to taste, stirring gently.

### HONEY NUT BROWNIES --

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla -  $\frac{1}{4}$  salt  
2 squares bitter chocolate melted  
1 cup flour - 2 eggs

Cream butter and sugar well. Add melted chocolate; then add beaten egg yolks and honey. Sift flour with salt and add to mixture, add vanilla and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in square buttered tin at 325 F for 40 minutes. Cut into squares after cooling.

The above has been contributed by Mrs. Tedford, by request, and it is hoped that the ladies who read this column will share their knowledge and experience so that this column may become a regular feature of the paper and increase in value each issue.

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Would it not be appropriate now to suggest forming a Ladies Auxillary as an adjunct to the Club. It would contribute materially to its betterment.

## Biographical Sketch

John R. Andrews, Jr., M. D.



## ST. PATRICKS DAY.

We are glad to present the brief sketch of Dr. Andrews our newly appointed Psychiatrist.

He is hereby officially welcomed.

It was not an easy matter to learn a great deal about Dr. Andrews, our new staff member, but one needs little imagination to discover where he comes from for his "Yankee twang" is a give-away. Until coming to Texas he lived his entire life in the New England area he having been born in Burlington, Vermont, January 18, 1900. His father, a cabinet maker, gave him training which later in life became an asset which has shown itself in craftsmanship. He had his early schooling in Burlington and graduated from the High School there in 1916. Subsequently he entered the University of Vermont as a pre-medical student and received his degree of M. D. from there in 1924.

Dr. Andrews' professional career began with an internship at Mercy Hospital in Springfield, Massachusetts returning to his birthplace as Psychiatrist at the Lakeview Sanitarium. Following a short period of private practice he became the Assistant Physician at Brattleboro Retreat, subsequently being promoted to Physician-in-charge of the male service. He opened and organized Lawton Hall as a psycho-neurotic unit of the institution. After completing this task Dr. Andrews went to the State Hospital at Norwich, Connecticut, where for about four years he supervised the disturbed and prison wards. The latter activity involved work in finger-printing, classification, identification and photography.

A short period of private practice in Maine prior to his joining the Public Health Service and assignment to our institution. He reported for duty here November 17, 1941.

In addition to his professional interests as shown in membership in the American Medical Association and the Psychiatric Association he has actively engaged in two major hobbies. Principally he has devoted much time to the theater and motion picture projection. He is a member of the Motion Picture Operator's Union and is a skilled electrician. His real hobby, however, is the construction of ship models and we understand that his home in Maine has excellent examples of this craftsmanship.

Welcome to our midst - Yankee Friend! Join with us in our play as well as our work! We understand you play a good game of bridge too!

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## STATISTICS

New Arrivals: Paul A. Carnahan, Junior Officer-Electrician, from training school at Chillingham, February 26, 1942. Dale R. Vaughn, Junior Assistant Engineer, temporary appointment March 16, 1942.

DEPARTURES: Wilbur M. Wilson, Instructor, transferred to Atlanta as Assistant Supervisor of Education, March 15, 1942. Congratulations in advance to Eugene M. Adkins, Junior Officer on LWOP to enlist in the armed forces. John J. Wilson, Junior Officer on LWOP to enlist in the United States Army.

Effective October 1st, 1941, fifty-one employees received salary promotions of one step-within grade under provisions of the Ramspeck Act.

(W. G. Thompson)

BUY BONDS



## HOUSING PROJECT

Work on the dwellings is progressing even more rapidly than was originally expected. Neither the mechanical force nor the inmate force are as large as was anticipated. But in spite of present conditions, we have been very fortunate in securing the services of men capable of taking unskilled inmate workers and turning out the job as satisfactorily as they have. They have brought the men along so that now each day's work is really noticeable.

The present plans call for thirteen units on the West side of the road and ten units on the East side. Work on clearing and road building was started last November 15. Digging and pouring footings started at about the same time. Framing was started December 9, so that now, in just a little over three months work, thirteen units are erected, all but two are roofed and nine of them shingled. The wiring and rough plumbing are being kept up to schedule. Painting will follow in due time.

The crews work on a production line basis, completing an operation on each successive house, as far as possible, rather than carrying each unit through to completion. While at times progress is not conspicuous, this method actually saves much confusion and will bring several houses to completion and ready for occupancy at the same time.

Many things must be done which are not seen at a casual glance. One of these is the pulling of several thousands of feet of wire for the electrical fixtures and plugs. Another is the sewage disposal system. At present, an excavation twenty-five feet by twenty-five feet by fifteen feet deep is being made where the Pump House is to be built. Also in connection with this system, more than forty-five hundred feet of ditches, ranging from two feet to twelve feet deep must be dug, and a corresponding number of feet of sewer tile will be laid, and several manholes will be dug and bricked up.

If material deliveries continue to be made on time, if priorities are granted

where necessary, if a sufficient number of mechanics are employed and enough inmates capable of being trained are available, we feel sure that the whole project will be finished well in time to meet the designated completion date.

Mr. Cox

## CREDIT UNION SERVICE

The Credit Union Directors wish to advise that in a special called meeting, the Officers of your Credit Union heard Mr. Robert Hanscome explain the need for all available agencies to sell Defense Bonds (Offense Bonds). He explained the steps necessary for us to qualify as an issuing agency. Your Board of Directors took the necessary action and your Credit Union is now qualified to sell Bonds. This is another service offered by your Credit Union. Buy your Bonds from your Credit Union Treasurer!

### Barometer to Date:

Date	No. sold	Amt. to Date
3-3-42	5	\$125.00
3-15-42	1	150.00
3-17-42	2	200.00
3-18-42	1	225.00
3-20-42	2	275.00
3-24-42	1	300.00

## WEDDING BELLS!

Wedding bells will ring for Mr. Jack Fisher and Miss Emogene Donham, at 8:00 PM, Saturday, April 11, 1942.

Mr. Tedford wishes to advise all that are interested that we subscribe to the "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology" which is now available to all Officers.

*X*  
Region ~~1072~~  
Texas  
Community Notes  
Dallas ~~1072~~

Dallas, Texas  
Community Notes

*X* December 1941  
Agent: M. K. A.

PERSONS INTERVIEWED:

Texas State Employment Service  
1605-Ross, Dallas, Texas  
Mr. J. C. Miller, Asst. Local Mgr.

Y. W. C. A.  
1709 Jackson, Dallas, Texas  
Miss Louise Gies, General Secretary

Dallas Chamber of Commerce  
1101-Commerce, Dallas, Texas  
Mr. C. V. Wallis, Head of Industrial Dept.

N. Y. A.  
1605-Ross, Dallas, Texas  
Miss May Lee Rupley, Counsellor

Defense Training Center  
2220- Ross, Dallas, Texas  
Mr. Ed. Frauenfelder, Supervisor

North American Aviation, Inc.  
Mr. Charles Kelly, Asst. Personnel Supervisor

INDUSTRIAL PATTERN:

Major defense industries:

-- North American Aviation, Inc.: Now employing 6300 and 150 of these are women in productive work. To ultimately employ from 10,000 to 18,000, and will be using 50% women on productive operations.

-- Guiberson Diesel Engine Corp.: New plant is being built 15 miles north of Dallas and it is to be completed Feb. 1942. 22 million dollar contract for diesel tank engines.

To employ a maximum of 2000, but no women. Some skilled workers are already employed and there has been a slight influx of skilled workers to this project.

-- Southern Aircraft Co.: bomb sight parts, bomb trap doors, wing tips, etc. are being manufactured. About 250 are employed and this number is to be doubled. Have been very non-cooperative in giving information to Texas State Employment Service. No women are in the plant and none are contemplated.

-- Universal Building Products Corp.: Has two million dollar contract for portable field hangers. 200 employed - all men.



INDUSTRIAL PATTERN (Cont.):

- Garment factories have contracts for uniforms, clothing bags, etc. Conro Mfg. Co. employs 1100 the majority of which are women. Haggar Pants Co., has big defense contracts.

Largest industrial group of women in Dallas are the power machine operators and there are about 3500 employed on this work. Most of these women are older and married. Large proportion of shops are organized and the wage rates are quite good.

The second largest group of industrial women are the textile mill workers composing about 1300-1500. There is the Dallas Cotton Mill, Texas Textile Co and Vanette Hosiery Mills among the largest.

- Machine shops of a small size are subcontracting on defense orders but they employ no women.

- Cotton-gin companies with defense contracts --

John E. Mitchell, machining artillery projectiles, no women employed. Murray Co., machining 90mm projectiles, no women employed.

Women are also employed in food processing industries the largest being Proctor and Gamble and the Swift Packing Co.

Ford Motor Co.: only Ford assembly plant in the southwest area. 1500-1800 normally employed, but there was some talk of a plant shut-down or else the lay-off of an indefinite number at an indefinite period. It was believed that the plant would be used for assembly of tanks, gun mounts or some other heavy ordnance equipment.

LABOR SUPPLY:

There are two million people within radius of 100 miles and the normal population growth has been 15,000 annually. To the north and south in the cotton producing areas there is a great labor supply due to farm mechanization which has diminished employment opportunities on the farms.

There has been considerable out-migration to California and the gulf coast due to the great supply of trainees from both National Defense Training Classes but also private aviation schools. At least 400 boys have gone to aircraft plants on the west coast; however, not all of these were from Dallas but most of them were trained in Dallas. There has also been an out-migration of welders and shipfitters to the shipyards.

Since the construction of the North American plant there has been some immigration from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. However, the company prefers local labor and at least 75% of employees are from within a radius of 100 miles.

## LABOR SUPPLY:

Dallas State Employment Office registered 400 first time registrations from other states during Oct. 15-Nov. 15, 1941:

Origin: 29% southern states (Oklahoma 12%), 13% midwest, 7% eastern states, and 39% western states.

Purpose: National Defense Schools ----- 21%  
 Employment at North American --- 32%  
 Moving to Texas for climate ---- 21%  
 "Boomer" seeking any job ----- 26%

All new applications at Dallas State Employment Office (Oct. & Nov. 1941)

Local ----- 57%  
 Other states ----- 11%  
 Other points in Texas - 32%

Number of active applicants registered from Dec. - to Dec. 20, 1941:

Men - 23,912  
 Women 10,249 (see map for location of the 4 counties)  
 34,161

These applicants come from the four counties of Dallas, Denton, Kaufman and Rockwall. This great volume of applicants indicates the potential labor supply in this area. Some of these applicants are already employed and seeking better jobs.

The extensive defense training program in Dallas has augmented the labor supply.

Some of the women in the garment industry have indicated an interest in working at the North American plant, but the plant will not take them as long as they are already employed.

50% of the machine operators at the Vanette Hosiery Mills are on a part time basis because of silk moratorium and the proration of Nylon yarn.

There have been some lay-offs due to priorities, lack of materials and completion of construction projects. Also, some men have been laid-off at the Ford Motor assembly plant.

## TRAINING:

Defense Training Center in Dallas --

The city bought the site of the former Packard agency which is a very new modernistic building providing excellent training facilities.

--Pre-employment training for women:

- a) Electrical subassembly course -- the only pre-employment training class for women, and it has been in operation for 1½ months.  
 Four week course and classes are held from 9 AM to 3 PM.  
 Number enrolled - 19 girls; capacity 25 girls.  
 Nine girls have completed the course all of whom are now working at the North American plant.  
 Course set up especially for North American and it includes soldering, cutting and assembling wires, blueprint reading, etc.



TRAINING (Cont.):

Defense Training Center in Dallas --

-- Pre-employment training for women: (Cont.)

a) Electrical subassembly course -- (Cont.)

Demand of the North American plant will be 20 girls a month for the next ten months.

Girls wear slacks while in training just as they will in the factory.

-- Supplementary training for women: none

-- Pre-employment training for men:

a) Machine shop (drill press, shapers, milling machines, grinders, and lathes.)

600-700 enrolled 13 weeks course.

b) Welding -- (acetylene, arc and aluminum welding)

About 160 enrolled 12 weeks course.

c) Aircraft sheet metal and riveting --

300-350 enrolled 12 weeks course

d) Machinist bench (diesel engine course) --

(both pre-employment and supplementary classes)

30 enrolled -- class had been started just two weeks previously.

e) Radio (repair and communication) --

Sponsored by the N. Y. A. and both N. Y. A. and C. C. C. students enrolled.

January 2, 1942 planned to start pre-employment training for women in aircraft sheet metal and riveting, the course to be the same as that now given the men. The girls are to be trained right with the men so they get used to working with men just as they will in the factory. The tentative plan was to start with a group of 80 women. *Course set up for North American.*

Most of the trainees from the National Defense Training classes are finding employment either at the North American plant or aircraft plants in California.

N. Y. A. Projects for girls --

There are no defense training classes for girls and none are anticipated.

The regular N. Y. A. projects include sewing projects, clerical projects, and hospital maid service. Approximately 250 enrolled on these.

N. Y. A. Projects for boys --

Defense training courses:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) Machine shop and welding -- white boys | { Five hours work and 3 hrs. }<br>{ related subjects a day. } |
| 2) Auto mechanics - colored boys.         |   |

## TRAINING (Cont.):

N. Y. A. Projects for boys (Cont.)

Regular N. Y. A. projects for boys:

Woodworking	Radio repair and communication
Printing	Gardening (park project)
Clerical	Maintenance - hospital
Bus boys and orderlies (hospitals)	

Private aircraft schools --

Aircraft riveting and sheet metal taught at the following:

Southwest Aeronautics School	United Aircraft School
Luscombe School of Aeronautics	Frye Aircraft School
Aircraft Training School	Bob Boyle

Total in training Oct. 1941 -- 867.

Number trainees in training in Fort Worth-Dallas area, Oct.-Nov. 1941:

	*NDT	NYA	** PS	Total
Aviation Mechanics	126	-	85	211
Auto mechanics	-	252	-	252
Machine shop	774	112	74	960
Welding	387	-	3	390
Sheet metal and riveting	538	68	964	1570
Woodwork	-	201	-	201
Radio shop	-	25	-	25
Metal work	-	34	-	34
Drafting	40	-	100	140
Electrical engineering	-	-	15	15
Electrician	25	-	-	25
Mechanical engineering	-	-	10	10
	1890	692	1251	3833

\* NDT - National Defense Training

\*\* PS - Private Schools

Graduates immediately available (Oct.-Nov. 1941):

	NDT	NYA	PS	Total
Aviation mechanics	36	--	--	36
Auto mechanics	--	15	--	15
Machine shop	496	27	--	523
Welding	129	--	--	129
Sheet metal and riveting	237	--	--	237
Electrician	14	--	--	14
Drafting	84	--	--	84
(Courses unknown)	--	--	500	500
	996	42	500	1538

9400 trainees will be available in next 6 months.

5000 potential trainees on file for this area (Ft. Worth-Dallas)



HOUSING:

Two months ago the WPA made a housing survey and found the housing situation very good. Survey covered 90,000 housing units. Found 2.2% were unoccupied and in need of only minor repairs. Rents are still relatively low, and they are supposed to be lower than any other city in Texas.

Defense housing projects:

- 1) Grand Praire near the North American plant
  - Avion Village of 300 family units completed
  - 2nd Avion Village of 300 units almost completed.

Slum clearance housing projects: *(Total of 1450 family units)*

- 1) 2 projects for colored people
- 2) 2 projects for white people
- 3) 1 project for Mexicans: 150 units under construction

5500 homes erected with private finance during 1941 which was about 1000 more than those built during 1940.

Y. W. C. A.:

Accommodations for 140 girls and the rooms are not filled to capacity. There has been no abnormal number of girls seeking rooms and the YWCA has not been conscious of any in-migration of industrial women. Girls living at the YWCA must be under 30 and most of them are in early twenties.

During 1936-1937 there was a building boom in Dallas due to the Centennial Exposition and for years after that there was a surplus of houses.

RECREATION:

YWCA has three halls which will accommodate 300 in each and many dances have been sponsored for enlisted men in near-by camps. Encourage recreational activities for mixed groups of boys and girls.

At Avion Village in Grand Praire there is a recreational hall as part of the defense housing project and there is a director of recreational activities out there.

The YWCA has asked for a U. S. O. worker. Young wives of defense workers who have just come to Dallas, and wives of men in camps have come to the YWCA seeking recreational activities. After the first of the year (1942) to start something for this group.

The General Secretary of the YWCA also felt that something should be done for the girls working on the second shift at the North American plant, and intended to contact the company regarding this matter.

TRANSPORTATION:

Not adequate bus facilities to the North American plant and attempts are being made to get additional bus service. Plant is 12 miles from Dallas and most of the workers come in private cars.

# STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Austin, Texas

December, 1941

### ERRORS REPORTED IN DEFENSE CLASS REPORTS

Errors were made in almost every National Defense Training report submitted for the month of November on item (6) of the reports, "Date course started."

Instructions regarding this item are given in Misc. 3440, page 8, and states "When a course continues under a re-approval, write in this space the date on which the first meeting under the re-approval was held and add, in parenthesis, the word "(re-approval)."

Misc. 3440, Instructions for the use of record and report forms pertaining to individual courses, have been sent to the local schools. Persons who have not received this Misc. 3440 should request a copy from the State Board for Vocational Education, Trade and Industrial Division.

Every administrator, instructor, clerk, or other person who engages in filling out report forms for the National Defense Training Program should have a copy of this miscellany, and should read the appropriate sections carefully each time a set of forms is filled out.

#### ---ADULT CLASSES---

Towns reporting late: Port Arthur and Kilgore.

Towns approved to start courses which have not reported: Albany (D-2-M), Ballinger, Coleman and San Augustine.

October statistical reports not received: Hallettsville.  
(con't. on page 2, col. 1)

CHARLES CYRUS, Teacher Trainer for the State Board for Vocational Education and the University of Texas, has completed an eight hour course at the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corporation in Orange for men who will instruct in a new defense school at Orange, special supervisors for shipbuilding classes along the Gulf Coast and supervisors of in-plant training.

Cyrus is working on courses of study for Consolidated Shipbuilding Corporation in marine electrical, outside machinist and marine pipefitting.

### TEN GIRLS STUDYING AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENTS

Ten girls have been enrolled in the mechanical instrument department of the San Antonio Air Depot School, a National Defense Training Program sponsored by the State Board for Vocational Education.

The girl trainees are pushing the 19 boys engaged in the same type of work, one of them leading the class, according to A. P. Gruer, instructor.

The girls range in age from 17 to 24, and dress in slacks and shirts when attending classes. They are the only girls enrolled in the school in full-time supplementary classes. C. E. Peavey, local representative, State Board for Vocational Education, said plans are underway which will include facilities for training an additional 150 young women.

"These plans are being made," Mr. Peavey said, "because in view of present war conditions young women will be needed to take the place of men who will be sent Army aircraft sub-depots and outposts."  
(con't. on page 2, col. 2)



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**ERRORS REPORTED (con't. from page 1,  
col. 1)**

November statistical reports not received: Liberty, McAllen and Seguin.

**---OSY CLASSES---**

Towns reporting late: San Antonio.

Towns approved to start courses which have not reported: Brownsville, Dickinson and Texarkana.

Errors in reports of the following towns: Bogata and Harlingen.

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**YOUTH EMPLOYMENT  
REPORTED GOOD**

During the month of October industry gave 1,159 Texas NYA boys and girls regular jobs, according to J. C. Kellam, State NYA Administrator. In addition to their experience at NYA jobs, these youth had been attending special classes taught by instructors furnished by the State Board for Vocational Education. Youth employed at NYA defense projects are selected by the Texas State Employment Service, which agency also assists later in placing them in regular jobs with private industry.

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**FORMER TRAINEE  
TURNS INSTRUCTOR**

A former trainee in pre-employment and refresher machine shop classes at the Corpus Christi National Defense School, has been employed as an instructor at the Newcastle, Indiana High School, according to Ralph Barton, local director at Corpus Christi.

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**LABOR MARKET REPORT**

--by Paul E. Spruill, Coordinating Officer between the Texas State Employment Service and the State Board for Vocational Education

The latest Labor Market Report submitted by the Texas State Employment Service covers a period from October 15, 1941 to November 15, 1941. This report was made prior to the time war was declared, and is materially altered because of the speed-up occasioned by the declaration of war. The extent to which industry will be speeded up and the increase in labor demand and changes in labor supply due to Selective Service and enlistment in the armed forces cannot be ascertained at this early date. However, the information contained in this report will be passed on for whatever it is worth.

According to reports for the period mentioned above, industries affected by material shortages, government production-curtailment orders and seasonable facilities show that 670 workers were laid off in Texas during the period from October 15 to November 15. Forty per cent of the displacements are due to material shortages and government production-curtailment orders while 60 per cent of the lay-offs were due to seasonable slumps. In other words, the lay-offs so far in Texas have not been serious. The displaced workers, particularly those who have metal working ability, have been almost entirely absorbed by other firms both defense and non-defense.

According to the Employment Service report, 70 per cent of those who have completed National Defense training are obtaining jobs which utilize the skills in which they received training. Usually they find employment in the areas where there is the greatest demand for labor, such as Beaumont, Orange, Houston and Dallas. It is significant that of the training taking place in the heavy demand areas, the greatest percentage of local placements (con't on page 3, col. 1)

## LABOR MARKET REPORT (con't. from page 2)

(87%) is accordingly in Beaumont, Orange and Houston areas and also that these areas have less in training than in the Dallas and Fort Worth area which also is considered to be one of heavy demand. In the areas throughout the state that have the least demand, it is found that approximately 25 per cent of the trainee production is obtaining employment in jobs utilizing the skills in which they have received training. Spot checks have revealed that those who did not obtain employment in the types of work in which they received training are obtaining other types of employment, the nature of which is causing the majority to continue to be available for defense employment.

This report of trainee placement made by the Employment Service reveals a much higher percentage of placement from the National Defense Training Program than any other reports which have been received. Prior to this time, reports made to the Trade and Industrial Division indicated that only 55 per cent of the trainees had employment. Follow-up studies which are being made in the large centers and probably will be made in all National Defense Training Centers in the near future will coordinate and improve the records of the Employment Service and the National Defense Training school, and will probably result in the report of the Employment Service reflecting a still higher percentage of placement from National Defense Training.

There is a continuing tendency for people to migrate into larger training centers to obtain training that will prepare them for defense employment. There seems to be a lessening in the number of workers leaving for California and other demand centers outside the state. In fact, many of the workers who migrated to those points earlier

in the year are now returning.

There have been some slight changes in the hiring methods of the larger defense employers in Texas, particularly some of the shipyard representatives who are beginning to hold pooled interviews arranged by Employment Service offices. The Employment Service plans itineraries for shipyard representatives in the various Employment offices throughout the state. These representatives then go to those points and interview or test trainee and other Employment Service applicants referred to them by the Employment Service. In the case of welders, the facilities of the National Defense training schools are made available to these employers for conducting such tests. The employers furnish test plates and welding rod and use the schools' welding machines to test applicants referred to them by the Employment Service.

It is believed that many benefits are accrued from this employing method, as it will not only reduce unnecessary trainee migration from inland points to coastal regions, but will also lend more organization and assistance to employers' hiring method, when it is necessary to obtain out-of-area workers, but will also create a higher public interest in training in the interior areas. It is a time proven fact that when the public at large learns that a certain method such as National Defense training school production is a means toward obtaining employment, that method automatically attracts an almost unlimited number of potential trainees. This has been found to be true in every instance where pooled interviews were held, and it also encourages potential trainees to attend training classes nearest their home rather than needlessly migrate to demand areas for training, and, ultimately, jobs.

The Employment Service's active file inventory of defense occupations for November amounted to 22,275, which represents a (con't. on page 4, col. 1)



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LABOR MARKET REPORT (con't. from page 3)

28 per cent increase over the active file inventory for October. This trend may be attributed to several factors, chief of which is the increased use of Employment Office facilities by employers which, in turn, attracts applicants and increases the local office labor supply.

By virtue of the fact that stress has been placed upon the development of labor demand among the defense employers, many of the labor demand schedules are now reflecting net demands for semi-skilled people in lesser skills. This shift in type of demand may be attributed to the fact that employers now have a realistic conception of the present supply of skilled workers and the necessity of supplying themselves with these workers through up-grading.

Recent trips by the writer to National Defense training schools show that there is increasing cooperation and coordination of efforts by the local Employment Service offices and local National Defense training schools. It is now more important than ever that training schools and Employment Service offices closely coordinate their efforts to supply labor demands. All training classes should be kept full at all times and all machine shop, arc welding and aircraft engine training facilities must be used to maximum capacity every hour of the day.

Recent trends indicate that employers now plan to hire only those workers who, in their opinion, will not be subject to the draft.

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BUY DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS!

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FLAG DONATED BY  
CORPUS TRAINEES

An American flag, donated by students in National Defense Training classes, has been presented to the Corpus Christi Defense school. The trainees also purchased a National Defense School pennant, and appointed color guards to raise and lower the flags each day.

Leslie Wasserman, school board member, accepted the flags on behalf of the school, and the President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce made a talk on appreciation of the public for interest taken by the students.

George Hartley, representative of organized labor, spoke briefly to the men, assuring them that organized labor "is behind you."

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PLACEMENTS GOOD  
FOR BRECKENRIDGE

Sixty-three placements have been reported from the Breckenridge National Defense school, according to N.B. Read, District Supervisor.

The trainees included milling machine operators, bench workers, drill presses, lathe operators, airplane mechanics and welders. A large percentage of the placements were with aircraft factories, North American, Consolidated, Lockheed, Southern Aircraft Corporation and the U. S. Army Air Corps.

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BUY DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS!

## LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Reports from Local Advisory Committees:

SAN ANTONIO, November 12---The committee approved the purchase of heat treating ovens and arc welding equipment.

## LOCAL COUNCILS

Reports from Local Councils of Administrators:

PALESTINE, November 13---The council approved plans for starting a class on outside machinists.

AMARILLO, November 30---The State Council of Administrators, at their regular meeting of November 25, agreed that since NYA Area two and State Board for Vocational Education Area one, covering the Panhandle and West Texas, comprise practically all of the area included in TSES Districts five and six, and since there were only nine places in this area where National Defense Training is being conducted, and that it required so much time and travel for the NYA Area Director and the State Board for Vocational Education Supervisor to travel to all of these points and attend meetings of the local councils, it would be wise to set up two Area Councils of Administrators.

The first of these areas will cover the Panhandle section included in TSES District six. The second of these areas will handle that portion of the Area two in the State Board for Vocational Education area, which also falls in Texas State Employment Service

District five.

In each of these Area Councils the Texas State Employment Service District Supervisor will serve as the Employment Service representative on the council, the NYA Area Director of District two will serve as the NYA representative, and the State Board for Vocational Education Supervisor for District one will serve as a representative for the State Board for Vocational Education.

At the present time, the first Area Council will handle the National Defense Training Program at Amarillo, Pampa, Memphis, Lubbock, Lamesa, and any other place necessary in TSES District six. The second Area Council will handle National Defense Training Programs at Big Spring, San Angel Odessa, Abilene, and any other points which come under the supervision of the three council members.

COMMERCE, November 19---The State Council instructed the Local Council to start three classes of 25 trainees each in outside machinists, such training to be conducted specifically for Consolidated Steel Corporation of Orange. The Local Council gave approval for two classes in marine electricity.

HENDERSON, November 14---The State Council of Administrators instructed the Local Council to start the following classes in Henderson: two classes of 25 trainees each in marine pipefitting; two classes of 25 trainees each in outside machinist work.

JACKSONVILLE, November 13---The State Council of Administrators instructed the Local Council to start two marine pipefitting classes of 25 trainees each, (con't. on page 6, col. 1)





## ARKANSAS

VACATION RESORTS in the Ozark and Ouachita mountains offer ample opportunity for fishing, swimming, boating, golf, riding, and other sports. Facilities for a picnic, a weekend of fishing, or an extended camping trip have been developed in National Forest areas in these mountains. Details may be procured from Ozark National Forest Supervisor, Russellville, and Ouachita National Forest Supervisor, Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, world-famous for its medicinal baths which are under federal supervision, is a year round resort. Nearby Lakes Hamilton and Catherine provide excellent fishing and water sports.

Unusual attractions for fishermen are the float trips down the White River and other streams. Guides and equipment for one-day to one-week trips may be hired at Yellville, Norfork, and nearby towns.

NATURAL WONDERS and curiosities are the 70-foot Bridal Veil Falls north of Heber Springs and cone-shaped Pivot Rock and Natural Bridge at Eureka Springs. Unusual, too, is Mammoth Spring, north of Hardy, covering 18 acres and flowing half a million gallons per minute.

Commercially developed limestone caverns in northern Arkansas include Diamond Cave south of Jasper and Wonderland Cave near Bentonville where an orchestra furnishes underground entertainment nightly during the summer. They are open daily and admission is 50c to \$1.

Blossom time in April transforms the apple orchards around Fayetteville and Rogers into a sea of pink and white blossoms. And the world's largest peach orchard, near Nashville, is a beautiful sight during blooming season, usually late March and early April.

SIGHTS TO SEE in Arkansas include the century-old commissary building and other reminders of frontier days at Fort Smith and the site of the first white settlement in Arkansas, established by the French in 1686, and now within Arkansas Post State Park south of Gillert.

## LOUISIANA

AN OLD-WORLD ATMOSPHERE pervades much of Louisiana. New Orleans is the magnet for thousands of visitors who come to join the gaiety at the Mardi Gras which heralds the beginning of Lent, or to explore the French quarter and savor the exotic dishes served in its eating places. On Jackson Square, heart of the Vieux Carré, are the old St. Louis Cathedral and the historic Cabildo, one-time seat of Spanish and French government.

The French Market and above-ground cemeteries are other sights to see. Acadians exiled from Canada, celebrated in Longfellow's poem *Evangeline*, settled in St. Martinville, and here visitors may see the Evangeline statue, the graves of the Acadians, and the Evangeline Oak.

Handsome old ante-bellum homes stand near St. Francisville, along the winding course of the Mississippi to New Orleans, near Natchitoches, and around New Iberia and Jeanerette.

The castle-like Old State House at Baton Rouge, built nearly a century ago, is now maintained as a museum. And by way of contrast, the new Capitol is one of the tallest, most modern buildings in the South.

RECREATION AND SPORTS are headed by the excellent salt-water fishing and wild-fowl hunting along the Gulf coast and the eight-mile bathing beach which stretches out invitingly at Grand Isle. Fresh-water lakes and streams are kept well stocked and the upland country affords good bird and small-game hunting.

MOTORING OBJECTIVES include Avery Island, one of the most unusual attractions in the state, south of New Iberia. Here visitors may see thousands of egrets, jungle gardens with varied subtropical growth, and a factory where tabasco sauce is prepared from peppers raised on the grounds. Avery Island is open all year and admission is \$1.

Speaking of food, other places in Louisiana are noted for varied agricultural products. Over a third of the nation's rice is grown near Crowley; Hammond is the scene of interesting strawberry auctions each spring; and during the fall, operations reach a peak in the sugar mills at Houma.

## NEW MEXICO

HISTORY of New Mexico's early settlement centered around the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, occupied by Spanish, Mexican, and American governors since it was built over 300 years ago. It now contains historic relics.

Within El Morro National Monument, southeast of Gallup on the route of an old Spanish trail, stands 300-foot-high Inscription Rock on which early Spanish governors and frontiersmen carved numerous inscriptions.

INDIAN PUEBLOS maintained as national monuments include Chaco Canyon and Aztec Ruins in northwestern New Mexico and Bandelier near Santa Fe. Today, the Pueblo Indians live in villages near Santa Fe, Las Vegas, and Albuquerque. Perhaps most interesting is Taos, whose adobe houses and Indian pueblo have changed little since Spanish settlement. Near the famous Acoma Pueblo is the Enchanted Mesa, a flat-topped mound of rock 400 feet high whose precipitous walls rise abruptly from the surrounding plain. According to legend, ancestors of the Acoma Pueblo Indians lived on the summit of this mesa.

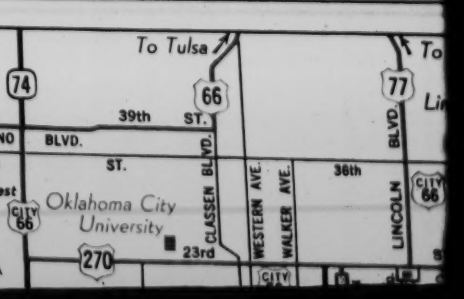
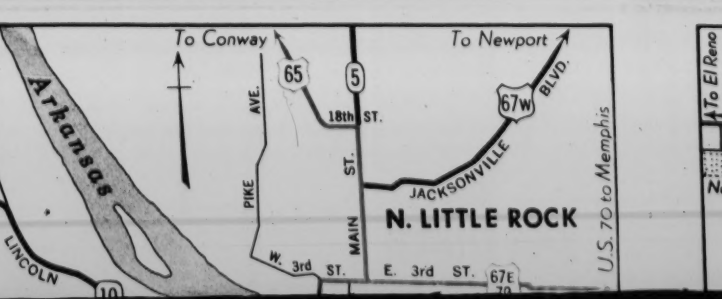
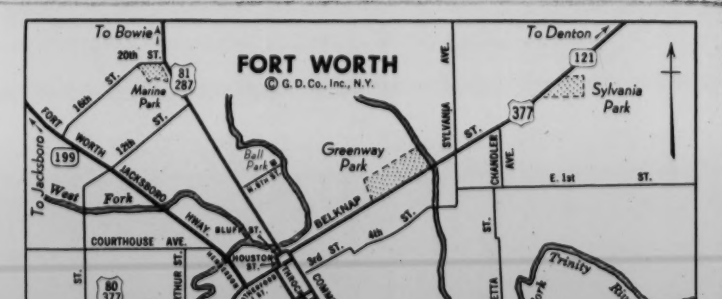
Attendance at Indian fiestas and ceremonial dances is an unusual experience enjoyed by visitors to New Mexico. Outstanding is the 3-day Intertribal Ceremonial at Gallup late in August. A complete list of dates may be obtained from the State Tourist Bureau at Santa Fe.

NATURAL WONDERS are headed by Carlsbad Caverns National Park, largest limestone caverns yet discovered. A five-hour conducted tour starts at 10:30 a.m. daily (\$1.50) and includes luncheon (50c) 750 feet underground. Largest chamber is almost a mile long and high enough to contain a 30-story skyscraper. Fantastically shaped stalactites and stalagmites cling to ceilings and rise from the floor along the route.

Other famous works of nature are Capulin Mountain National Monument east of Raton where an auto road leads to the top of a great extinct volcano, and the tremendous expanse of gypsum sand dunes in White Sands National Monument near Alamogordo.



APPROXIMATE MILEAGES. To find distances with this table, follow down the vertical column under the name which is first in alphabetical order until you reach the figure opposite the second name. This is the approximate road distance in miles. For example, Los Angeles is 2875 miles from New York.







### OKLAHOMA

RESORTS and vacation playgrounds are numerous in the eastern part of the state along the edge of the Ozarks and Ouachitas. Camping and fishing are especially popular in these majestic mountain areas.

Over a dozen lakes, herds of buffalo and longhorn cattle, a road to the summit of Mt. Scott, and camping facilities feature the Wichita National Forest near Lawton. Another scenic and recreational area is Platt National Park near Sulphur, famous for its mineral springs.

THE OIL INDUSTRY in Oklahoma, third largest petroleum-producing state, has left its mark on many cities and towns. Oklahoma City is situated directly over one of the world's largest oil pools. Great derricks surround the city, crowd into the residential districts, and even stand on the Capitol grounds. Interesting places to visit in Oklahoma City include the State Historical and Indian Museum, Lincoln Park Zoo, and the observation tower atop the lofty First National Bank Building.

The skyscrapers of Tulsa, the "Magic City," have sprung up within the last decade or so, largely as a result of the booming oil industry. The Indian Museum in the University of Tulsa and 2,400-acre Mohawk Park are outstanding attractions.

PIONEER DAYS have been memorialized by the famous 50-foot statue of the Pioneer Woman in Ponca City.

The Will Rogers Memorial Museum, Oklahoma's tribute to her celebrated son, containing mementos of his life, stands at Claremore near his birthplace.

### TEXAS

SCENERY and the beauties of nature are on the grand scale in Texas. The spectacular Grand Canyon of Santa Helena in Big Bend State Park is 15 miles long and over 1,500 feet deep. Palo Duro Canyon State Park is noted for the striking formations and colors of rocks and canyon walls.

Davis Mountains State Park is a region of great scenic beauty. At nearby McDonald Observatory, one of the world's largest, visitors are welcome from 1 to 1:30 weekdays and from 2 to 3 on Sundays.

Guided trips through the underground cavern in Longhorn State Park northwest of Austin are made three times daily. Admission is \$1.

RECREATION AND SPORTS draw many visitors to Texas the year round. The balmy waters of the Gulf are unsurpassed for surf bathing, deep-sea fishing, and other water sports. Along the 400 miles of coastline are resort facilities at Galveston, Corpus Christi, Boca Chica, and other places. Port Isabel and Port Aransas, near Aransas Pass, draw sportsmen during the tarpon fishing in mid-summer. For those who prefer fresh-water angling there are many well-stocked inland lakes and streams.

Vacation resorts are scattered through the hill country northwest of San Antonio. The medicine springs at Marlin, Mineral Wells, and at Glen Rose rank among the country's finest.

The mountains in western Texas offer good big-game hunting; deer and wild turkeys abound in the southern and eastern sections; and areas for quail, ducks, and small game are numerous throughout the state.

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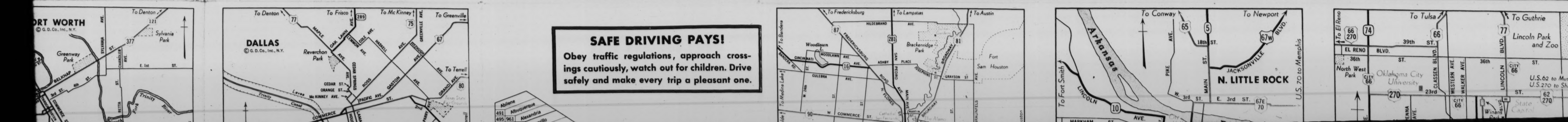
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Albuquerque	1030	KOB	NBC	Memphis	600	WREC	CBS
Amarillo	1260	KGGM	CBS	New Orleans	790	WMC	NBC
Austin	1440	KGNC	NBC	Port Arthur	1460	WAPC	NBC
Baton Rouge	1490	KNOW	MBS	San Antonio	1250	KPAC	CBS
Beaumont	1150	WJBO	NBC	San Angelo	1280	WDSU	NBC
Cincinnati	560	KFDM	NBC-MBS	San Antonio	930	WKVH	NBC
Corpus Christi	700	WLW	NBC	San Antonio	1400	KTOK	NBC-MBS
Dallas	1360	KRIS	NBC	San Antonio	1520	KOMA	CBS
Denver	820	WFAA	NBC	San Antonio	1200	KKX	CBS
El Paso	1080	KRLD	CBS	San Antonio	1120	KKGL	CBS
Fort Worth	1310	WRR	MBS	San Antonio	550	KTSA	CBS
Hot Springs	850	KOA	NBC	San Antonio	1200	WOAI	NBC
Houston	1370	KGKO	NBC	San Antonio	1340	KVSH	CBS
Little Rock	1270	WJAP	NBC	San Antonio	1130	KVSH	CBS
	1270	KFJZ	MBS	San Antonio	1480	KTBS	NBC
	1090	KTHS	NBC	San Antonio	1470	KVVO	NBC
	950	KPRC	NBC	San Antonio	1430	KTUL	CBS
	1320	KTRH	NBC	San Antonio	1450	WACO	CBS
	1470	KXKZ	NBC-MBS	San Antonio	1290	KRGV	NBC-MBS
	920	KARC	CBS	San Antonio	620	KWTF	CBS
	1420	KLRA	CBS				

# The SOUTHWEST

**SAFE DRIVING PAYS!**  
Obey traffic regulations, approach crossings cautiously, watch out for children. Drive safely and make every trip a pleasant one.





Cadiz, the old St. Louis Cathedral and the historic Cabildo, one-time seat of Spanish and French government. The French Market and above-ground cemeteries are other sights to see. Acadians exiled from Canada, celebrated in Longfellow's poem *Evangeline*, settled in St. Martinville, and here visitors may see the *Evangeline* statue, the graves of the Acadians, and the *Evangeline* oak. Handsome old ante-bellum homes stand near St. Francisville, along the winding course of the Mississippi to New Orleans, near Natchitoches, and around New Iberia and Jeanerette. The castle-like Old State House at Baton Rouge, built nearly a century ago, is now maintained as a museum. And by way of contrast, the new Capitol is one of the tallest, most modern buildings in the South. RECREATION AND SPORTS are headed by the excellent salt-water fishing and wild-fowl hunting along the Gulf coast and the eight-mile bathing beach which stretches out invitingly at Grand Isle. Fresh-water lakes and streams are kept well stocked and the upland country affords good bird and small-game hunting. MOTORING OBJECTIVES include Avery Island, one of the most unusual attractions in the state, south of New Iberia. Here visitors may see thousands of egrets, jungle gardens with varied subtropical growth, and a factory where tobacco sauce is prepared from peppers raised on the grounds. Avery Island is open all year and admission is \$1. Speaking of food, other places in Louisiana are noted for varied agricultural products. Over a third of the nation's rice is grown near Crowley; Hammond is the scene of interesting strawberry auctions each spring; and during the fall, operations reach a peak in the sugar mills at Houma.

## NEW MEXICO

HISTORY of New Mexico's early settlement centered around the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, occupied by Spanish, Mexican, and American governors since it was built over 300 years ago. It now contains historic relics. Within El Morro National Monument, southeast of Gallup on the route of an old Spanish trail, stands 300-foot-high Inscription Rock on which early Spanish governors and frontiersmen carved numerous inscriptions. INDIAN PUEBLOS maintained as national monuments include Chaco Canyon and Aztec Ruins in northwestern New Mexico and Bandelier near Santa Fe. Today, the Pueblo Indians live in villages near Santa Fe, Las Vegas, and Albuquerque. Perhaps most interesting is Taos, whose adobe houses and Indian pueblo have changed little since Spanish settlement. Near the famous Acoma Pueblo is the Enchanted Mesa, a flat-topped mound of rock 400 feet high whose precipitous walls rise abruptly from the surrounding plain. According to legend, ancestors of the Acoma Pueblo Indians lived on the summit of this mesa. Attendance at Indian fiestas and ceremonial dances is an unusual experience enjoyed by visitors to New Mexico. Outstanding is the 3-day Intertribal Ceremonial at Gallup late in August. A complete list of dates may be obtained from the State Tourist Bureau at Santa Fe. NATURAL WONDERS are headed by Carlsbad Caverns National Park, largest limestone cavern yet discovered. A five-hour conducted tour starts at 10:30 a.m. daily (\$1.50) and includes luncheon (50c) 750 feet underground. Largest chamber is almost a mile long and high enough to contain a 30-story skyscraper. Fantastically shaped stalactites and stalagmites cling to ceilings and rise from the floor along the route. Other famous works of nature are Capulin Mountain National Monument east of Raton where an auto road leads to the top of a great extinct volcano, and the tremendous expanse of gypsum sand dunes in White Sands National Monument near Alamogordo.



**BELIEVE THESE SIGNS AND OBEY THEM!**

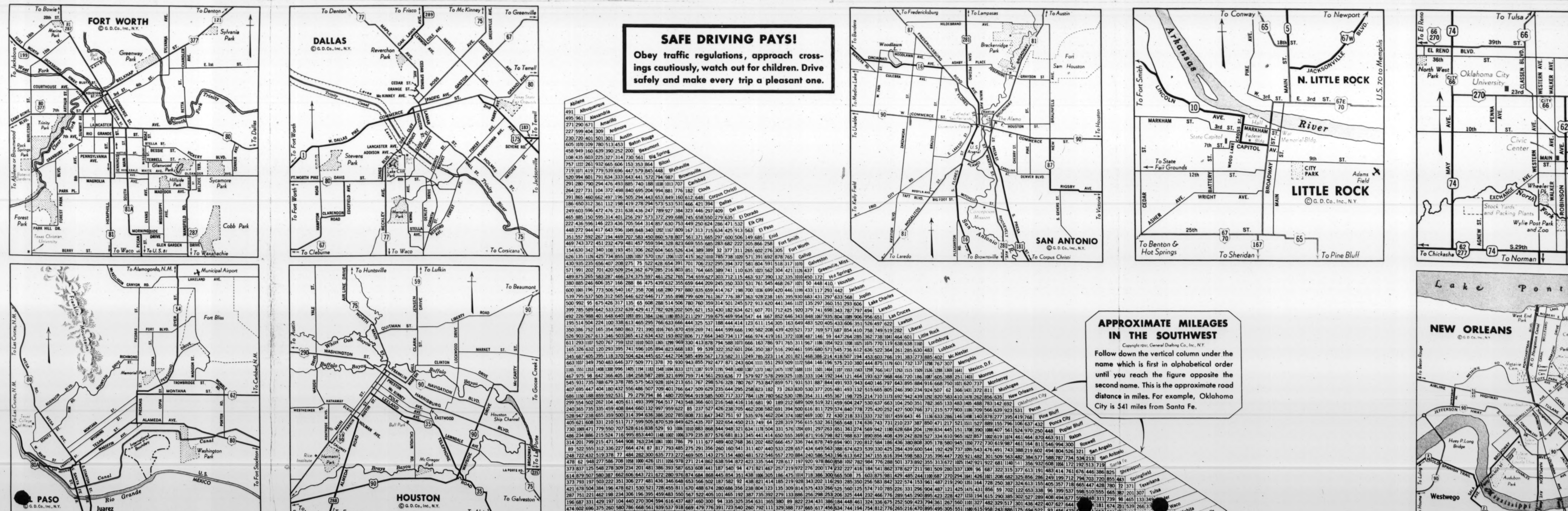
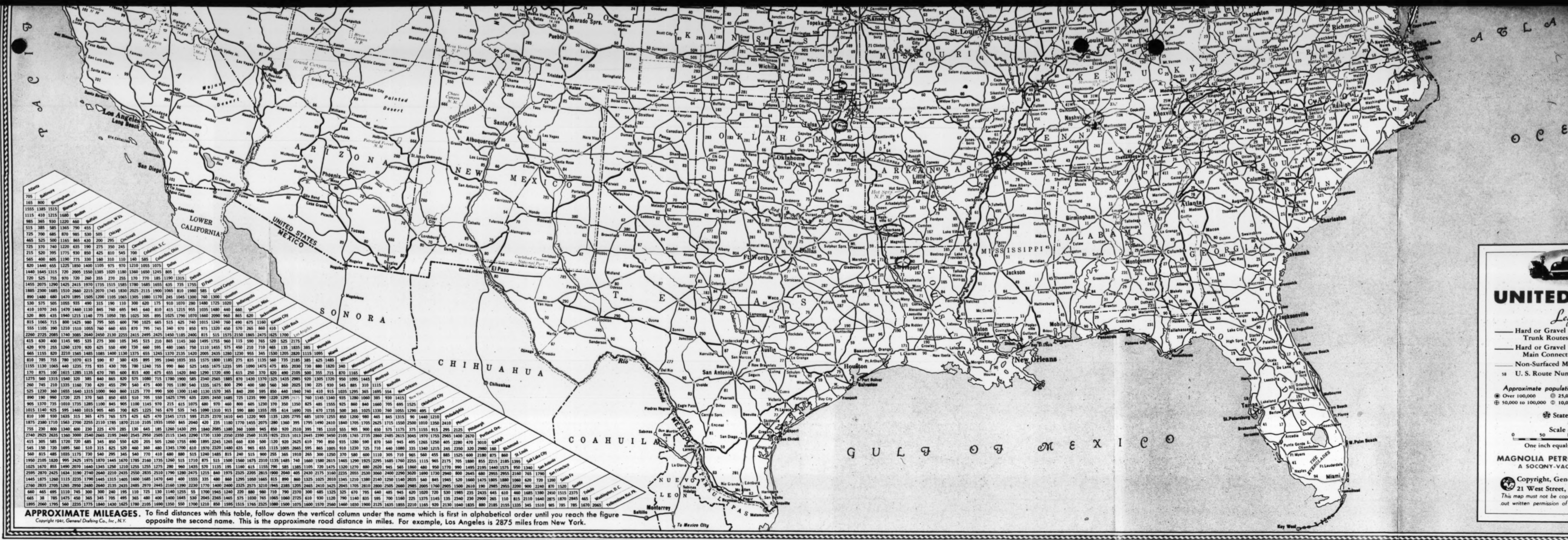
The stop signs, school signs, curve and turn warnings, speed limits, guidance lines, and all the other uniform traffic control devices along the magnificent highways of the United States are thoughtfully selected and wisely placed by experienced traffic engineers. They are put where they belong for your safety. Believe them—and obey them!

Only in this way can you, your family and your passengers enjoy all the pleasure and safety that modern cars and modern highways offer to the world's greatest nation of motorists. For your own protection drive safely, obey the signs, and make every trip a happy one.

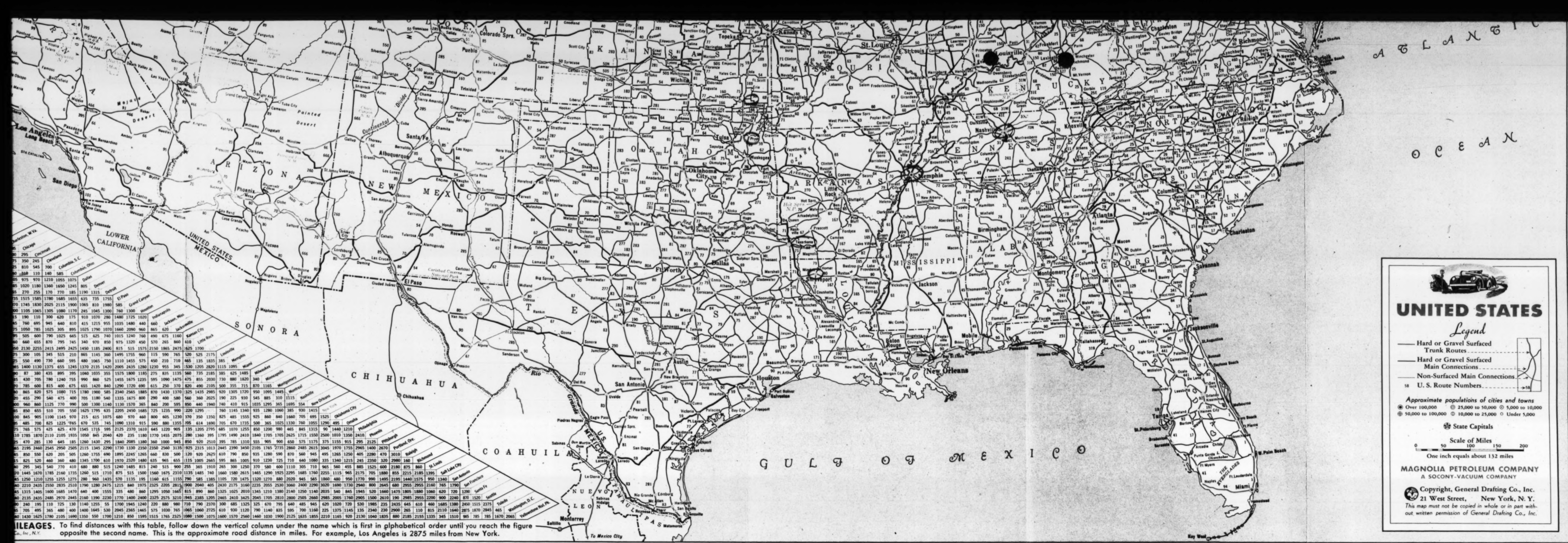
*Yours for Safe Driving*



**MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY**  
A SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY







deep-sea fishing, and other water sports. Along the 400 miles of coastline are resort facilities at Galveston, Corpus Christi, Boca Chica, and other places. Port Isabel and Port Aransas, near Aransas Pass, draw sportsmen during the tarpon rodeos held in mid-summer. For those who prefer fresh-water angling there are many well-stocked inland lakes and streams.

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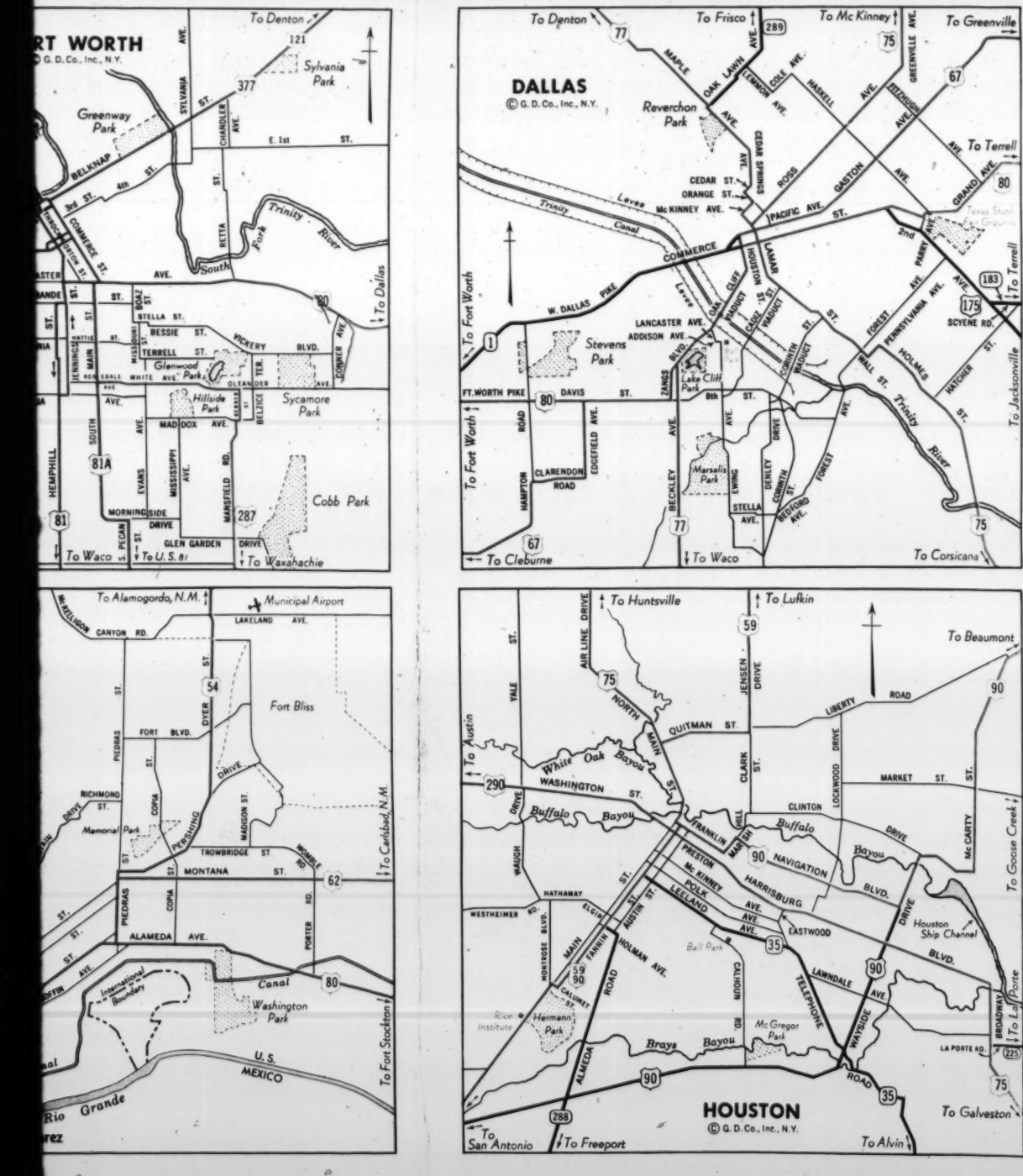
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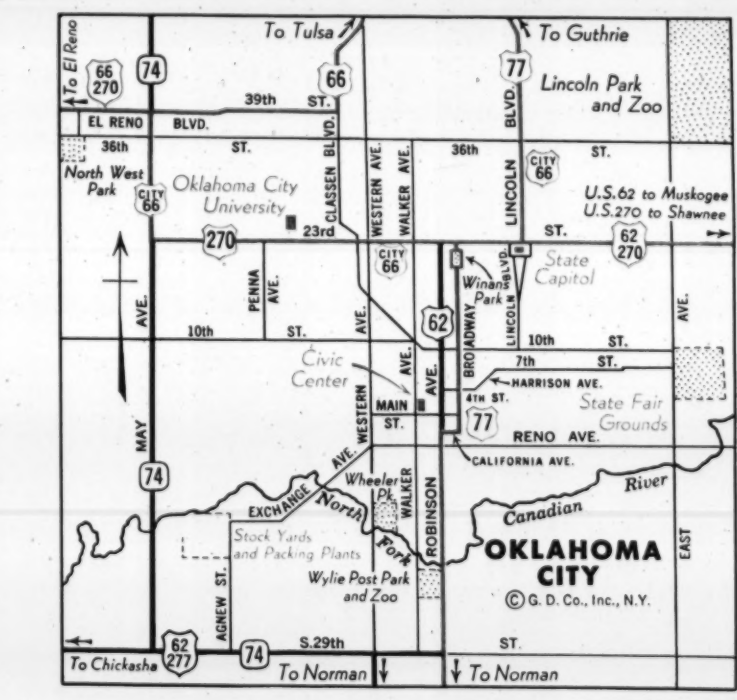
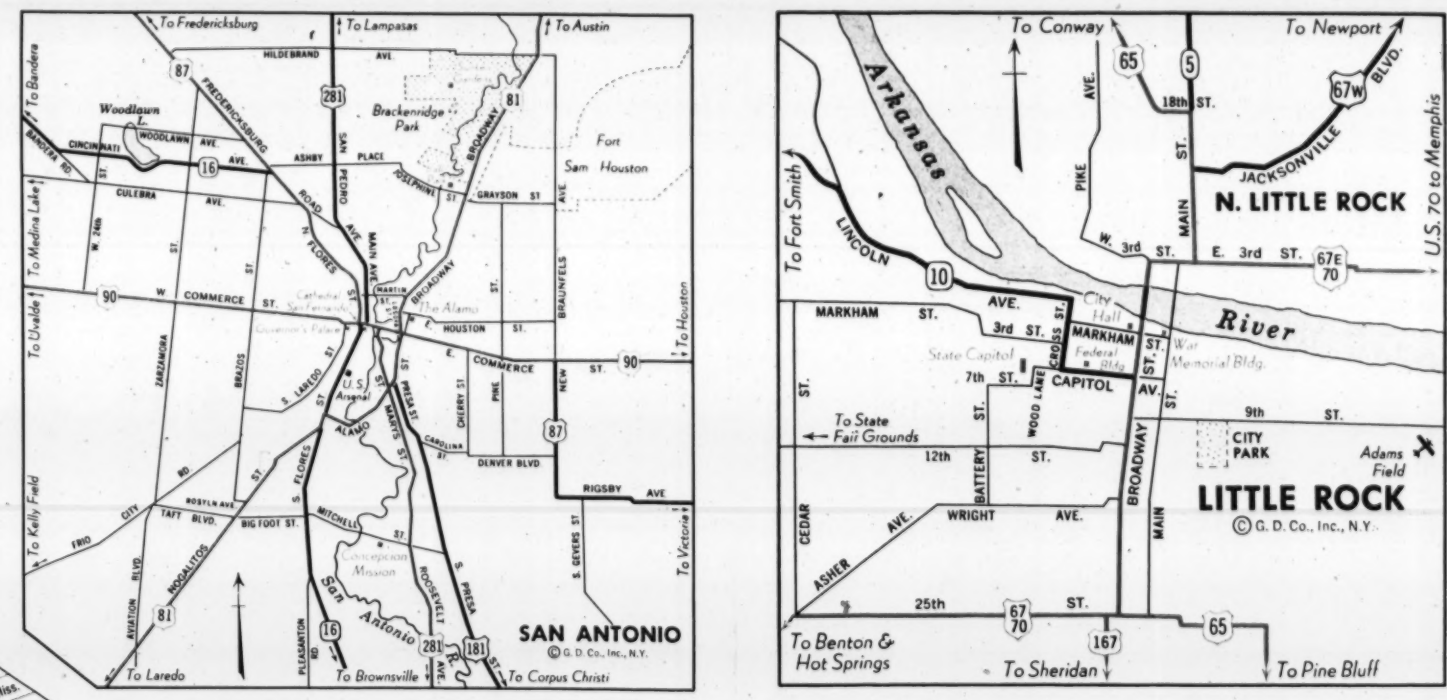
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Baton Rouge	1150	WJBO	NBC		1350	WSMB	NBC
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Cincinnati	700	WLW	NBC	Oklahoma City	930	WKY	NBC
Corpus Christi	1360	KRIS	NBC-MBS		1400	KTKO	NBC-MBS
					1520	KOMA	CBS
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	1080	KRDL	CBS		1120	KMOX	CBS
	1310	WRR	MBS		San Angelo	1400	KGKL
Denver	850	KOA	NBC	San Antonio	550	KTSA	CBS
El Paso	1380	KTSM	NBC		1210	WOAI	NBC
					Santa Fe	1340	KVSF
Fort Worth	570	KGKO	NBC	Shreveport	1130	KWCH	CBS
	820	WBAP	NBC		1480	KRTS	NBC
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to find distances with this table, follow down the vertical column under the name which is first in alphabetical order until you reach the figure opposite the second name. This is the approximate road distance in miles. For example, Los Angeles is 2875 miles from New York.



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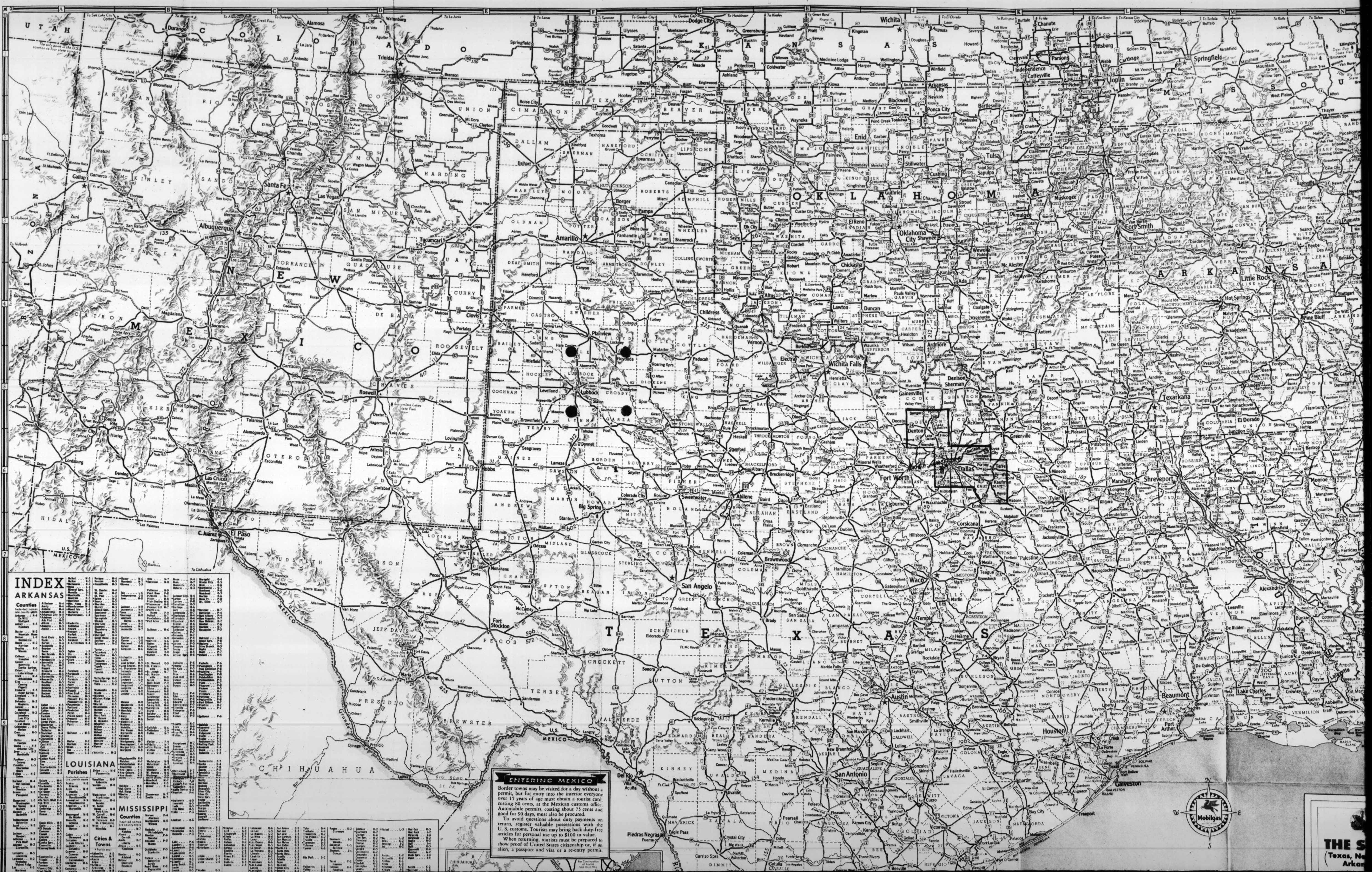
**APPROXIMATE MILEAGES IN THE SOUTHWEST**  
Copyright 1951, General Drafting Co., Inc. N.Y.  
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# The SOUTHWEST

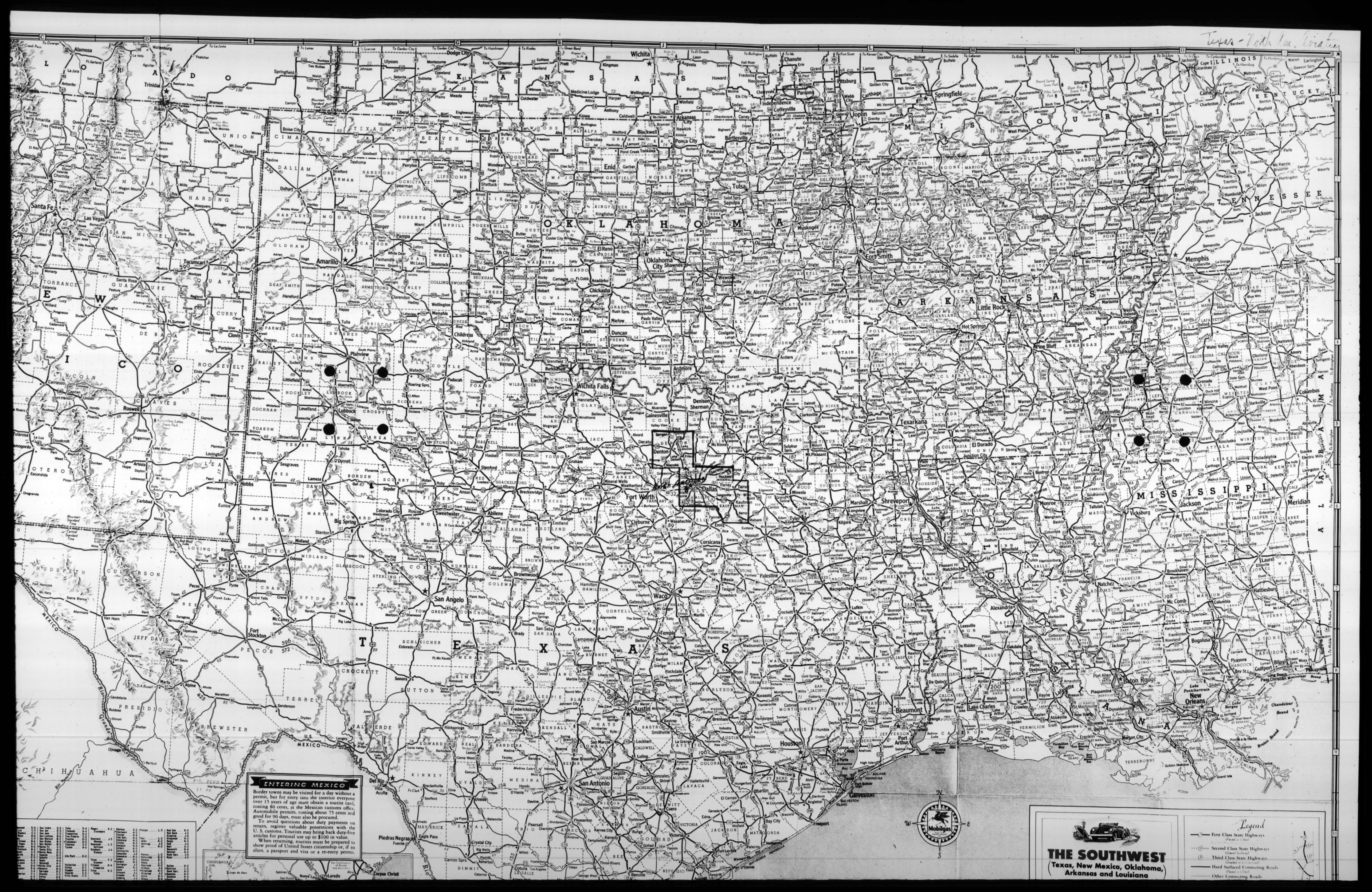
## Mobilgas

Product of a SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY









Texas - North in. Grid

ENTERING MEXICO	
Border towns may be visited for a day without a permit, but for entry into the interior everyone over 15 years of age must obtain a tourist card, costing 80 cents, at the Mexican customs office. Automobile permits, costing about 75 cents and good for 90 days, must also be procured.	
To avoid questions about duty payments on return, register valuable possessions with the U.S. customs. Tourists may bring back duty-free articles for personal use up to \$100 in value.	
When returning, tourists must be prepared to show proof of United States citizenship or, if an alien, a passport and visa or a re-entry permit.	





**THE SOUTHWEST**  
Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma,  
Arkansas and Louisiana

- Legend**
- First Class State Highways
  - Second Class State Highways
  - Third Class State Highways
  - Hard Surface Connecting Roads
  - Other Connecting Roads







[illegible]

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**MEXICO**

— Hard Surface roads  
- - - Other all weather roads  
... Roads passable only in dry weather

Scale of Miles  
0 100 150

Copyright, General Drafting Co., Inc.

This map illustrates the Rio Grande region, showing the border between the United States and Mexico. The Rio Grande flows from the top left towards the bottom center. Major cities in the U.S. include El Paso, Las Cruces, and El Paso. Major cities in Mexico include Tijuana, San Diego, and San Antonio. The map also shows the Gulf of Mexico to the west and the state of Texas to the east.

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area ~~XXX~~

Ft. Worth X  
Texas.

Community Notes  
Consolidated Aircraft  
Quartermaster's Depot

U. S. Department of Labor  
WOMEN'S BUREAU  
Washington

~~XXX~~ 12/22  
V  
C. G. G.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Housing, Transportation, Nurseries, Recreation  
Ft. Worth, Texas

Interviews -

Mr. William Holden, Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce  
Mrs. Mercedes Tunstall, Director, U.S.O.  
Miss Mary Bell Fogg, General Secretary, Y.W.C.A.  
Mrs. Janet Pittman, Business and Industrial Secretary, Y.W.C.A.  
Mr. E. A. Crosier, Welfare Director, Consolidated Aircraft Corp.  
Mr. W. H. Wright, Asst. to the Vice-President, Coordinator of  
Housing and Transportation Problems, Consolidated Aircraft Corp.  
Mr. J. A. Howard, Asst. to Mr. Wright, Consolidated Aircraft Corp.  
Capt. Jeff. S. Henderson, Personnel Officer, Quartermaster's Depot  
Col. J. S. Chambers, Commanding Officer, Quartermaster's Depot  
Mrs. Edith Guedry, Woman's Page Editor, Ft. Worth Press.

Metropolitan Ft. Worth and Tarrant County have increased in population 4.4 percent from April 1940 to May 1942 according to Bureau of Census estimates based on sugar ration registrations. This brings the population figure to about 236,000. On the same basis, Census reports an 8.3 percent population increase for Dallas, giving a 413,000 estimate for metropolitan Dallas and the county.

Such estimates do not indicate population shifts within the county from small towns and farms to the city proper. Chamber of Commerce estimates of 225,000 population for the City of Ft. Worth would mean an increase of more than 25 percent. A housing report issued by the Bureau of Census in 1940 showed: -

54,504	dwelling units
51,625	occupied
2,795	vacant

Vacancies are probably fewer now.

Housing -

The Chamber of Commerce has assumed responsibility for the homes and rooms  
registering

registry, with Mr. William Holden, Executive Secretary, in charge. The Chamber of Commerce asked the Y.W.C.A. to take over all matters concerning rooms for unattached women. All other registrations - rooms for men, furnished and unfurnished apartments and houses - are taken care of by the Chamber of Commerce.

Families with children have the greatest housing difficulties, all those working on housing problems emphasized. Landlords will not accept children. Mr. W. H. Wright, Assistant to the Vice-President at Consolidated Aircraft, was very concerned about this phase of the housing situation. "Liberator Village" the Federal project of 1000 demountable houses now under construction near the plant, will be limited to families with small children. It does not seem that these additional houses will solve matters, however.

Rooms are available for adults, some with kitchen privileges. There are relatively few apartment houses in town and almost no vacancies. The largest apartment houses are the depression built housing projects, one for Negro and one for whites, which have no vacancies.

Miss Fogg and Mrs. Pitman of the Y.W.C.A. said that two newspaper stories in September resulted in a "flood of rooms" for rent. The response to a September 23 feature story with photographs of girls arriving in town by bus, suitcases in hand was 1000 rooms registered, "some of them in excellent homes". Each room is inspected by a member of the Y.W.C.A. special volunteer Committee before girls are sent to the address. The rates are usually \$8 a week for two in a room. Girls almost always go in twos, frequently fours and sixes. All persons interviewed on the housing situation reported that there had been no community antagonism toward renting rooms to women; rather just the reverse. Some very well-to-do families have "opened their homes" to women war workers, especially in the section of town nearest the aircraft plant. Patriotic and practical reasons seem to have prompted many families to rent rooms in their homes.



Dormitories for 1000 persons are under construction just outside the plant bounds and should be ready for occupancy early in March. They are part of the Federal emergency housing program. Plans have recently been altered to make "efficiency apartments" - bedroom - sitting room, hot plate and small refrigerator - instead of rooms only. Some of the buildings will be reserved for married couples without children; other buildings will be for women only, but no definite figures are yet available as to the numbers to be accommodated from each group. No unattached men will be housed in the dormitory. A grocery store, and a mess hall to serve 800 persons are included in the plans. In a letter received by the Women's Bureau representative from Mr. Wright, the housing situation was summarized:

"This is to advise that we have under construction in the Consolidated area at the present time 1000 demountable housing units to take care of families with children. We have under construction 500 war apartments that will be ready for occupancy early in March. According to our present plans, we expect to designate a portion of the war apartments for women. No doubt, many of our female employees will want to pair up and occupy some of these war apartments.

At the present we are spending a great deal of time and effort in the development of a shopping center to serve this area. This shopping center will include a theater, grocery store, drug store, tailor shop, beauty parlor, and barber shop.

According to recent surveys, the employee transportation problem is fairly well solved. In my opinion, our greatest problem for the present time is the matter of securing additional housing facilities. Any assistance that you can give this office in connection with this matter will be appreciated. "

A survey of women employees at the Quartermaster's Depot is being made to determine whether dormitory facilities are needed there. If so, they would be on a smaller scale than at the aircraft plant and the eating facilities within the depot grounds would be used.

In relation to transportation, much of the available housing of all types is not very satisfactory or practical.

### Transportation

All trolley lines were replaced a few years ago with busses. There are no crosstown or shuttle bus lines, a fact which seriously complicates public transportation for workers. Bus traffic again has increased sharply since gasoline rationing.

Mr. Wright of Consolidated Aircraft reported that only 10 percent of their workers used the bus line which runs from the Courthouse in the center of town to the plant gate. Fare is 10 cents, 3 tokens for 25 cents and free transfers. These "busses" are relics of the Texas Centennial Exposition of 1936 - 37, trailer type of sightseeing coaches without glass, carrying 110 passengers (sometimes more). In bad weather the sides are covered with canvas. They had been dubbed "CCC's" - "Consolidated Cattle Cars." Regular busses serve the Quartermaster's Depot on an established line which has extended to the depot.

Private transportation is used by 90 percent of the Consolidated workers and an even higher proportion of the Depot workers. Special ration boards at the plants take care of gasoline and tire requirements. The Aircraft plant has a comprehensive system for handling "car pool" problems.

### Child Care

Interest in providing nursery school facilities for the children of employed mothers resulted in formation of a council to coordinate the activities of war day nurseries. The Council of Social Agencies, the Chamber of Commerce, schools, churches, women's groups, men's service clubs, the "elfare Department of the Aircraft plant, U. S. E. S. and the OCD are represented.

Five nursery schools for white children, three for Negroes, six kindergarten schools and one private nursery school for white children are already in existence. Seven more will be opened soon in different parts of the city, four for white children, three for Negro. These schools provide day care for children 2 to 6 years of age. No provision has yet been made for after school activities for older children but the Board of Education has a program under consideration.

The attached clipping from the Ft. Worth Star-Telegram, Dec. 22, 1942. gives more details.



### Recreation

The local USO is for service men and plans no activities for civilian war workers. Girls from the Quartermaster's Depot have preference for tickets to USO dances as do members of Y.W.C.A. clubs and other organizations in town.

The Welfare Director at Consolidated Aircraft, Mr. E. A. Crosier, is responsible for promoting organized recreation among members of the plant personnel. Departmental dances, athletic teams and bowling leagues are the main activities. There are no recreation facilities as such within the plant. Mr. Crosier estimates that about 15 percent of the employees participate in one or more of the planned activities.

An even more intensive program is sponsored by the Personnel Department of the Quartermaster's Depot. For those who want to participate, the Personnel Department sponsors: -

Eight bowling leagues on Tuesday nights.

Occasional dances at the Depot.

A girls' drum and bugle corps of about 50 members, and a larger drill team.

Specialty entertainers (singers, dances, etc.) from among the employees, for shows at nearby camps, local luncheon clubs, etc.

For further details on these see report on the Quartermaster's Depot, Ft. Worth, Texas, Dec. 30, 1942, p. 3)

There are numerous parks, churches, movies and other community recreational opportunities in Ft. Worth.

Ft. Worth Texas Star-Telegram  
December 22, 1942.

#### COUNCIL FOR NURSERIES IS SELECTED

A council to coordinate the activities of war day nurseries here and to speed establishment of seven additional such schools for children of defense workers was selected Monday at a meeting of a survey committee named by the Chamber of Commerce last October.

The survey committee, which was named at the suggestion of the Council of Social Agencies, recommended in its report Monday that existing facilities, such as churches and schools in defense workers' neighborhoods, be used for the nurseries and that existing nurses schools be aided with workers and financial assistance where necessary.

The committee reported that the Office of Civilian Defense would supply volunteer workers for registration of children in the following districts where the proposed new schools will be opened: Katy Lake, Ripley Arnold, Consolidated, Sycamore Park, Butler Place, Lake Como and North Side. The latter three schools are for Negro children of defense workers.

#### URGES 'STREAMLINING.'

"The over-all supervision of nursery school operations and expansion will prevent over-lappings and 'streamline' the city-wide activities of various groups," William Holden, executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce said.

He said that in line with the recommendations of the survey committee, the new Council on War Emergency Child Care, would establish such services as family counseling, pre-school nurseries for children between two and six years, supervision of children of school age before and after school hours and would coordinate plans of churches and schools proposing to establish such centers for child care.

The council was instructed to establish a home makers' service, similar to that now conducted by the WPA, when the latter organization is disbanded by the Government.

At the present time, according to the survey committee, there are in Ft. Worth five nursery schools for white children, three for Negroes, six kindergarten schools and one private day nursery school. Only a few hundred children can be accommodated in those schools.

#### COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

On the survey committee, which made its report after studying similar activities in eight other cities were R.M.Bowen, R. E. Cowan, R. E. Cox, R. E. Harding, A.A.Lund, Melvin Miller, J. B. Patterson, W. L. Pier, Dr. T. C. Terrell, H.H.Wilkinson, and C.W. Wolford.

Members of the advisory council, and the groups they represent are: R.M.Bowen, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Marvin Leonard, state welfare department; R. E. Harding, president of the War Chest; Melvin Miller, president of the Community Chest; J.B.Patterson, representing business men; Mrs. Edna E. Hardwick, WPA; J.W.Bradner, FWA; J.W.Bradner, FWA; Mrs. Herbert Beavers, child care division of OCD; W.H.Wright, Consolidated Aircraft; Dr. W. B. Nies, county health director; H.H.Morse, board of education; Mrs. Leonard Withington, OCD; Mrs. C.W.Wofford, business woman; Mrs. Frank Schoonover, Council of Social Agencies; William M. Green, superintendent of schools; Dr. Warren Johnson, chairman of war nurseries; Lee Heaton, president of the Ministerial Association; Homer ladd, business men; Mrs. Alma Herndon, U.S. Employment Service and Holden, representing the Chamber of Commerce.



*"OUR NEED is NOT for a SUDDEN GAY BRAVERY; It Is for An ENDURING COURAGE."*

# Y. W. C. A. NEWSETTE

Fort Worth, Texas

October, 1942

## OUR PURPOSE

"To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians. In this endeavor we seek to understand Jesus, to share His love for all people, and to grow in the knowledge and love of God."

## Do Your Best For the War Chest

The first combined and largest war-time appeal—the War Chest—for Fort Worth and Tarrant County has been launched. A goal of \$479,157 has been set. The funds will go to 14 national war relief and service organizations and the agencies of the Fort Worth Community Chest. Budget for the war appeals is \$164,114 and the local agencies will receive \$315,043.

Three of Ft. Worth's leading business men have been selected to head the campaign managing directors. They are J. Marvin Leonard, R. E. Harding and William Monnig.

F. V. Thomson, executive director of the Community Chest, has been placed in charge of the campaign, which will be formally opened on October 2. The War Chest drive will be operated without the use of professional campaign managers.

The Y. W. C. A. Emergency Fund is included in the 14 national war appeals. It will receive a quota of \$1,000. An operating budget for the Y. W. C. A. in Fort Worth is included in the Community Chest quota as in previous years.

The United Service Organization has been allotted the largest share of the budget for the national war appeals. It will receive \$69,000 for the national USO fund and \$15,000 has been earmarked for the work being done in Fort Worth.

Watch for announcements in press of date for Book Review to be given by Rev. Ernest Langenhorst some time in October.

Class in Advanced First Aid will soon be scheduled.

## Room Registry Meets Urgent Need



Twenty-four girls with all their baggage crowded into the Y. W. C. A. lobby at one time, and all wanting a room to live in, created quite a stir one afternoon early in September. These young girls, most of them around nineteen years old, were fresh from the NYA Defense Training Center at Waco. They had gone there in the summer from many small Texas towns to learn how to be sheet metal workers, drill press operators, power sewing machine operators and radio engineers so they might find jobs in war industries. Most of the girls are just out of high school. Few have ever held jobs before, but now, on finishing the training at Waco, they are assured good paying jobs at Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.

The twenty-four girls who came that

September day were not the only ones who have descended upon the Y. W. C. A. this fall in search of rooms. A few days earlier sixteen girls had been helped to find homes in the city, and before that time, girls strange to the city had been dropping in singly, asking where they might live in Fort Worth. By the time several of these groups had trooped into the lobby with luggage and problems it became evident that a Y. W. C. A. Rooms Registry Committee was not only needed but imperative.

Mrs. M. U. Conditt, Mrs. Harry Snyder, and Mrs. Eric Forsell formed a questionnaire that is now being used by women who are investigating the rooms registered. A newspaper article made it clear to Fort Worth home-owners that rooms are badly

(Continued on Page 2)

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Mrs. C. E. Ashmore.....	President
Mrs. C. T. Nitteberg.....	Vice-president
Mrs. J. B. Hines.....	Recording Secretary
Mrs. C. D. Helm.....	Corresponding Secretary
Miss Janet Straiton.....	Treasurer
Mrs. H. F. Argo	
Mrs. Mabel Bennett	
Mrs. J. G. Clark	
Miss Theda Cook	
Mrs. Edwin Davis	
Mrs. Fred Henderson	
Mrs. H. H. Hester	
Mrs. H. L. Holliday	
Mrs. H. R. Mundhenke	
Mrs. W. L. Pollard	
Mrs. William V. Roosa	
Mrs. Edwin Rowser	
Mrs. C. R. Sherer	
Miss Betty Tandy	
Mrs. D. D. Wilson	
Mrs. Thomas Yates	

**PROFESSIONAL STAFF**

Mrs. Margaret Ayers.....	Finance
Miss Mary Belle Fogg.....	Gen. Administration
Miss Marian Hagan.....	Office
Mrs. Janet Pittman.....	Young Woman's Dept.
Miss Beth Stanford.....	Health Education
Miss Evelyn Watkins.....	Girl Reserve
Mrs. Ann Williams.....	Residence
Miss Sylvia Coleman.....	Branch Executive
Mrs. Thelma Thornton.....	Branch Girl Reserve

**Board Meeting Held  
September 16**

The all day meeting of the Board and committee members was a most enjoyable and profitable occasion.

The theme was "There is no Ration on Food for Thought." The following talks were given: "Glimpses of the Y. W. C. A. around the World", Mrs. W. L. Pollard; "Changes in Our Community", Mrs. Edwin T. Phillips; "Essentials for Peace," Mrs. J. G. Clark; "Guiding Principles for Y. W. C. A. Work", Mrs. Chas. Sherer.

Miss Sylvia Coleman brought high lights of a conference on the work of Negro boards. Mrs. B. F. Jackson closed the program with an inspirational talk.

Mrs. H. F. Argo, Mrs. H. R. Mundhenke, Mrs. Edwin Rowser and Mrs. D. D. Wilson were named as new members of the Board.

**BUYING WAR BONDS AND STAMPS  
WILL HASTEN VICTORY**

**Y.W.C.A. Welcomes  
New Residents to  
Membership**

The Y. W. C. A. moves forward is the slogan adopted by the membership committee of the Fort Worth Association. It has moved forward to include in its fellowship the young industrial workers employed in war industries in our city. Many of their needs are met and plans for leisure are worked out thru the Young Women's Department and the Health Education Department.

The American Association of University Women is assisting in the attempt to meet new needs which the employment of women in industries have brought to our community.

Monday nights have been set aside for girls working on day shifts, while Monday and Friday mornings care for night shift girls. Girls on day shifts, coming direct from work, have opportunity for quick showers followed by a play period in the gym. Supper will be served in the Tea Room, followed by an entertainment program. Later in the evening one may indulge in square dancing, singing and other interest groups.

Two mornings a week for games and recreation will help the night shift to be physically fit for their work.

Adult membership in the Y. W. C. A. is one dollar a year and junior membership is fifty cents a year. The membership committee hopes each member will secure a new member.

Will you bring a new member during October?

The co-operation of every woman in Fort Worth is needed if the Y. W. C. A. adequately meets the demands placed upon it by the war emergency.

Members are urged to make known their needs and interests that the Y. W. C. A. may plan for them. Nutrition classes, hobby groups, book reviews, social hours for conversation and tea—all can be planned. Come in and talk it over.

**Girl Reserves**

A gay hair ribbon, a full skirt, and saddle oxfords, plus charm, energy, and enthusiasm—that's the young girl of today. She's dear to all hearts because of what she is today and what she may become in the tomorrow. It is for this young girl of junior high and high school that the Girl Reserves program of the Y. W. C. A. is or-

ganized—to make her life fuller and richer today and to aid her in building for the future.

The Girl Reserve program is organized through the public schools of the city with an adult, most often a teacher, as advisor to each club. Each group plans its own program to meet its own needs; one club may have a series of programs on vocational guidance, another on charm, and still another on community problems or religion. But all are united in purpose—that purpose being to aid the girls in their adjustment to "growing up." A unity of action is achieved through the Inter-Club Councils, junior and senior, which are composed of the presidents of the clubs and a representative from each. This body plans city-wide activities such as the annual Mother-Daughter Banquet and the Caroling Caravan, a Christmas activity. There's fun for the girls, too—picnics, hikes, parties, and week-end camps. The Girl Reserve program performs an invaluable service to the community in the field of character building among young girls and in providing a wholesome program for recreation.

The following schools in the city are planning their Girl Reserve program for the year of 1942-43: Polytechnic, Paschal, Diamond Hill, Arlington Heights, Handley, Meadowbrook, William James, and McLean, junior high schools. In addition to these there are community clubs organized at Wesley House and the Mexican Presbyterian Center. From last year's membership 1209 girls are eagerly planning for a successful Girl Reserve program.

The war is curtailing many activities, and we must realistically face the fact that many more serious changes are to come about in our way of life. But if the American people are to maintain their present standards and build still more sound ones, club work must continue. It is the duty of all group work agencies to make life more bearable for the present and to build for the future. The Girl Reserve program is an investment for the future, a future in which our ideals of a just world social order can be achieved.

**ROOM REGISTRY MEETS  
URGENT NEED**

(Continued from Page 1)

needed for single girls. A flood of addresses nearly submerged the Y. W. C. A. staff following this publicity, but gave the committee just what it needed—rooms to which girls could be referred.

Mrs. W. J. Hammond is serving as chairman of the Rooms Registry. Helping Mrs. Hammond with investigating rooms are members of the Pilot Club and OCD Volunteers.



Room Registration Blank  
for Landlords - YWCA, Atlanta

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Price; single \_\_\_\_\_ double \_\_\_\_\_ meals \_\_\_\_\_

Description of room:

Bed: single \_\_\_\_\_ double \_\_\_\_\_ twin \_\_\_\_\_

Windows \_\_\_\_\_

Closet \_\_\_\_\_

Cleanliness E \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_

Bath:

Cleanliness E \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_

Accessability; adjoining \_\_\_\_\_ down the hall \_\_\_\_\_ different floor \_\_\_\_\_

Number using; private \_\_\_\_\_; women \_\_\_\_\_; family \_\_\_\_\_; men roomers \_\_\_\_\_

Privileges:

Place for receiving guests \_\_\_\_\_

Laundry \_\_\_\_\_

Kitchen \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Neighborhood E \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_

Approach E. \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_

Busline \_\_\_\_\_ distance \_\_\_\_\_

Accessability to meals \_\_\_\_\_

Number in family: men \_\_\_\_\_; women \_\_\_\_\_; children \_\_\_\_\_; other roomers, men \_\_\_\_\_, women \_\_\_\_\_

Religion; Protestant \_\_\_\_\_ Jewish \_\_\_\_\_ Catholic \_\_\_\_\_

General impression of land lady \_\_\_\_\_

Land lady's rules \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

Year of War Has  
Reversed Labor  
Picture Here  
Herald-Examiner 12/19/42  
Herald-Examiner

One year of war has completely reversed the employment picture in this area, Mrs. Alma L. Herndon, United States Employment Service manager for Tarrant, Johnson, Parker and Wise Counties, declared Friday.

Applications for job placements have shown a tremendous drop, and the ratio of men to women on the rolls has swung from nearly two to one in favor of the men to a wide majority for the women.

"Seventeen thousand forty were on the active list of this office Dec. 1, 1941. Of these, 10,791 were men and 6,249 women. This number had been reduced to 5,567 with 2,505 men and 3,061 women on Dec. 1, 1942.

"A movement of workers to the farms, dairies and ranches has set in. Recent draft deferment rulings of this class have stimulated the move.

"In October, 1941, we placed two full-year and 953 short-time farm workers. The corresponding figures for October, 1942, are 57 full-year workers and 4,391 seasonal workers."

The United States does not face any real shortage of manpower, Mrs. Herndon thinks.

"Of course, war industries, farms, ranches and dairies all require highly skilled workers, and the particular type needed is not always immediately available at the spot where needed. War industries largely are solving that problem for themselves. Work is being specialized and a worker trained only for the particular thing which he is to do. With a few weeks of intensive application and study, each becomes an expert.

"Farmers are filling their labor ranks in the same manner, and are putting the 'green' hands through just as intensive, though maybe not so formal, a course of training. Their recruits come from ranks thinned by inroads of military and war industry demands, and the age variations run extremely high and low, taking old men, women and some children. In many cases, these are members of the farmer's family. A daughter in overalls riding a tractor and turning soil for next year's crop is a common sight."

U. S. E. S.  
Placements  
Herald-Examiner



Fort Worth, Texas  
Community Notes

December 1941  
Agent: M. K. A.

PERSONS INTERVIEWED:

Texas State Employment Service  
921 Lamar, Fort Worth, Texas  
Mr. James R. Ellis, District Supervisor  
Mr. E. C. Logsdon, Local Manager

Chamber of Commerce  
Mrs. Mary L. Phillips, Manufacturing Division  
111-E 9th, Ft. Worth, Texas

Y. W. C. A.  
608- West Fourth, Ft. Worth, Texas  
Miss Mary Belle Fogg, General Secretary

National Defense Training  
Fort Worth Technical High School  
Mr. Green B. Trimble, Director  
Mr. Sidney Wilson, Asst. Director

Consolidated Aircraft Corp.  
Neil p. Anderson Buidling, Ft. Worth Texas (uptown office)  
Mr. E. A. Pape, Asst. Plant Manager

INDUSTRIAL PATTERN OF FORT WORTH:

Most of the employed women are in the food industries, garment industries and service and domestic work.

Garment factories with defense contracts --

The largest single employers of women are some of the following garment factories.

- Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Co.  
1890-2000 employed, 1500 of which are women.  
Operating three shifts.
- Dickson-Jenkins Mfg. Co.,  
Total employees 500, predominantly women.  
Making uniforms and work clothing for soldiers.
- There are several others smaller factories with defense contracts.

Food processing industries --

- Meat packing (about 30% women)  
Armour and Co. - 1750 total employees.  
Swift and Co. - 1875 total employees.  
City Packing Co.  
Bluebonnet Packing Co.
- Candy factories (employ a number of women)  
King Candy Co. - 200<sup>total</sup> employed; Martha Washington - 90<sup>total</sup> employed (men & women)
- Macaroni plants.

INDUSTRIAL PATTERN OF FORT WORTH: (Continued)

Metal industries -- (no women employed in any of following)

-- chief defense contractors --

Texassteel Mfg. Co.  
machining artillery projectiles.  
125 - total employees.(estimate)

Texas Steel Co,  
machining artillery projectiles.  
500 - total employees (estimate)

American Mfg. Co.  
Machining artillery projectiles  
120-150 - total employees.

These above companies are in turn cubcontracting to some of the smaller machine shops listed below, and most of these plant employ less than 100.

Ft. Worth Structural Steel Co.  
Ft. Worth Steel and Machinery Co.  
North Texas Iron and Steel Co.

McKinley Iron Works  
Southwestern Brass Works.

Consolidated Aircraft Corp.- under construction, largest <sup>single</sup> defense industry <sup>in Ft. Worth.</sup>

LABOR SUPPLY:

There are over one-half million people in the Fort Worth-Dallas area and this whole section has been a labor supply area for defense industries on the west coast and Gulf Coast. There has been a much greater out-migration than in-migration with most of the workers going into the aircraft industries of California and the shipbuilding industries on the west coast and the Gulf Coast.

The Consolidated Aircraft Corp. in Calif. has been hiring from 1000-1200 a week over 17% of the new workers came from Texas, the percentage being a fraction of one percent more than those coming from California.

The Fort Worth branch of the Texas State Employment Service referred 12,000 workers to the North American plant in Dallas, and by Dec. 1941 this North American plant only had 7000 people employed, falling short of their anticipated hiring schedule. This gives some idea of the great labor reserve in this area, and it is felt that the local labor supply is more than adequate to meet the needs of the new Consolidated plant in Ft. Worth.

Many women who have never been in the labor market before are now registering for employment, and as of Dec. 30, 1941 there were 6000 women in the active file of the Ft. Worth Employment Office (See attached sheet). There would be an additional 2000 to 3000 regiatered from within a commut<sup>ing</sup> radius of Ft. Worth.

December 30, 1941 there were 10791 men registered from Ft. Worth at the State Employment Office. There had been some lay-off of men due to priorities, lack of materials and completion of various construction projects.



Ft. Wo.

ACTIVE FILE COUNT OF WOMEN

AS OF DECEMBER 30, 1941 (60 day file)

		<u>White</u>		<u>Colored</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Age 16-21</u>	<u>Age 21 up</u>	<u>Age 16 up</u>	
0	Professional and Managerial	6	148	33	187
1	Clerical and Sales	624	1506	6	2136
2	Domestic and Insti- tutional Service Workers	120	417	733	1270
4	Skilled (Industrial)	7	841	20	868
5					
6					
7	Semi-Skilled (Industrial)	24	279	4	307
8	Unskilled (Industrial)	456	615	26	1097
9					
	High School Students desiring part time employment	124			124
	College students desir- ing part time employment	92			92
		1453	3806	822	

(Women) TOTAL = 6081  
Men Total = 10791  
16,872

There would be an additional  
2000-3000 women with commuting  
distance of Ft. Worth.

HOUSING:

No defense housing project in Ft. Worth.

Slum clearance housing projects: one white project with 300 family units, and one colored project with 300 family units.

2000 houses under construction and an additional 1000 to be built by private contractors. These homes are to sell and not to rent. These are being constructed in anticipation of needs from the Consolidated Aircraft plant.

The Chamber of Commerce has a Defense Housing Committee.

Y. W. C. A. - has accommodations for just 12 girls. Have a room registry but no clearance is made as to the desirableness of the rooms but this is to be started the first of the year.

Not conscious of any in-migration of girls seeking industrial work, although the usual number of girls from the surrounding rural areas still come in to go to business college and beauty college.

80% of the working girls live at home and this has diminished the importance of housing as a problem. However, if there were any great number of women seeking housing accommodations there would soon be a problem because there are no medium priced living accommodation: there are either expensive apartment houses or rather undesirable boarding houses.

RECREATION:

A recreational problem has developed for the girls on the night shifts at the Williamson-Dickey Mfg. Co., and the W. Y. C. A. has now started special afternoon recreational activities for them.

TRAINING:

Trainees come from a radius of 150 miles of Ft. Worth.

Aside from placements in three or four plants in Fort Worth most of the trainees have been dispersed to other sections of the U. S., particularly California and the Gulf coast states. Some of them have gone to the new North American plant in Dallas. Just now there is a big demand for welders in the shipyards and boys are being trained for this type of work. However, some of the trainees refuse to leave Texas and are waiting for developments at the new Consolidated plant.

As yet, the Consolidated people have set up no training program, but their training director from California is soon to come out and work out plans with the National Defense Training people.



TRAINING (Cont.):

National Defense Training Program --

a) Fort Worth Technical High School --

There are no NDT classes for girls and all the courses listed below are for boys.

Welding (shipbuilding) - 18 weeks

Aircraft sheet metal and riveting - 8 weeks

Auto mechanics

Machine shop - 18 weeks

engine lathes, turret lathes, shapers, drill presses, milling machines, bench work, blueprint reading.

Aviation mechanics - 16 weeks

8 weeks training at school and then 8 weeks training at Meacham Field doing repair and maintenance work on the private planes in the Texas Defense Guard. At the end of the course, are qualified to do repair work on planes at Hicks Field used for cadet training, and work there for 2 years for C. A. A. license.

b) North Texas Agricultural College --

Located between Fort Worth and Dallas about 5 miles from the new North American plant. There are no NDT classes for girls and the boys courses are the same as those at the Fort Worth Technical High School. In addition, offer a two years aviation mechanics course.

c) N. Y. A. Defense Training Program --

There are no NDT courses for girls but instead the usual homemaking courses, etc.

Defense training courses for boys: machine shop, auto mechanics, metal work, radio communication and construction.

The local directors of the National Defense Training Program were in favor of starting training for girls and at the meeting on January 2, 1942 this whole issue was for the first time to be discussed by the local advisory committee. They were anxious to start training for girls to work at the North American plant in Dallas now that 50% of the employees there are to be women.

However, the District Supervisor of the Texas State Employment Service did not feel that it would be wise to train girls in Ft. Worth for work in Dallas as long as the Dallas training facilities were not used to the fullest extent as yet. He said if and when such training is provided for Ft. Worth girls they would undoubtedly be trained at the North Texas Agricultural College which is only 5 miles from the North American plant.

American Can Co. XI Cans for vegetables,  
St. Louis, Mo. fruits, etc.

1/1/46  
Total 250  
Women 125

Hours of work - 2 shifts  
Night work in only 2 depts  
Plans for expansion

✓

Regional file  
Report on Night Work 1/5/46

EW - 1/46  
(data by telephone)

American Fixture Co. XI Mannequins, chairs &  
St. Louis, Mo. furniture of chromium  
& leather, chromium dis-  
play fixtures for stores, etc.

	T	F
Total	700	NR
Factory	630	315

Hours of work 1 shift 5-8-46

Women's jobs

Working conditions

min. training rate

Trained on job, except artists

EW. with Dju  
4/46

✓

Regional file  
Report 4/1 - 4/5/46

Carter Carburetor Co. XI Carburetors for auto-  
St. Louis, Mo. mobiles.

Employment  
not available  
to be sent later

Hours of work - 3 shifts  
Data on night work

✓

Regional file  
Report on Night Work 1/5/46

EW - 1/46  
(data by telephone)

Chase Bag Co. XI Cloth & paper bags for flour &  
St. Louis, Mo. feed.

	T	F
Total	150	100
Prod.	135	94

(4/1/46)

min. guar. PW - practically all  
Rate & method of pay

Promotion policy

Hours of work (1 shift)  
5 1/2 - 9 - 50

Women's jobs

Working conditions

Food facilities

No rest periods

EW. with Dju  
4/46

✓

Regional file  
Summary report 4/1 - 4/5/46



Forest City Dress Mfg. Co. XI Junior dresses + some  
St Louis, Mo. women's dresses -  
cotton, wool & rayon

T F  
Prod. T 555 550  
(3/30/46)

Note on Negro Employees.

✓  
Regional file  
Summary report 4/1-4/5/46

EW. with Dye  
4/46

Fox Brothers Mfg. Co. XI Prefabricated parts  
St. Louis Mo. for houses.

T F  
T 100 NR  
Prod - NR 0

✓  
Regional file  
Report 3/25-3/29/46

EW. with Dye  
3/46

International Shoe Co. XI Men's Shoes  
St. Louis, Mo. (high grade)

T F  
T 300 150

Expansion plans  
Method of pay (guar. rate +  
incentive)  
Lack of rest periods  
" " food facilities

✓  
Regional file  
Report 3/25-3/29/46

EW with Dye  
3/46

Knapp-Monarch Co. XI Electrical household  
St. Louis, Mo. appliances

1/1/46  
Total 850  
Women 600

Hours of work - 2 shifts  
Data on night work

✓  
Regional file  
Report on Night Work 1/5/46

EW 1/46  
(Data by telephone)

Lincoln Engineering Co. XI Automotive lubricating  
St. Louis, Mo. equipment.

12/27/45  
Total. 655  
F - 134

Hours of work (3 shifts)  
Data on Night work.  
Union affiliation

✓  
Regional file  
Report on Night Work 1/5/46

EW - 1/46 (by telephone)

McQuay Norris Mfg. Co. XI Piston rings for  
St. Louis, Mo. automobiles.

Employment -  
none at present,  
due to strike  
(UAW-CIO)

Comments on  
night work.

✓  
Regional file  
Report on Night Work 1/5/46

EW 1/46  
(by telephone)

Midwest Piping & Supply Co. XI Elbow pipes - all  
St. Louis, Mo. kinds & sizes.

T F  
Total 600 - 50  
Prod - NR 0

Hours - 5-8-40  
1 shift.  
(Was had 2-12 hr shifts)

✓  
Regional file  
Report 3/25-3/29/46

EW with Dye  
3/46

Mississippi Glass Co. XI Industrial glass.  
St. Louis, Mo.

T 375 - NR  
Prod - NR - 0

Hours - 6 day basis  
and 3-shifts daily

✓  
Regional file -  
Report 3/18-22/46

EW with Dye  
3/46



Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. XT Plate glass  
Crystal City, Mo.

T F  
T 2676 - 589  
Prod. NR - 525

✓  
Regional file  
Report 3/25-29/46

Labor Supply 5-8-40  
Hours of work 3 shifts  
Method of pay  
min. rate ← Union  
Women's jobs  
Working conditions - rest  
periods, ~~rest~~ rooms,  
food facilities, medical,  
uniforms, safety program  
Co. attitude on emp. of women.  
EW with Dju - 3/46

Richard Co. XT Asbestos shingles + siding  
St. Louis Mo.

1/1/46  
Total 300  
Women 128

✓  
Regional file  
Report on Night work 1/5/46

Hours of work - 3 shifts  
Data on night work  
Attitude of Co. on emp. of  
women -

EW - 1/46 (by telephone)  
(This plant was scheduled 5/15/45)

United-Rexall Drug Co. IT All kinds of drugs  
St. Louis, Mo. sold under United-Rexall

3/13/48  
Total Factory Office  
880 152  
Women 495 132

Printshop } Total 80 → work 2 shifts  
in factory } women 53 → 2nd shift - 4:30 PM - 12:42 AM.  
above

Drug names - approx  
500 different items. All  
drugs sold by this co.  
are made in St. Louis  
This is a complete schedule  
we reports on P.T., Age,  
etc, etc.

EW.

Apr. 1, 1948

Visinet Mill XT Making material, and  
(Part of Bemis Bag Co) sewing bags for potatoes  
St. Louis, Mo. and vegetables.

(1/1/46)  
Total 415  
F - 303

✓  
Regional file  
Report on Night work 1/5/46

Hours of work (3 shifts)  
Data on night work.

EW - 1/46 (telephone contact)

Wagner Electric Co. XT Small electric motors &  
St. Louis Mo. electric appliances.

No. women by shift.

1st - 1200  
2nd - 200  
3rd - 50

Hours of work - 3 shifts

Data on Night Work

✓

Regional file  
Report on Night Work 1/5/46

EW - 1/19/46 (by telephone)  
(Plant was scheduled 7/43)

Waxide Paper Co. XT  
St. Louis, Mo.

Printing & waxing bread and  
candy wrappers. (No paper mfg.)

T F  
T 110 7R  
Prod 95 0  
(3/30/46)

Hours of work (3 shifts)  
no women on prod.

✓

Regional file  
Summary report 4/1-4/5/46

EW with Dju  
4/46

White Rodgers Electric Co. XT  
St. Louis Mo.

Mrs. Gladys Meyers, Personnel Super  
discussed the new induction & orientation  
program which she has functioning at  
White-Rodgers.  
Employment  
1000 ~~Women~~  
1500 Total emp.

See EW's Report  
Jan. 20 - 24/1947

White-Rodgers Electric Co. XT Thermostat controls  
St. Louis, Mo. for heating & refriger-  
ating units

T F  
Factory 707- 507  
(3/27/46)

Co. expanding - more  
women wanted.

✓

Regional file  
Report 3/25-3/29/46

EW with Dju 3/46  
(Plant was scheduled 10/43)



White-Rodgers Electric Co XI Thermostat controls for  
St. Louis, Mo. heating & refrigerating  
units.

1/1/46 (approx)  
T F  
T 950 NR  
Factory 600 435

7 hours of work - 3 shifts  
Date on night work

✓

Regional file  
Report on Night Work 1/46

EW - 1/46 (by telephone)  
previously  
(Plant was scheduled 11/9/43)

Rock Springs Steam Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co. XI  
Rock Springs, Wyo.

Emp: 5/1/47  
Total 26  
Women 22

Rates: Trainees 50¢ hr. for 1 mo.  
55¢ per hr. after 30 days.  
Regular emp. receiving 60¢ - 75¢ hr.  
depending on job & length of service.

Source: EW's visit  
5/8/47

Union Pacific Railroad, Cheyenne, Wyo. XI  
(This & United Airlines are the two largest industries in Cheyenne.)  
Employment (May 1947)

Total - 2969  
Women - 129

Minimum hiring rate  
is 81½¢ per hour for  
both men & women.

(17 women still employed in  
machine shop of Union Pacific)

These retained only because of  
greater seniority than men)

During war 150 F worked in this  
machine shop on 3 shifts.

est. not visited  
Source: Wyo. State  
Labor Commission  
directly contacted by  
E.W. 5/47

United Airlines, Cheyenne, Wyo. XI

Employment:  
Total 1273  
Women 205

Difficulty reported in filling  
women's jobs because of lack  
of <sup>Public</sup> transportation to the airport.

(This & Union Pacific R.R. are the  
two largest industries in Cheyenne.)

Source: EW's  
visit to Wyo. State  
Labor Commission,  
Mr. David Gilfillan  
5/5-9/47.  
est. not visited

Wyatt Mfg. Co. Cheyenne, Wyo. XT

Product: plastic bread cases and cream containers

Employment:

Total 65

Women - 8

Min. hiring rate:

75¢ for women

80¢ " men

Source: E W's visit to  
Wyo. State Labor Commission,  
Mr. David Gelfillan  
plant not visited

Lassen Hotel  
Wichita Kans. XT

Total 248

F 175

E W - USSS Spring 46

Peerless Laundry XT  
Wichita Kans.

Total 73

F 58

E W - USSS Spring 46

Royal Cleaners  
Wichita Kans. XT

Total 76

F 68

E W - USSS Spring 46



<sup>77</sup>  
Santa Fe <sup>(Railways)</sup> XT  
Wichita Kans.

Total 725  
F 250

EW - USSS Spring 1946

Spines Clothing Co. XT Clothing Store  
Wichita Kans.

Total 68  
F 39

EW - USSS Spring 46

O. A. Sutton Corp. XT "Misc. Mfg."

Total 222  
F 39

EW - USSS Spring 1946

Swallow Aircraft Co. XT Aircraft Co.  
Wichita, Kans.

Total  
277  
F 52

EW - from USSS  
Spring 1946

Unique Laundry XT  
Wichita Kans.

Total - 64  
F - 46

EW - USSS Spring 1946

Walker Bros. XT Clothing Store  
Wichita Kans.

Total 94  
F. 84

EW - USSS Spring 1946

Wichita Beacon Publishing Co. XT Newspaper?  
Wichita Kans.

Total - 335  
F. 62

EW - USSS Spring 1946

Wichita Eagle XT Newspaper  
Wichita, Kans.

Total 373  
F 109

EW - USSS Spring 1946



Woolf Bros.  
Wichita Kans.

XT

Clothing Store

Total 70

F 42

EW. USSS Spring 1946

Aero Parts Mfg. Co.  
Wichita, Kans

XT

Aircraft Co

Total 346

F 29

EW. from USSS  
Spring '46

Aircor Mfg. Co.  
K.C. Kansas

XT

Electronic phonograph  
Railroad radio equip-  
ment

Mr. R. C. Walters, President  
" Clay Crane, Public Relations Dir.  
Miss Nancy Wilson " " Dept.

Communication equip-  
ment for police depts.

Emp - 5/17/46 (Future expansion:  
T-1363 (2000-2500)

F - 360

Negro F - 15

EW - 6/46

Allis Hotel  
Wichita Kans.

XT

Total 183

F 120

EW from USSS  
Spring 46

Beech Aircraft  
Wichita Kans.

XT

Total 4441  
F 740

EW - from USES  
Spring '46

Boeing Airplane Co. XT  
Wichita Kans

Total 1352  
F 213

EW - from USES  
Spring '46

Broodview Hotel XT  
Wichita Kans

Total 127  
F 68

EW - from USES  
Spring 1946

<sup>cr</sup>  
~~Crooney's~~  
Wichita Kans.

XT

Clothing Store

Total 47  
F 43

EW - USES Spring 1946



Cudahy Packing Co. XT Packing House  
Wichita, Kans.

Total 746  
7 202

EW- USES Spring 1946

Dillon, J. S. & Sons Stores XT Grocery Store  
Wichita, Kans.

Total 133  
7 47

EW- USES Spring 1946

Dockum Drug Stores XT  
Wichita, Kans.

Total 150  
7 93

EW- USES Spring 1946

Bucks, Inc. XT Dept Store  
Wichita, Kans.

Total 322  
7 262

EW- USES Spring 1946

Cessna Aircraft XT  
Wichita Kans.

Total 869  
F 64

EW from USES  
Spring 1946

City Laundry XT  
Wichita Kans.

Total 115  
F 78

EW - USES Spring '46

Coleman Co. XT  
Wichita Kans.

Total 1070  
F 270

EW - from USES  
Spring '46

Culver Aircraft XT  
Wichita Kans.

Total 483  
F 76

EW - from USES  
Spring '46



Freuhuf Southwest Uniform Co. XI  
Wichita Kans.

Total 118  
F 100

EW-USES Spring 1946

Grant, W.T. Co. XI 10¢ store  
Wichita Kans.

Total 80  
F 76

EW-USES Spring 46

Hinkel Dry Goods Co. XI  
Wichita Kans

Total 234  
F 195

EW-USES Spring 46

Innes Dept Store XI  
Wichita Kans.

Total 615  
F 515

EW-USES Spring 1946

Keep Klean System XT  
Wichita, Kans.

Total 37  
F 25

EW - USES Spring 46

Kress, S. H. Co. XT  
Wichita Kans.

104 Stor

Total 194  
F 170

EW - USES Spring 1946



XI  
Misc. Community  
Notes - Colorado

XI

Colorado - Employment of Women in War Industries

May 1943  
XI

Miscellaneous community notes

Persons interviewed:

Mr. Richard McCusker - Regional Director WMC  
" John Gross - Ass't " " "  
Office of Defense Health and Welfare  
Mr. E. P. Arthur - State Department of Mines  
Mr. Henry Roberts - Wage and Hours, local office director  
Mr. H. M. Clinite - Farm Placement Program WMC  
Miss Thomas - Industrial Secretary Y. W. C. A.  
Miss Viola Morlan - Occupational Analyst WMC  
Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford - Statistical "  
Mr. A. S. Embree - Int. Representative International Union  
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union.  
Mr. Emmet Claughesy - U.S.E.S. Colorado State Office - Farm Place-  
ment.  
Mrs. Lee - Minimum Wage Commission  
Mr. R. Edgar - Kumer-Emson Canneries  
Miss Helm - U.S.O.  
Miss Helan Redford, Ass't Principal Emily Griffith Vocational School.  
Mr. C.L. Edwards - Director of Civil Service Commission Denver Regio

Labor Market -

Colorado has not had any shortage of labor. Men are still available. At present are not anticipating any shortage. Employers complain that are not able to get as good workers as formerly and are taking those who under normal conditions would be considered unemployable. Remington Arms - largest employer - has reached its peak. Gates Rubber is not expected to increase. More women will be employed at modification center when complete. Lowry Field and Buckley Field - air bases - use many women in clerical and service capacities with some in shops.

Agriculture - (Mr. Clinite and Mr. Claughesy) Mexicans and Indians have been brought in to work in beet fields - expect to have adequate supply. Also, prisoners of war are going to be used in hay sections and anywhere needed. Dr. F. A. Anderson, Colorado Extension Service, Ft. Collins, Colorado is recent appointee to head farm recruiting. Has not made plans and was reported as still working up budget and organization for after July 1.

Child Care

Miss Humphreys

Y.W.

Denver

Problem -

Rev. Amos J. Stubby.

Est. need of facilities for 700 (100 outside 1000 Denver)

children in East North & So. Denver.

Greeley, La. Llaneta, Amos,

Cole Spruce .. Gr. Llaneta,

Engelwood - all except Greeley had

man.

X.Dor. 4 cups milk

Council of Social Agencies made study of the child problem  
Miss Humphreys - 15 units in S.C.

Chs. Spr. 100 - 400 - 1000 30 P.A. members

Am. Board - Camp Canon.

American Mechanics - 100.

Young girls being encouraged to go  
to the suburbs.

Housing not a special problem.

Dept of Ed - 816 969 - 5 units &  
located in D. { 300

Dept of Public Health - 853, 100 -  
6 centers in E. To be  
located where most need.  
Engelwood - One school located

City Council of

Publics - Public agency

On Llaneta - 100 - 1000

5 schools have 10,000 per capita  
40,000 for Dept of Ed. 1000  
Schools & Daycare.

Nich Child Care.

Mante - 1000

Ephraim, "

S.L.C. - 30 centers.

Agdes, Rev Elder & Jane C. app.

Peter Toller & Pura.

Morland - little need -

N.P.A. { Bayview  
Hillview  
Gr. Falls - (1 app.)

Cherokee - 1 general & 2 spec.

Casper - 1 church.

Idaho - Budy-

Chs - 8

Wage + 1/2 hr.

Dec 16 - not applied.

2-3-16 Jan



Women's Bureau - U. S. Department of Labor

1. Establishment \_\_\_\_\_ Industry \_\_\_\_\_ Product \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

Home office \_\_\_\_\_ Person \_\_\_\_\_  
int. \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

2. Date of payroll \_\_\_\_\_ Pay period \_\_\_\_\_ No. of work days \_\_\_\_\_

(Clerical) \_\_\_\_\_ Pay period \_\_\_\_\_ No. of work days \_\_\_\_\_

3. Number employed date of payroll \_\_\_\_\_

	Total employees				Opera-	Sales	Clerical	Other
	Total	White	Mexican	Negro	tives	total	total	total
	:	:	:	:	total	:	:	:
Men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4. Scheduled hours for women employees

	Operatives or sales				Clerical			
	Begin	End	Lunch	Total	Begin	End	Lunch	Total
Daily	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Saturday	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Total wkly: Days \_\_\_\_\_ Hrs. \_\_\_\_\_ :: Days \_\_\_\_\_ Hrs. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Explain any basis of payment other than straight time and straight piece

rates: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Agent \_\_\_\_\_

Chenite

Farm Employment - Mr. H.M. Chenite

Dr. F.A. Anderson - Colo. Ext. Service.

Making up his budget for expenses.

No agreement in place as yet. W.M.C. will send out as consultants

1500 need in canners - Kansas - Ensworth largest.

Some mostly need for canners. Some could do some work.

Field. Best. Mexican women work - P.W.

In Idaho - saw 5 w. work in beet fields - some could help beet as well as now - take along cane.

F.S.C. has been moving farmers from marginal areas.

Recent surveys Ind. - F.S.A. - 62¢ for "square" - 45¢ for "block" <sup>group 150</sup> <sub>fully</sub>  
75 " " 100 " "

Utch will need cherry pickers - school children will be available - 9.00 - 10.00

Mr. R. Edgar - Kansas - Ensworth.

Recent thru clats - 200-300 men -  
143 - 200.

W.M.C. COMMISSION

More women to be employed in early cane -

Handily a starting.

(Promises & was - has been)

60% → 4 - canners at 17.00.

Mr. Claughey - 60% of men's jobs

2 labor camps - { the lander  
24.00.

June 1 - 19,000 - July 25,000 - Full utilization 24,000.

40% in.



# Meeting to Discuss City Recreation Commission Fixed

Plans for a City Recreation Commission, formed of representatives of the city, schools and other agencies to co-ordinate recreation throughout Denver, will be aired at an open meeting at 10 a. m. today in City Council chambers.

An organizing committee named to work out plans for recreation will present its report to Council at the meeting. Representatives of interested agencies have been invited to hear the report and offer criticism or suggestions.

The report will cover two principal subjects—purpose of an expanded recreational program and the details of its organization.

The proposed organizational set-up is as follows:

There will be a small recreational executive committee and a larger advisory committee, appointed by the mayor and composed of representatives of the city, the schools, social agencies, and citizens who have shown interest in recreation.

The executive committee, which will be a permanent board, will appoint a director of recreation and will work out details of operation. The schools will have a prominent part in planning the program and in supervising recreational activities.

Neighborhood citizens' councils may be formed to aid in the program.

It is necessary that recreational activities be extended and co-ordinated in Denver to provide fa-

cilities and supervision for persons in all parts of the city, regardless of age, race, color, creed or economic status, according to the statement of purpose which will be submitted to Council this morning.

Other purposes of the program are as follows, according to the report:

Establishment of a year-around recreational program in physical, social and cultural activities.

Co-ordination of agencies which offer recreation through the central city department.

After the report is considered today, the organizing committee will make any necessary changes in the program and then submit it to Council.

After Council acts on the program, the organizing committee will turn the setup over to the advisory board and disband itself.

A total of \$20,000 has been allotted for the program this summer. Half of the fund was appropriated by the Board of Education and half by Council. The money will be used principally to employ leaders for recreational supervision.

5/19/43  
Rocky Mtn. News

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

## Pastor Says Denver Lags on Recreation

Denver is far behind other cities of comparable size in co-ordination and extent of recreational facilities, Rev. Edgar M. Wahlberg, co-ordinator of recreation plans for City Council, said yesterday.

"A study of other cities has shown that most have a full-time recreation director and a central recreation agency," Dr. Wahlberg said. "We're just getting started on recreation here. In the past, suggestions on recreation often have been tabled by the city or schools, but now the matter is out in the open and there will be real action."

A recreation plan drawn up by a committee appointed by City Council provides for an organization similar to that set up in many cities, Dr. Wahlberg said.

"In Oakland, which has a population of 380,000, a recreation de-

partment is set up in the Charter," he said. "A full-time director is employed, and the budget last year was \$301,523. Year-round recreation is provided in 13 playgrounds, six field houses, 52 school grounds, 59 industrial firms and other agencies."

"In San Diego, with a population of 310,000, there is an advisory committee composed of representatives from City Council, the Board of Education and the public. A director and expert staff supervise recreation, and the budget is \$95,012. Similar systems exist in many other cities."

\* \* \*

~~Region XI~~  
Community Notes

Denver  
Colo.

✓ E N W

Defense - December 1941

Agent - E.E.

General Community Notes Denver

XI

✓ Labor Supply and Defense Industries

Small Arms Ammunition plant only large defense project.  
Work clothes plants and tent and awning companies have some contracts but not sufficient to materially effect demand for workers.  
In all 55 firms have some defense contracts - small metal parts, ship building steel welding at iron works.  
Ellis Canning has large contract for tamales and hash for army and is keeping staff throughout the year. Many Mexican girls employed and have recently had a strike. No calls for labor at employment office from cannery.

Employment at Small Arms Ammunition plant forecast was expected to take on another 8000 workers having at time of visit - Dec. 15 - about 4800.

Registrations at Denver Employment Office for active file on 11/30/41 were:

Total 24,596      Men 17,289      Women 7,307

Placements for the preceding month were:

Total 2,325      Men 1542      Women 783

Denver not industrial and few women have factory experience that apply for work in the small arms ammunition. Of the women who apply the largest group desire clerical or commercial work. However, indications are that there is shortage of well trained stenographers. Tests given at employment service show many unable to meet requirements.

Still have a surplus of unskilled men. Skilled much in demand.

✓ Labor recruitment

Not conscious of any marked immigration in Denver. Estimated that probably less than 10 percent out of State. Small Arms Ammunition Company has recruited machinists in all surrounding States and has sent for men as far as Iowa and Dakota but the number is small.

About one-half or more of the workers applying have come from Metropolitan Denver and 30 to 40 percent from the small towns and agricultural area nearby, or about 90 percent from a radius of 50 ~~miles~~ to 75 miles.

Small arms ammunition plant opened its own employment office in downtown Denver and selection made by them. Employment service sent people there. Have interviewed large numbers and 10,000 applications have been filed.

Instructors and key men brought from Bridgeport.

✓ Training

No courses given for women under National Defense Training. Six girls were given a two weeks course in the use of gages and scales at the vocational school but not set up as a defense training course. No demand for such course.

Boys have been trained for a pool and about 3700 have had training



in sheet metal, welding, ~~and~~ machine shop practices, core making, and electrical work. See Schedule of Classes. Boeing, ~~and~~ Consolidated and Lockheed have recruited some of trained men for work on coast.

pre-employment

No plans for any/defense courses specially for girls but will be set up if demanded.

*Separate*

NYA has had a home training project and hospital attendant project for girls. At Colorado Springs girls have had machine shop work and metal assembly for girls at the NYA Defense Center. Girls to be placed in a subcontracting aircraft plant at Colorado Springs.

NYA has given brush up classes in clerical work.

NYA at Pueblo has plans for girls on a radio project.

✓ Supplemental training is offered for men. See courses on schedule.

These given at request of company. None for small arms ammunition so far but expect to have courses. Will give work for women if requested.

*Over 2700 men have been given supplementary training.*

Housing

No housing problem as yet. Large number of houses have been built near Lowry Field for workers there. Aviation training and training for repair and engineering aids - men. ~~Will~~ No women affected.

Y.W. reported that residence has been almost filled. Have only averaged two vacancies, formerly much higher at residence.

Have not had a room registration project but were considering such.

Recreation

U.S.O. has no special program for girls in area as yet. Expect to have a U.S.O. woman attached to Y.W. Have given parties for groups from nearby camps. Are trying to make plans to have special programs for girls at Small Arms Ammunition plant offering courses, gymnasium, swimming, and anything requested at hours which will meet shift needs of girls.

Transportation

Transportation to small arms ammunition plant - about 6 or 7 miles from city - is largely by private car. Street cars make connections with special bus service to the plant at shift hours but most of transportation is by private car - those owning cars taking workers either to homes or to street car connections. Did not seem to feel it had become a problem.

Defense - 1941

E.E.

Denver, Colorado

Persons interviewed:

Mr. Heber Harper - Co-ordinator - Defense Agencies, Denver, Colorado  
1706 Welton Avenue

Mr. L. A. West, Manager, Denver Employment Service  
810 - 14th Street

Mr. R. H. Pollard, Director National Defense  
Bd. of Education Offices and Opportunity School

Mr. Frank Johnson, ass't to Mr. John Gross, Act'g Chairman Regional Labor Supply Com.  
1706 Welton Avenue

Mrs. Helen Walters, Girl's Vocational Education - State Supervisor  
Argonaut Hotel

Miss Pinkerton, General Secretary, Y. W. C. A. - 1545 Tremont

Miss Esther Briesmeister, Ind. Sec'y " "

At Remington Arms Small Ammunition Plant

Mr. Twing - Work's Manager

Mr. Carleton Henningson - Service Manager

Mr. George Hildreth, Ass't " "



From - Mr. R. H. Pollard

Director of National Defense Training

Department of Vocational Education  
Emily Griffith Opportunity School  
Defense Training Program

Mrs Brand

02 - 12/15/41

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

Beginning December 15, 1941  
and December 22, 1941

Preemployment Training

CODE	COURSE	BLDG.	DAYS	TIME	INSTRUCTOR
De-6	Sheet Metal Worker II, 4-80.010	North	M.T.W.Th.F.	4:00 p.m.-10:30 p.m.	Spaulding
De-8	Welder, Acetylene, 4-85.030 Welder, Arc 4-85.020	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	9:30 p.m.- 4:00 a.m.	Riley ✓
De-10	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	7:00 a.m.- 1:00 p.m.	J.J. Cook
De-20	Machinist II, 4-75.010	West	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	1:00 a.m.- 7:30 a.m.	Marlowe
De-22	Pattermaker, Wood 5-17.020	North	M.T.W.Th.F.	4:00 p.m.-10:30 p.m.	Marquis
De-26	Welder, Acetylene 4-85.030 Welder, Arc 4-85.020	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	9:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m. 12:30 a.m.- 4:00 a.m.	Garlington ✓ Pickens
De-28	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	12:30 a.m.- 7:00 a.m.	Loyd
De-33	Automobile Repairman, Metal 5-81.510	Opp.	M.T.W.Th.F.	7:00 a.m.- 1:30 p.m.	Mutz
De-54	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	11:59 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.	Crim
De-55	Machinist II, 4-75.010	West	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	9:30 p.m.- 4:00 a.m.	Fail
De-71	Electrical Repairman 4-97.420	Opp.	M.T.W.Th.F.	12:30 p.m.- 7:00 p.m.	Kennedy
De-	Welder, Acetylene 4-85.030 Welder, Arc 4-85.020	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	11:30 a.m.- 5:30 p.m.	Baker ✓
De-	Automobile Repairman, Metal 5-81.510	Opp.	M.T.W.Th.F.	1:30 p.m.- 6:00 p.m.	H. Ferguson ✓
De-	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	12:30 a.m.- 7:00 a.m.	Holt ✓
De-	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	12:00 m.- 6:00 p.m.	Rowland ✓
De-	Welder, Acetylene 4-85.030 Welder, Arc 4-85.020	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	9:00 a.m.- 3:30 p.m.	Hussion ✓
De-	Welder, Acetylene 4-85.030 Welder, Arc 4-85.020	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	6:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.	Gustafson ✓
De-	Machinist II, 4-75.010	West	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	7:30 a.m.- 1:30 p.m.	Forrest ✓
De-	Machinist II, 4-75.010	West	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	12:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m.	Forrest ✓

## TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

Beginning December 22, 1941

CODE	COURSE	Supplementary Training			TIME	INSTRUCTOR
		BLDG.	DAYS			
De-45	Machinist II, 4-75.010	East	T.Th		7:30 p.m.- 9:30 p.m.	Pearson
De-46	Machinist II, 4-75.010	East	M.W.		7:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.	Mackey
De-51	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Gates	M.W.		7:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.	Tinker
De-52	Welder, Acetylene 4-85.030	Eaton Metal	T.Th.		4:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m.	Berens
De-53	Lay-Out Man 4-83.200	Manual	M.W.		7:30 p.m.- 9:30 p.m.	Ranney
De-85	Structural Steel Layout 4-84.620	Thompson Pipe and Steel	T.Th.		7:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.	Rohkew
De-90	Patternmaker, Wood 5-17.020	West	M.T.W.Th.F.		3:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m.	W. Miller
De-93	Machinist II, 4-75.010	1400 Delgany	M.T.W.Th.F.		2:30 p.m.- 7:00 p.m.	L. Ferguson ✓
De-94	Machinist II, 4-75.010	1400 Delgany	M.T.W.Th.F.		7:30 a.m.- 11:30 a.m.	Lansdown ✓
De-95	Machinist II, 4-75.010	1400 Delgany	M.T.W.Th.F.		12:30 p.m.- 2:30 p.m. 11:30 a.m.- 2:00 p.m.	Lansdown ✓ L. Ferguson
De-96	Coremaker Bench 4-82.010 Molder-Operator Helper II 8-33.111 5-24.120	1400 Delgany	M.T.W.Th.F.		8:00 a.m.- 2:30 p.m.	Heffner
De-97	Coremaker Bench 4-82.010 Molder-Operator Helper II 8-33.111 5-24.120	1400 Delgany	M.T.W.Th.F.		10:00 a.m.- 4:30 p.m.	Lindsay
De-98	Hand Tread Cutter 7-89.426 Machine Tread Cutter 7-89.427	Gates	<del>M.W.</del> M T F		7:30 p.m.- 9:30 p.m.	Richards
De-99	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Gates	T.Th.		7:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.	Tinker
De-104	Lay-Out Man 4-83.200	Card Iron Works	<del>T.Th.</del> m-w		7:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.	Adamsen
De-105	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Card Iron Works	<del>M.W.</del> J. Th.		7:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.	J. R. Cook
De-109	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Card Iron Works	Sat.		1:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m.	Deems
De-116	Master Mechanic Maintenance 5-83.621	Gates	Tues.		7:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.	White



## TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

Beginning December 22, 1941  
15Supplementary Training (continued)

CODE	COURSE	BLDG.	DAYS	TIME	INSTRUCTOR
De-	Automobile Repairman, Metal 5-81.510	Opp.	M.T.W.Th.F.	8:00 p.m.- 10:00 p.m.	Mutz ✓
De-	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	9:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m.	Stratton ✓
De-	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	9:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m.	Moreau ✓
De-	Machinist II, 4-75.010	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	5:30 p.m.- 9:30 p.m.	Erhard ✓
De-	Welder, Acetylene 4-85.030 Welder, Arc 4-85.020	Opp.	S.M.T.W.Th.F.S.	7:30 p.m.- 9:30 p.m.	Kilgore ✓
De-	Welder, Acetylene 4-85.030 Welder, Arc 4-85.020	Opp.	M.W.Sat.	5:30 p.m.- 7:30 p.m.	Kilgore ✓
De-	Welder, Acetylene 4-85.030 Welder, Arc 4-85.020	Opp.	Sun.T.Th.F.	5:30 p.m.- 7:30 p.m.	Kilgore ✓
De-	Foreman 5-92.301	Winter Weiss	M.W.F.	7:30 p.m.- 9:30 p.m.	Graham Miller

Denver Public Schools  
Department of Vocational Education  
Emily Griffith Opportunity School  
Defense Training Program

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

Beginning January 5, 1942

Supplementary Training at Lowry Field

Time: All classes meet from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.

Place: Lowry Field

CODE	COURSE	BLDG.	ROOM	Days	INSTRUCTOR
De-74	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	254	N.E.P.	M.W.	Pointer
De-75	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	254	N.E.P.	T.Th.	Pointer
De-76	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	254	S.W.P.	M.W.	Krueger
De-77	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	254	S.E.P.	T.Th.	Cooper
De-78	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261	3rd floor	M.W.	McDonald
De-79	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261	3rd floor	T.Th.	McDonald
De-80	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	254	S.W.P.	M.W.	Cooper
De-81	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	254	N.W.P.	M.W.	Butz
De-82	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	254	N.W.P.	T.Th.	Larson
De-83	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	254	S.E.P.	T.Th.	Blair
De-84	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	544		M.W.	Church
De-86	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261	629	T.Th.	Church
De-87	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261	3rd floor	M.W.	Collier
De-88	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261	3rd floor	T.Th.	Collier



Supplementary Training at Lowry Field (continued)

CODE	COURSE	BLDG.	ROOM	DAYS	INSTRUCTOR
De-100	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261	634	M.W.	Skoblicki
De-101	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261	634	T.Th.	Skoblicki
De-102	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	544		M.W.	Legg
De-103	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	254	333	M.W.	Larson
De-106	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	<del>261</del> <del>Armament</del>		T.Th.	Rutz
De-107	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	<del>261</del> <del>Armament</del>		T.Th.	Legg
De-108	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	<del>261</del> <del>Armament</del>		M.W.	Blair
De-110	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261		T.Th.	Taylor
De-111	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261		M.W.	Taylor
De-112	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261		M.W.	Reed
De-113	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261		T.Th.	Swain
De-114	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261		T.Th.	Reed
De-115	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261		M.W.	Swain
De-	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261		M.W.	Anderson ✓
De-	Armorer 5-83.541 Related Mathematics	261		T.Th.	Anderson ✓

## TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

Beginning December 22, 1941  
and January 5, 1942NYA Training

CODE	COURSE	BLDG.	DAYS	TIME	INSTRUCTOR
De-4-NYA	Hospital Attendant and Resident Project	3130 Zuni	M.T.W.Th.F.S.	7:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	(Adams (Pointon
De-39-NYA	Counseling	Opp.	M.T.W.Th.F.	8:00 a.m. -12:00 m. 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Magill



Community Notes  
Ogden, Utah

XI

Region ~~III~~

Ogden, Utah

April 1943

Community Notes

Region ~~III~~ XI

Labor Needs - U.S.E.S. predicts a shortage of about 12,000 in the next year. 2900 cannery workers will be needed to process fruit and vegetables. Camps are planned to accommodate 1000 farm and cannery workers. There will be a deficit of about 5000 seasonal and agricultural workers. There is a numerical deficit of workers even if the fullest utilization could be effected. Better utilization may reduce needs about two to three thousands.

Labor Stabilization plan is in effect.

Housing problems have impeded the remaining of in-migrants. Postive recruitment will not be undertaken by USES except when suitable housing available.

There is no significant supply of employable women unemployed.

Transport - Hundreds or thousands of workers travel more than 50 miles daily. Most of the commuters are at the Quartermaster Depot. C.O. at Quartermaster Depot as secured vehicles from inter-state bus lines to accommodate 1200 workers from north Utah cities. B and C ration cards are reported by USES has having been withdraw from workers who live on the routes served by these bus s.

Housing - Acute housing shortage.

Homes Registration Bureau reported as having 300 applicants registered for family units and none available. Rents are high ranging up to \$ 30.00 for single rooms and \$ 70 to \$ 100 for furnished apartments and houses.

2000 defenses houses have been released. 1800 additional units are to be built at 4 locations convenient to government depots. 632 additional two bed room houses will be begun this summer near Layton and Clearfield.

Lack of housing has been a big factor in preventing more recruitment from surplus areas.

Other community problems

Hospitals inadequate. Plan to increase local hospital from 200 adult beds to 325 but this will still be inadequate.

School facilities inadequate for children of new housing projects, especially Washington Terrace. May hold school in some of the housing units this summer to give children a chance to catch up on schooling lost this winter.

Day Care of Children - Inadequate but plans are underway to take over WPA nursey with a capacity of 40 children and to establish two additional nurseries. These are in addition to the Arsenal Nursery .

Training - Except for Mechanics Learners for Hill Field who are paid while in training, it is difficult to recruit trainees. Weber College is reported as have equipment and teachers to take care of 1725 trainees by operating x 4 shifts a day but there are not sufficient for one shift

Supplementary training is carried on in a small degree. There are classes in Blue Print Reading, Welding and Sheet Metal Lay-out, but none of them have capacity enrollment.

The Ogden High School has given regular students some training along vocational lines for which aptitudes were displayed and then sent students to employers with recommendations covering their abilities. Mornings are spent in regular class work and vocational work is given in the afternoon. Employers are contacted about labor needs and special skills. This has been considered a successful project and is to be continued.

Notes on selected establishments from the U.S.E.S.

Ogden Air Depot - (This depot was scheduled and these are notes from the U.S.E.S. only)

It is planned to recruit women intensively in Salt Lake City for replacement of terminated farm workers and selectees. When housing is available will do positive recruiting in other States. Inter-regional clearance ~~is~~ for positive clearance in recruiting women is in effect. A representative of civil service is on duty in the local Salt Lake U.S.E.S. to clear on recruiting practices and locations. A lot of recruiting was done in the Twin Cities area during January and February and an investigation of the extreme enthusiasms and mistated facts of recruiters at distant points is being made to correct any further disruptive practices. Many of those recruited have returned home and have not found housing or job possibilities as represented.

*Ogden Air Depot* Use of part time workers - Not considered feasible. Officers contend that problem of administration in processing applications, payrolls and terminations outweighs the benefits of additional man hours. No supply of part time workers in the Ogden Area.

Am. Packing and Provision Company - Meat Packing

Total Emp. 300 Women 80 or 26.7 percent

Utilization of women has increased considerably and men have been replaced by women. Company plan to increase number of women but has had little success in filling vacancies with women because of low wages and less desirable working conditions. Has made application with the WLB to increase wages.

No part time program.

Ogden Arsenal (scheduled)

*Ask Mc* Part time workers - Of about 5300 employees (USES) 56 were part time average 21 hours a week. (These are clerical - EE.) Last fall Colonel Sears, C.O., through patriotic addresses recruited many club women. They were not too successful and when changes in operations were made which required temporary reductions, they were furloughed. Feeling is that part time work does not justify the added administrative expense.

Navy Supply Depot - (scheduled)

*Ask Mc* Part time workers - So far not needed. When trainloads of supplies begin to roll in, week-end and part-time labor should be recruited. A few Saturday extras are employed.



# FHA Official Expresses Approval of Utah Work

## Seventh District Director Sees Projects in Two Counties; Funds Sought for School Sites

OGDEN—Satisfaction over the progress of war housing projects in the northern Utah defense area was voiced in Ogden Friday by Gunnar Mykland of Kansas City, Mo., director of the Seventh region, federal housing authority, during his first trip to Utah.

Mr. Mykland inspected every war housing project, those completed and those under construction, in the Ogden-Davis county area.

To date 2150 war housing units, augmented by 300 trailer homes at Layton, are completed in the area, and 1800 more are under construction. Another 500 trailers will be installed at an early date directly south of Hill field, Mr. Mykland reported.

### National Records

At Verdeland Park, one of the war housing projects in Davis county, a national record was established, Mr. Mykland said. Contractors turned over the project as completed on January 4, 1943, and the entire 400 units were occupied just 23 days after. At Washington Terrace, south of Ogden, 1044 units of the 1400-unit project are occupied by 4200 persons. This population makes Washington Terrace one of Utah's largest cities, he pointed out. It has about 200 more homes than does Brigham City. The balance of the 1400 units will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks and contracts for landscaping are to be let soon.

Accompanying Mr. Mykland on his inspection were Ira J. Bach, senior project planner of the Seventh region; Alex K. Miller, general housing manager in charge of

management and maintenance of the Ogden area projects; William P. Miller, superintendent of Weber county schools, and William H. Smith, resident housing manager in charge of Verdeland Park.

Meanwhile, Mr. Miller, superintendent of county schools, announced that verbal approval of a five-room school building at Washington Terrace and a four-room structure at Lake View, a housing area now under construction at Roy, has been granted.

The original application called for a \$313,000, 28-room structure for Washington Terrace students, and a six-room structure at Roy.

### Discuss Program

Superintendent Miller; Dr. W. R. Skippking, senior specialist on school facilities for the national office of education, and George F. Simmons, Weber county commissioner, met with Maury Maverick, director of the governmental division of the war production board, in Salt Lake City Thursday to discuss the school facilities.

Mr. Maverick explained that all schools constructed in war centers during the current emergency are being or will be operated on a double-session basis, under which half the pupils will attend classes only during morning hours, and the other half will attend in the afternoon.

Mr. Miller has been advised to proceed with details to bring about erection of the structures. The school projects must be approved by the regional reviewing board of the federal works agency in Salt Lake City and forward to Washington, D. C., for final approval and allotment of funds.

# Ogden Views Child Care As Labor Aid

## Plan Would Release Many Women To War Industries

### Tribune Intermountain Wire

OGDEN — Possibilities of child care for children in early elementary school years as a means of making available to war industries and private employers for full or part-time work women who now cannot leave home because of their families were under study in Ogden Saturday.

The project was initiated by the industrial division of Ogden chamber of commerce under the chairmanship of J. G. Stone in an effort to make available a great deal of additional help believed to exist among women who might be willing to work at least a half day if their children could be given proper supervision.

With nursery schools already provided for preschool children of the Ogden area under federal assistance under the Lanham act, the committee is attempting to get similar care for the children of lower school ages, possibly including 10 years old, through additional federal aid.

### Committee Named

Appointment of a committee of two, including Clyde E. Stone and E. R. Blackington, to make a survey of needs of industrial, business and other establishments of Ogden, through questionnaires, to determine needs of these institutions in the way of additional women workers was announced Saturday.

Purpose of the questionnaire survey will be to determine the potential demands of industry and retail firms during the approaching summer period for additional labor. The questionnaire will seek such information as the length of time extra help, in addition to that already employed by each firm, will be needed; the skills that will be required, and the number of men and women to be needed in each case.

Meantime, parent-teacher organizations are making a community-wide survey of women in the homes to learn how many women workers could be made available for full or part-time employment in either war or private plants if early school age child care and adequate supervision could be assured, especially through the summer months.

When all the facts have been gathered through both surveys, according to E. J. Fjeldsted, secretary of Ogden chamber of commerce, they will be presented to Ogden city board of education with a request for its cooperation in making buildings and perhaps supervision aid available for this work.

### More Labor Available

Should such supervision be approved under federal aid, in addition to that now offered through the preschool nursery assistance, and should the school board make space and personnel assistance available, it is believed by the industrial division of the chamber of commerce that possibly hundreds of Ogden women would offer their services and skills to war of private industries, especially throughout the summer.

Care and supervision of children between the ages of six and 10, it is believed, would release a large number of mothers, especially, who would be willing to devote part of each day, at least, to such services as might be in need of more employees.

Utah Quartermaster Depot (scheduled) *report*

Part time workers - Most recent ES - 70 showed 2800 part time workers used as warehouse laborers.\* Part-time workers are made up of college and high school students, teachers, and workers from other industries. Most are week-end workers. The administrative and production costs for part-time workers are higher than for full time. Felt this justifiable while labor is scarce. If a summer labor camp can be established for 5000 school students, the part time program will be eliminated.

Number of women employed in private manufacturing:

Establishment	Product	Total	Women	Percent women
Am. Packing & Prov.	Meat	300	80	26.7
Globe Mills	Flour	149	12	8.1
Sperry Flour	"	172	19	11.0
Intermtn Knitting	Uniforms	60	41	68.3
Ogden Knitting	Undergmts.	85	64	75.2
American Can	Cans	125	30	24.0

\* There are no available lists but only about 1/4 or less are reporting  
most week ends.

Recreation - USO is trying to develop a program for women in the war plants. At present only group with a regular program is from the Quartermaster Depot. Have found it difficult to interest women. Mormon church provides centers for its members and new residents are so scattered that it has been hard to recruit women for programs other than dances. Depots have their own programs. USO has very well equipped club rooms for women in connection with general USO building in Ogden.



Community Notes  
Salt Lake City,  
Utah

XI

April 1943  
E.E.

Salt Lake City

Community notes

General

WMC had a stabilization plan in effect.

A labor shortage of 6000 workers is expected by July and of 19,000 by the end of the year.

Employment in the manufacturing industries has nearly doubled in the last year. Utah Ordnance is chiefly responsible for this, with Eitel-Mc-Cullough next. U.S.E.S. reports that both these companies should relax hiring specification as to the age of women employees and physical requirements.

Tooele Ordnance Depot expects to have 60 percent women and will increase from about 1000 to 3000 or 5000 total employment by 1944. Expect that with completion of housing in Tooele that immigration of families will provide most of the additional women workers needed.

There is no possibility of recruiting the number of people needed locally.

There has been no government housing in Salt Lake City. Very little housing is available. 200 units under the government housing program for Salt Lake and about 3000 at Tooele and 134 at Garfield for smelter workers. What little private housing which is available in Salt Lake City is sub-standard or too high in cost.

#### Employment of Women

Government and manufacturing are the chief employers of women.

One large smelter in area is conducting a survey to determine what jobs in smelters can be successfully filled by women. They estimate that they will be able to use from 220 to 400 women in the smelters.

All employers are receptive to the employment of women.

Numbers of women employed - U.S.E.S. report for 4/15/43

Industries	No. Est.	Employees Total	Women	Percent women
All	58	30,371	8702	28.7
Manufacturing	29	16,893	5788	34.3
Utah Ord.*		10,163	4586	45.1
✓Eitel-McCullough		1,189	839	70.6
Mining	11	6,323	39	0.6
Tran. & Public	13	3,972	1310	33.0
Utilities				
Government		3,183	1565	49.2
Tooele Ordnance		876	187	21.3
Hqter 9th Ser.Command		1,112	826	74.3
Deseret Chem. Warfare (St John)		247	41 (clerk) only	16.6

Numbers continued

	Total	Women	Percent women
Dugway Proving Grounds	70	20	28.6
Kearns - Basic Training			
Air Corps post	878	491	55.9

Notes from U.S.E.S. on Employment of women in chief establishments.

Utah Ordnance - Remington Arms - See Schedule

Eitel - McCullough. *Comm. equipment* "

Smelters - American Smelting, the largest smelters has no women even in office at Garfield and two at Murray. The firm is making a study of the possibilities of using women. The International Smelting Co. at Tooele has 12 women in clerical. The work is considered dangerous and heavy and there is question if Utah anti-woman employing mining law applies.

**Mining** - Work considered too strenuous for women except clerical. More women clerks could be used. Women might be used for a few surface positions.

Transportation and public utilities - Have 10.8 percent women

Utah Light and Traction Co. - / Other than clerical, 9 women are driving buses. Have 46 women employed. Wages from 60¢ to 90¢ an hour.

Pamberger Electric - 45 women make up 15.5 percent of employees. Tried using women as ticket takers but considered unsatisfactory. Women are clerical except a few car cleaners.

Salt Lake Transportation Co. - 65 women, 19.8 percent of employee, are employed. 55 are taxi drivers working day shift. Not used as truck drivers or motormen.

#### Government

Tooele Ordnance Depot - See schedule

Headquarters Ninth Service Command - 826 women comprise 74.3 percent of employees. Administration offices and women are chiefly clerical. Extension of their employment to mechanical fields is planned with some as truck drivers, shoe repairing and other mechanical work.

Dugway Proving Grounds - Chemical Research and due to arduous tasks, skilled mechanical work, few women can be used. Housing inadequate as only limited dormitory space. Women are clerical.

Kearns Basic Training Center - Women are almost entirely clerical. Some women truck drivers and plans are being made for using women in semiskilled jobs in Motor Transport Division. This is a large air corps training camp.

Deseret Chemical Warfare - Tooele - Women are only in clerical positions. May use them in mechanical fields in the future. Small depot, only 247 employed and 41 of these are women clerks. *Still in construction stage*



## Salt Lake Community Notes

### Training

Training program in Salt Lake City could be more adequate according to USES. None trained for government depots.

Difficult to interest trainees in unpaid training. Had 400 training positions available in schools and only 50 applicants. Trainees leave before course completed.

Little interest in supplementary training.

There are about 600 persons taking ESM<sup>WT</sup> and of these 3 percent are women. These are taken for upgrading. Those taking drafting are placed or upgraded as soon as qualified. Classes run from one to three nights a week. Some of the classes are Explosives, Ore Dressing, Purchasing, Cartography, Cost Accounting, Mechanics for Engineers, Heat Treatment, Personnel Mgt., Drafting, Radio, Safety Engineering, and Electrical Machinery.

### Recreation

Mormon church has extensive recreational facilities and programs for all its members in ward houses. Ward houses are located so that they are within walking distance for every section of the city. Some have most elaborate gymnasium equipment, swimming pools, etc.

U.S.O and Y.W.C.A. have found it difficult to interest many women in any community recreation program because of the lack of interest on the part of the Mormons and also because the large ~~many~~ women employing companies, Utah Ordnance and Eitel-McCullough have their own programs. The latter use the facilities of one of the Mormon centers one night a week.

### Child Care - Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City has two child care centers now, one of which is in the Neighborhood House and one a WPA. Lanham funds have been approved for 5 additional ones but they seem to be slow in getting underway. Counties north of Salt Lake City are also planning centers. The seven planned centers in Salt Lake City will have facilities for about 300 to 350 children.

From managers in plants and persons interviewed in the community, the impression gained was that the Mormon population are opposed to many and most of the war developments and that it has been extremely difficult to get their support and that often after plans are made local people will try to change projects or hinder their development.

The community chest agencies child worker, Miss Rose Porter, reported that a local group of women known as the "Minute Women" are going to make a survey on the needs for day care of children including foster home care.

30 centers are being considered in connection with the schools for before and after school programs for children of working mothers. For the summer this will include all day programs and plans for noon feeding of children who are enrolled. Miss Porter stated that schools report about 4000 children in the elementary schools with mothers working.

April 1943

Housing - There has been no special federal housing projects in Salt Lake City. Housing is reported as becoming an acute problem. Rents for furnished rooms have more than doubled in last two years. If any number of women are going to be brought in from the outside there will be need of some housing plan. Community has opposed increased housing plans. Y.W. residence is filled to capacity and Mormon church has a residence accommodating about 90 girls which is filled. Girls have been able to find rooms but often are poor for high rentals and little in the way of service and privileges.



Labor Organizations

Mr. George Haycock, Rep. United Steel Workers of America -

Mr. Haycock reported that they were getting good cooperation from the State Industrial Commission on inspection <sup>of sanitary conditions in plants</sup> & enforcement of regulations. U.S.I.A. is organizing Remington Arms and Etel-

McCullough and has a contract covering the parachute plant at Manti (Federal Charter)

He said that the chief difficulty in using women around mines & smelters was the disruption of seniority plan.

The C.I.O. has one Labor Board case pending - an application for certification at Utah Copper Co.

Child Care is one of the chief problems. Unions have attempted to make a survey to find out the need in order to promote the opening of additional nurseries but so far have not had enough information come in to use.

Salt Lake City, Utah. <sup>MB</sup> May 5, 1943

Labor Organization -

Mr. Joe Wilson, Utah State Federation of Labor, reported that the total strength of organized labor in Utah is around 80,000. Of this number 50,000 are A.F.L., 13,000 C.I.O., & 12,000 Railroad Brotherhoods.

He said that women were being used as taxi drivers and were now going to be used as drivers on the Utah Light & Power Co. city buses.

The last session of state legislature passed a law allowing women to work at & around mines but not inside.

He had no information on the position of the railroad unions in regard to the employment of women other than that the seniority question was involved.



Salt Lake City

F. L.  
May 1943

Community Notes - Women in labor unions

Girls in Food Markets - Mr. Burkhardt, secretary of the Meat Cutters' Union reported that one-third of the workmen in the local food markets are women. Two years ago had only a half dozen, now about 105 women in their union. Women are mostly checkers and bakery counter girls. They work a 48 hour week and receive \$ 20.00 a week as bakery counter girls and \$ 22 a week as stock girls. Men begin at \$ 22.00 a week but very few at this rate as most are either managers, assistant managers of meat handlers with higher rates. Men average about \$ 35.00 a week, Store managers \$ 45 a week, assistants \$ 32 and \$ 37 a week. All the large markets are organized. *E. L.*

Organization of restaurant workers - Mrs. Eula Kohlhasse, secretary. Have 40 union restaurants in Salt Lake City area with about 100 women members of the union. Have a 6 day week, 48 hours. Union rates are \$ 3.50 a day for table service with meals included, \$ 4.00 a day for "fast" counter service. All hours must fall within a spread of 9 hours. Require an allowance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour on company time for meals. If special uniforms required must be furnished by employer. Many restaurants are having to pay above union rates to get waitresses. Have case before WLB asking for increases. Little organization outside of Salt Lake City. No organization in Mormon church owned hotels. Have a contract with the contractors for restaurant or cafeteria at Columbia Steel Plant at Geneva, near Provo. Women in this restaurant are paid \$ 25.00 a week.

#### Transportation -

Public carrier facilities are wholly inadequate to provide the mass transportation that will be required when private automobile travel becomes impossible. No immediate remedy seen - Inability of workers to travel to and from work may prove to be another serious handicap in retaining workers already employed and recruiting additional ones.

*Three fourths of the workers have to go from work by public car.*

*Los Angeles Co - covers an area of 4100 sq. mi.*

*Aircraft plants are on land & have limited parking facilities. The downtown shopping area - Burbank, Santa Monica, L.B., Inglewood & Downey.*

Curtailing of transportation will create serious problems in both transportation and housing. Public carrier facilities converge on downtown L.A. so it is relatively easy to travel between downtown L.A. and any residential area. If workers have to move closer to their places of employment - Burbank, Santa Monica, Inglewood, Long Beach, San Pedro, Wilmington and Downey.

Companies negotiating for special public carrier bus service.

*Special facilities for*

*Long distances from work places - means that an undue amount of time is required to get to and from work.*



Albert T. Helbing - The Aircraft Industry Looks to the Schools

(Helding is the assistant director, education department, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.)

80 % of the jobs in aviation are in aircraft manufacture, the basic branch of the industry.

40,000 airplanes are on the books scheduled for production.

Personnel rosters will expand from about 200,000 to 400,00 in the next six months.

Lockheed and Vega now employ 44,000 or more. Probably 20,000 more will be hired in the next six months.

70 percent of the labor is productive.

Basic trades are: Machinist, tool and jib builder, pattern maker, carpenter, electrician, radio and instrument man, welder, aircraft sheet metal worker, plater and processor, template maker, trimmer and upholsterer,

Other jobs of a skilled and semi-skilled nature such as: finisher, painter, assembler, brake operator, drop hammer operator, drill press operator, engine lathe operator, riveter, punch press operator, skin fitter, tube bender, rotary shears operator, inspector.  
schools are

Burbank/ providing training for sheet metal worker, metal fitter, form block maker, control die maker, detail assembler, cable splicer, tool maker, precision assembler, jig builder, final assembler.

Courses administered and conducted in accordance with the California Plan for Trade and Industrial Education.

The boy with manipulative skills supplemented by courses in applied mathematics, in physics, general science, blue print reading, shop drafting and similar basic subjects can then be more certain of finding his niche in our work-a-day world.

Mr. Lee Smith -  
Representative Labor Committee.

Russell Bldg  
Room 452  
Flowers + 7 ch

Let's not interested in women.

Notes some not being given jobs.

~~Selection~~ to too strict selection of applicants -

N.A. planning to have 2000. ch. Can't about 1 -  
they are being -

4 or 5 brokers - day - Only requires for 3.

has Kyasa

Magnesian plant going to take 6000.

22 - 3 - 2 - 2 - 17.

Let's 2 ✓ 12.

Mr. Shaugnessy's survey to be completed by  
Jan 10<sup>th</sup>.

Let's represent:

Mr. Nasbun - 220 Labor Temple - G.F.H.

Mr. John Dupel - 440 E. Slanson Ave. S.W.O.C.



From Occupations Suitable for Women  
Women are employed:

Clerical - all types

Airplane Coverer - fabric man  
 Armature winder (?) - engine  
 Checker (clerical)

~~Auditor clerk -~~  
~~Asst. -~~  
~~Apprentice -~~

Mch. Cutter #1 (fabric cutter)

City Service - Elev

Decal Applicator - Paint dept.

Professional -

\* Die Cutter #1

Embassy Mch #1

✓ Fabric Worker

Forming press Op.

Industrial Engineer

" " " - auto - (p.p.?)

Job Worker

\* Horvath Paper Cutter Operator (spec. 1/2)

Messenger

Horizontal drill press op.

Service clk #1

\* Hydraulic feed drill operator

\* Sorter - gift op

\* Multi-spindle drill Press operator

\* Tag clerk - 1-04-01

Receiving checker #2 (inspector)

\* Tally Man #3

✓ Sewing Mch Op #1 & #2

Sorter

Tracer (clerk)

Tube washer 9-03-01

✓ Upholster & trim cutter

" seamer.

✓ " seamstress

Wrapper #1

2-zig-zag mch op (sewing machine op)

117

DIE Cutter:

check of parts, setting  
 stamping, etc.  
 and then the light material.

Apparently  
Suitable for women

Abrasive wheel - friction sawing mch op

Acetylene burner

" " portable -

Acid crane man?

Air brush operator -

" checker "

" compressor op.

" Teleram op.

Aircraft engine mechanic.

" " " helper, line service

" cleaner

" Gas tanker lines assembler,  
mechanic auto & cement rubber

Airplane " apprentice

Amphiflex grinder

Angle tender # 1

" cutting mch op.

" press. op. - helper

" puncher & steamer

Annular torch.

Anodic - clamp repairman

Arbor press.

Armature - field code baker.

elec.   
 ~~refuse~~   
 ~~junk~~ " board

" varnisher

1 worker # 2

Babbiter - cel. - turning - auto spinning mch not seen as aircraft.

Baffle assembler - motor engine.

Balancing Mch Op

Band rip saw op.

Band sawing op. ✓

Band scrub saw op.

Bearing inspector

Belt sander

Belt Man # 1

Benches Ass. # 6 - 78.632

Partially Suitable

Aeronautical Engineer

Aircraft Armament Mech.

Aircraft Engine Assembler

" " Installer

" " mechanic

" Mechanic helper

Airplane Inspector

" mechanic

Airplane rigger

" tank & cool mech

" workman

? Anodic operator

Asbestos worker - girl

Assembly Man # 8

? Bar Tool ground mch op.

\* Barker-Coleman Op.

auto. tool grinder - cuts  
up to make 4 separate cuts



Bench Ass. Man - 5-03.542

" " " helper 9-03.01

Bench grinder

Banding mch op. - helper-present

" " " " "

Bit sharpener #2 - drill & broom  
rod sharpener

? \* Blank piles 9-65.17

Black puncher

Blue print Mch Op. #1 & #2

Boring Mch Op. - automatic

Box punch #2 & 3

~~Box~~ Op. #

" " helper mch.

" " #2 Mch.

Brass reclaiming

Brazier - (solder + )

? \* Brickette M 9-65.64

Breaker-hd. - (compressor waste)  
(mch. shop - machinist)

" mch Op

Brush-hand

Bucker-up #1 & #4

Buffer -

Bull dozer op. helper?

Bumper op. #1 (Bumper die  
sand hole hammer)

Hand hammer (pneumatic hammer)

Burnish Mch Op

Hand Burrel

Cabinet Abrasive Blast Man

Copper - bander (tubes)

Carbonizer packer.

" puller

Carving sander (wood)

Casting assorter

" finisher

" inspector

" picker

" roller

" sacker

" wheel

Center Mch Op - special drill press

Centrifugal grinder op & auto.

Bench hand #9 - 4-80.010

" " - metal patterns

" repairman

Boring Mch Op - horizontal

" " " spindle

" " " lathe

" Mill Op.

Brinell Hardness Test.

Buffer foreman.

Bumper #4

Carbonator Man #1

Cement finish

" flash.

Care hardener.

## Apparently

Dural machine # - 80.050  
 E dly name balance  
 Electric bridge crane of  
 " gantry " "  
 " mono-rail of  
 " truck operator  
 " engine  
 Electrician apprentice  
 " Chief #1 4-97.420  
 " helper #1  
 " " airplane  
 Enamel sprayer -  
 Enamel #2  
 Engine installation assembler helper  
 " lathe #2  
 External cylindrical grinder of  
 " grinder op. #1  
 " " tool  
 Facing machine 6-82.330  
 Farbank roller  
 Field coil wound #1  
 " enamel  
 Final Assembler #1  
 " " helper  
 Fitting man helper  
 Flange #1 + Flange helper  
 Flange Mch Op. #4  
 Flash cleaner  
 Flash maker metal  
 Flaw assembler  
 Folding mch op #7  
 Fork press op.  
 Form builder helper  
 " sh. work lay-out man  
 Forming Mch Op #4  
 " press " helper  
 Frame Assembler #3  
 Friction sawing Mch Op.  
 Gages #1  
 Schweitzer + galvanizer helper  
 Gas line - ducting op.  
 Gear bristles.  
 " cleaner  
 " operator #1  
 " helper #2  
 Gear logging mch op  
 " mitcher  
 Gear mch. op. #2

## Partially

Edger man #1  
 Electric conduit installer  
 " motor assembly - tester  
 " welding mch rep man  
 " instrument repair man  
 " repair man  
 Electrician  
 " airplane  
 " mch. shop  
 Ends assembler. 7-03.547  
 Engine installation assembler  
 Engine lathe #1  
 Engine mount & cool assembler  
 Engine tester  
 Etcher #1  
 Filer machine  
 Finisher  
 Finishing lathe op.  
 Fitting man 5-03.541  
 Fix & bel milling mch op.  
 Fixture maker  
 Foreman 5-92.411  
 Forming press op #1  
 Fuel & oil unit assembler  
 Fuselage frame builder  
 Gage grinder  
 Gage inspector  
 " maker  
 " tank sub-assembler  
 Gas welding equip repairman  
 Gear generator op. #1  
 " lathe #1  
 " milling mch op #1  
 " profiler



Oppanilly

Gear roller  
 " Shaper op. #2  
 " Straightener  
 " Torker grinder  
 " " Router  
 " " Shaver op.  
 Griffith-Lathe Op  
 Blue-jointer op #1  
 " " #3  
 " " assembly  
 Grinders - 8 4-29.510  
 Frames - hand - 1  
 Gravity feed back saw mch op.  
 Grinders  
 Grooving Mch. Op 1  
 H. Hack Saw mch Op  
 Hammer Tester  
 Hand drillers & trimmers  
 Hand-rod turn-out 7-02.718  
 Hardness Inspector  
 High Speed Friction Ball Press Op.  
 Hvy feeder #3  
 Hotting engineer #2  
 Toning mch. op. semi-automatic  
 Horizontal broaching mch op.  
 Hydraulic feed back saw m. o.  
 " stand assemblies.  
 Hydros - press deleper  
 Hypoid-testing mch. op

I

Instrument Helper  
 Installation Mechanic Helper  
 Internal Broaching mch Op.  
 Internal grinder op. #2  
 Internal Key saw op  
 Iron sampler

J

Jagan dipper  
 Japanned #2 + #6 + #7  
 Lig digester  
 Lig saw operator  
 Linter operator #2  
 Litterer Man  
 Kiln Press Op. #2  
 Kiln - Car puller  
 Knott-Mch. Op

L. Laboratory Assembler Samples  
 Lacer Laboratory #1  
 Lacquer polisher  
 Lacquer #4

Pattilly

Gear shaper op. #1  
 Glenn Indicator Op.  
 Gun  
 Heat treat - helper #2  
 Heating & retreating insk. ass.  
 Honing mch. op.  
 Hory. bring & milling mch. op.  
 " bring mch. op.  
 " milling mch. op.  
 " Shaper op. mtr  
 Hydraulic control unit assembler  
 " field service mch.  
 " planer operator

Inspector

Instrument Maker #2

" panel assembler

Installation mechanic - 5-03.545

Internal grinder op #1

Lig bring mch. op.

Lig mch. #2

Lot setter - #2

Laggle press

Linter operator #3

Lanes - Lamsom Lathe op.

Keller Mch. Op

Kiln Op. #3

Kupf grinder #2

App.

Landing gear assembler  
Lapping Mch. Op.

Lathe op. - automatic #1

Lay out man 4- 75.140  
" " #1 7- 05.030

Leather sorter #1

Letterer #1

Lever Man - shear table

" " Table

Light Repair Man

Linderman Feeder 9- 02.01

" Offbearer

" Operator

Line feeder

Link mch. op.

Linoleum layer

Load tester

Lick Assembler #1

Locksman #3

Mold Machine molder - jarring  
" " squeegee  
" " stripping plate

Machinist operator

Machinist helper

Magnetizer injector

Marker 8- 92.01

Masker

Match-feeder 8- 33.11

Matches-offbearer

Metall weigher & wrapper

Measurer #5

Mech. Engineer & Jr. Mech. Engineer

Mech. buggy man

Metal finish - inspector #1

" " - hand filer

" propeller layout - rough

" stamping injector

Metallurgist

Micrometer inspector

Milling mch. op. - automatic

Mold changer " molder operator-helper #2

Mold closer " molder filter

" w bench " helper #3

" feeder molder - helper mch

" finish molder #4

Mold - cleaner molder off-bearer

Molding - Sand man molder - grader #5

Motor stamper

Motor cycle driver

Multi-purpose mch. operator

Partially

Lathe hand automatic

Lay out man 4- 33.912

Lead molder

Libby-Lathe Op.

Machine lay out man

" set up man #4

Machinist #2

" bench

" floor

" maintenance

Metal propeller lay out man

Milling mch. op. #2

" " - hand miller

Mock up assembler

Model maker #5

Mold finish & plisher

Molder operator #3

Molder - pattern



App.

Grinding Mch. Op.  
Nickel plate helper  
No. stanger  
O. Off. heater # 5  
Off line assembler  
Oil drained & oil extractor  
Oil pan tester -  
Oil pump assembler # 1 & # 2  
Oil sander.  
Oiler # 1 & # 2  
Oiler & greaser  
Oil man # 2  
Oskite cleaner  
Oleo assembler  
Oven tender #1  
Ox-acetylene cutting mch of  
" " " " helper  
P Paint boy -  
Paint digger #1  
" repairman  
" scale man  
" spray inspector  
" trucking man  
Painted - truck #2  
" - chrome plated part  
" dig - ~~part~~  
" helper # 2  
" " - sprayer  
" insignia  
" back  
" sprayer 1 - 2  
Painting mch op. # 2  
Panel trimmer  
Paneling inspector  
Parts wired  
Pattern carrier  
Pattern cleaner - pattern gater  
Pattern shellac -  
Pattern mch. - apparatus metal.  
" " " wood  
Packing machine operator 9-02.01  
Pipe fitter - apprentice  
" " - assembly  
" " - helper  
" piston fitter  
Planer feeder # 2  
Planer operator  
Plater helper  
Plumber helper  
Polisher # 2  
Roll plater -  
" " # 1

Partially

Nickel plater  
Open-side planer op.  
Paint tester  
Painter maintenance  
" sign  
Pattern checker  
" layout man  
" setter  
" maker - metal  
" " flesher  
" " wood  
Pipe cover # 2  
Pipe fitter maintenance  
" threading mch op  
Pl. milling mch operator  
Planer op # 2 & # 4  
Plate planer op. #1  
Plater #1  
Aircraft plumber  
Pneumatic tool repairman  
~~power op.~~

# App.

Polished wheel  
 Position feed - Hand Sawing Mch. Op.  
 Power house oiler  
 Power robb. operator  
 " shear op. #1  
 " " " helper  
 Primer spray  
 Profiling M.O. #2 & #3  
 " mch. op. - helper.  
 Punch press #1  
 " " operator automatic  
 " " " hand  
 " " " helper  
 Putting glazes.  
 Pyro-meter tester  
 Pyroxylene classifier 7-02.611  
 R Rack loader #2  
 Rack tender coils  
 Radial drill - op. #3  
 " " press op.  
 Radial router op. - helper  
 " " " "  
 Radio repairman #1  
 Reamer - hand  
 " machine  
 Reaming mch. op. #1  
 Reckoner 9-65.01  
 Reed covering mch. op.  
 Repair-tire assembler  
 Rib assembler  
 Riddler 8-78.10  
 Rigger #9  
 " helper #3  
 Rip saw - 7' beam  
 Rivet flumkey  
 " heat treater  
 " machine operator  
 " spinner  
 " tester  
 Riveter - aircraft - angles hand #4  
 helper - machine #1 - pneumatic #3  
 rib & shell - machine #3 - machine  
 setting tool grinder.  
 Rockwell Hardness test  
 Rod straightener  
 Roller operator #2  
 Rotary shear op. #2  
 Rotary surface grinder  
 Router operator #3

# Partially

Power hammer op. #4  
 " house engineer  
 Precision lathe op.  
 Profiling M.O. #1  
 Propeller Installation Assembler  
 " Mechanic  
 Pyrometer man #1 5-00.911  
 Rack cutter - 4-78.031  
 Rib frame builder  
 Roll-grinder operator  
 Roll-tube setter  
 Roughing lathe operator



Apparently

Runner box man 6- 82.960  
 Runner cup maker  
 Rust proof  
 Sample man #7 6- 33.912  
 Sand cutter operator  
 " driver #3  
 " mixer-hand  
 " " - machine  
 " screener operator  
 " slinger - operator  
 " blast or shot blast tumbler op.  
 " " room operator  
 " " helper  
 Sander #1  
 Sander hand  
 Saw file hand  
 " " helper mch.  
 " " machine  
 Sawdust driver #2  
 Scleroscope Hardness Tester  
 Scrap-baller 8-92.01  
 " cutter  
 " hand #2  
 Screw driver + screw driver man  
 Screw mch. op. - automatic  
 " " " Semi "  
 Screw-reinforcing man  
 sect frame + sect mounter  
 sensitive feed drill press op  
 set-up man woodstock 9-65.47  
 sewer-hand #1  
 shaper hand  
 " operator helper  
 shear operator hand  
 " scrap man  
 " man #2  
 sheet metal culls rack  
 " " fabricating mch. op. 6-94.202  
 " " oiler  
 " " rolling mch op.  
 " " worker opp. + helper  
 " " worker helper aircraft  
 sheet steel inspector + tester  
 shock absorber adjuster  
 " " assembler  
 shot blaster  
 skinner #1

Partially

Band control man  
 Screw cutting letter op.  
 Screw mch. operator  
 " " ~~set~~ setup man auto.  
 sect + carpet insulation assembler  
 shaper form maker.  
 shaper operator #1  
 sheet metal fitter  
 " " lay out man + #2  
 " " worker #2  
 " " aircraft worker #1 + #2  
 shell fitter

Apparently,

Shrinkage Mch. Op #2  
 Single spindle dull press op.  
 skeleton ass. helper  
 slitting mch. op #2  
 slusher ~~#1~~ #2 9-02.01  
 7-16.212  
 small parts ass. #3  
 " " buffer  
 smooth air man  
 smelter - #3  
 snag grinder  
 snap-stamp mch. op  
 snipe sheet metal 9-02.01  
 soft roll try cut man 7-02.715  
 " " " " 7-02.716  
 solderer #1 & solder small parts  
 " torch & " wheel man  
 sound proofing culter  
 " " undulation ass  
 speed lathe operator  
 spindle ~~case~~ cover 4-33.362  
 spinner #4  
 spliner operator  
 spot polisher  
 " sprayer  
 spray booth cleaner  
 spray stripper 7-16.210  
 spring tension - feed - back saw mch op.  
 springer #1  
 spring cutting press op. 6-58.664  
 square shear op.  
 squeezer op - #1  
 steam grader.  
 steel scope - op. 6-78.674 (magnets)  
 stock boy  
 stock chaser -  
 stock clk - stock control clk - wiper  
 straight-run grader.  
 straighten hand  
 straighten press op.  
 strip hand & strip mch  
 stripper (cleaner)  
 stub. lathe op.  
 surface grinder #2 & helper  
 Sweeney cut off saw op.  
 Switch panel  
 Tack. rag man 7-16.560

partial

side head planer op. 1  
 single surfer op.  
 skeleton assembler #1  
 skin man  
 slotter #1 & #2  
 spar builder  
 spliner operator  
 spray gun repair man  
 surface grinder #1  
 " "  
 Swiss jig bring mch. op.



## Apparently.

Tank fittings assembler  
 Tank straightener  
 Tank tester #2  
 " washer #4  
 Tapping mch #3  
 Template files  
 Template stringer clb  
 Test log #2 9-65.02  
 Tester #1 & #2  
 Thinner sprayer  
 Thread grinder  
 " milling mch. op.  
 These signal wires - 7-53.050  
 Turner grinder - connecting rods (eng)  
 Tire builder - Tire injector #1  
 Tire mounter.  
 Tongue carrier.  
 Tool chaser.  
 " clerk  
 Tool grinder #1 & #2  
 Tool marker  
 Tool stamper  
 Torison tester  
 Tracer #4  
 Tractor operator  
 Trim back hand  
 Trim sawer #1  
 " stencil man  
 Trimmer hand #1  
 " helper #6  
 Trimming press op. #2  
 Trimming saw op  
 Truck driver light & hand trucker  
 Tube bending Mch op #1 & 3  
 Tube cutter #5  
 Tube holder hand  
 Tubing tester - ~~Tube holder~~  
 Tumbler Op. #2  
 Tumbler crew Man, paint  
 Turning sander Op.  
 Turnit lath op - ~~Turnit lath~~  
 Universal grinder Op.  
 Upholstery China #1  
 " metal marker  
 " molder

## Partially

Tail surface frame holder.  
 Tank holder #2  
 Tank tester  
 Template injector  
 Template lay-out man  
 Template mch #4  
 Tinsmith.  
 Tool - die maker  
 Tool designer  
 Tool grinder op.  
 Tool hardware -  
 Tool injector -  
 Tool maker  
 Tool metal bench  
 Tool repairman  
 Tool storage man.  
 Tool setter - grinding  
 Tool setter - milling  
 " " - tap  
 " " - profiling  
 Tool straightener  
 Tool troubleman  
 Trimmer.  
 Tube driver.  
 Tubing Mch Op. #1  
 Turnit lath op  
 Universal Milling Mch Op.  
 " Turnit Lath  
 " Wood working Mch Op.  
 Upholsterer #2

## Apparently

Upholstery - smoother  
 Upright drill press op  
 Valve blower  
 " grinder 1  
 " grinding mch p.  
 Variety saw op.  
 Varnisher #2  
 Veneer gluer #1  
 Vertical broaching Mch Op.  
 " drill press op  
 Wash tank man #1  
 Washing mch op #2  
 Welder - acetylene  
 " aluminum  
 " arc  
 " bar.  
 " butt  
 " combination  
 " flange  
 " helper - acetylene  
 " " arc  
 " leadman.  
 " spot  
 " thermite  
 Welding tester  
 Wheel sprayer #2  
 Wire bender #1  
 Wire cutter #2  
 " puller #2  
 " straightener #2  
 Wiring mch. operator  
 Wood bender  
 Wood tool maker helper  
 Wood turner.

## Partially

Vertical Boring Mill  
 Vertical milling Mch Op.  
 Vertical Shaper Op  
 Vertical Turret Lathe Op.  
 Wing frame builder.  
 Wire worker -  
 Wood repair man  
 Wood tool maker  
 "





JANUARY 15, 1942

MR. J.P. GIFFORD

DEAR SIR:

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPORT ON THE STANDING OF CLASSES AT THE FORD BUILDING AS OF TODAY:

PRE-EMPLOYMENT (WOMEN)  
(6 DAYS)

SECT. No.	NAME OF CLASS	INSTRUCTOR	TIME	TOTAL
15	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	H. JOHNSON	2:30PM-9:30PM	41
11	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	SMILLIE	8:00AM-1:00PM	19
23	4 SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	ELKINS	2:30PM-9:30PM	20
22	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	WERNMARK	12:00PM-5:00PM	27
12	DRILL PRESS BENCH ASS'Y.	BRIGHT	8:00AM-1:00PM	21
1	3 DRILL PRESS BENCH ASS'Y.	BESEDA	7:00AM-2:00PM	20
16	SUB ASS'Y. DRILL PRESS	SCHNAUSELY	9:30AM-3:00PM	22
17	DRILL PRESS - RIVETING	A. JOHNSON	7:30AM-2:30PM	25
26	TUBE BENDING	FREAKLEY	7:00AM-11:00AM	18
"	"	FREAKLEY	12:00PM-4:00PM	26
2	ELECT./SHEET SUB ASS'Y.	HATLASAN & BAKER	9:30AM-3:00PM	20
13	ELECT. SUB ASS'Y.	RATCLIFFE	7:30AM-2:30PM	25
17	ELECT. SUB ASS'Y.	CAMPBELL	11:00AM-6:00PM	27
25	PLASTER PTN. MAKING	MATHIS	7:30AM-12:00PM	21
206	INSPECTION SHEET METAL	WHALEN	1:30PM-8:30PM	23
204	INSPECTION	STEIGERWALT	12:00PM-5:00PM	22
206	WEIGHT CLERKS	ROBINSON & SMITH	12:30PM-5:30PM	14
3	MACHINE SHOP	MUELLER	8:00AM-1:00PM	16
5	DRILL PRESS OPERATION	SHOCKEY	1:00PM-8:00PM	14

TOTAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT... (WOMEN).....421

Welding  
Power Sourcing  
Electrical

15  
30

125  
✓-21

125

Sheet metal 4

See 24

8



-2-  
PRE-EMPLOYMENT  
(MEN)

SECT. No.	NAME OF CLASS	INSTRUCTOR	TIME	TOTAL
2	MACHINE SHOP	FITZSIMMONS	7:00AM-2:00PM	21
12	SHEET METAL	WRIGHT	7:00AM-2:00PM	29
17	SHEET METAL	SMITH	6:00PM-10:00PM	26
"	" "	BUBEL	6:00PM-10:00PM	24
18	RIVETING	MELIN	7:30AM-2:30PM	26
18	RIVETING	KANE	2:30PM-9:30PM	24
19	RIVETING	DTAMICO (JANDA CHG.	7:00AM-2:00PM	23
		3 HR. 20 MIN. TOOL CRIB SUPERVISION)		
20	RIVETING	KENT	6:00PM-10:00PM	15
20	RIVETING	MELPIN	6:00PM-10:00PM	15
27	DRAFTING	FRAZER	8:00AM-3:00PM	39
29	DRAFTING	CHURCHILL	7:30AM-4:00PM	8
101	STOCK CLERKS	HULL	7:30AM-2:30PM	11

TOTAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT... (MEN).....261

TOTAL ALL PRE-EMPLOYMENT CLASSES... MEN & WOMEN COMBINED...682

125

UPGRADING CLASSES FOR CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

SECT. NO.	NAME OF CLASS	INSTRUCTOR	TIME	TOTAL
2	SHEET METAL	HATLASAN	3:15PM-6:15PM	18
27	SHEET METAL	STYVAERT & CARPENTER	3:15PM-6:15PM	28
14	SHEET METAL	SCHNAUBELT	3:15PM-6:15PM	20
6	MACHINE SHOP	BIGNELL	5:30AM-11:30AM	16
3	MACHINE SHOP	HERCHOLD	3:15PM-6:15PM	19
207	INSPECTION #29	LILLEY	12:30PM-4:00PM	27
206	INSPECTION #30	LILLEY - CHURCHILL	7:30AM-11:00AM	28
204	INSPECTION #31	GRIMES	12:30PM-4:00PM	31
20	INSPECTION #32	BARNIKEL	12:30PM-4:00PM	21
204	INSPECTION #33	GRIMES	7:30AM-11:00AM	23
20	INSPECTION #34	BARNIKEL	7:30AM-11:00AM	24
207	INSPECTION #35	LILLEY	7:30AM-11:00AM	
102	MILLWRIGHTS	WALSH	10:00AM-12:00N	10
26	WOOD PTRN. MAKING	WEBER	3:15PM-6:15PM	21

TOTAL IN ALL UPGRADING CLASSES.....286



-4-

SUPPLEMENTARY

SECT. No.	NAME OF CLASS	INSTRUCTOR	TIME	TOTAL
202	DRAFTING	FRAZER 5 DAYS	3:00PM-5:00PM	18
202	BLUEPRINT READING	FRAZER " "	3:00PM-5:00PM	30
28	BLUEPRINT READING #2	EHLERT M-W	3:00PM-5:00PM	11
27	BLUEPRINT READING #3	EHLERT T-TH-F	3:00PM-5:00PM	15
24	DRAFTING	LOPKER T-YH	7:00PM-9:30PM	25
202	TOOL DESIGN	KLINE M-W	7:00PM-10:00PM	13
103	BLUEPRINT READING	SMITH M	7:00PM-9:30PM	7
207	BLUEPRINT READING	LILLEY M-W	7:00PM-9:30PM	26
22	SHOP MATH	MCGOWAN M-W	7:00PM-9:30PM	20
4	MACHINE SHOP	MASON M-W-F	6:30PM-9:30PM	16
4	MACHINE SHOP	BALLINGER T-TH	6:30PM-9:30PM	15
5	MACHINE SHOP	DUFFIE M-T-W-TH-F	6:30PM-9:30PM	14
5	MACHINE SHOP	MOORE 5 DAYS	11:30AM-2:30PM	16
102	BOAT BUILDING	FACE M-W	7:00PM-9:30PM	6
24	BOAT BUILDING	SCHMIDT M-W	7:00PM-9:30PM	12

TOTAL IN ALL SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES.....244

GRAND TOTAL.....ALL CLASSES COMBINED.....1212

Defense 1942

Agent E. Erickson

Date - Jan. 1942

Factory inspection and jobs of women at Vultee Aircraft, Vultee, California

*Duplicate Original attached to schedule*

Jobs of women and comments  
General

Introduction of women into the Vultee plant began about April 1, 1941 when about 15 or 16 girls were hired. All had some factory experience but none in aircraft. Four girls were placed in the covering department, four in the paint department and the others in electrical assemblies. The experiment with women was successful and now approximately 12 percent of about 6000 shop employees are women.

Vultee employs women more generally throughout plant than any other aircraft manufacturer at the present time. Women employed on the same basis, along with and under same conditions as men. Women are not segregated in special departments. Practically all the work in the electrical assemblies and the installations of wiring and tubing on the fuselage is now done by women.

Of the women who have been taken on, the majority - estimated 80 to 90 percent - have had other factory experience or preemployment training. The personnel director gave preference to women with experience because felt that they were used to factory discipline and made their induction simpler.

The women were put directly into the shop and instructed for their jobs by the foremen. Most of the jobs on which women were first placed were such that only a few days of "breaking in" or instruction necessary. Since then have given pre-employment instruction in riveting and supplemental instruction in electrical assemblies, inspection, sheet metal, blue print reading, welding, etc. to women. See training section of schedule. 10 - 15 % take supplemental training.

Future plans for women

Expect to gradually add more women and will be given preference for many light jobs now held by men who will be upgraded to other jobs or lost by the draft. Would not estimate how many women would be used because of labor supply and uncertainty as to the flexibility of legal restrictions affecting women's employment.

shop

Machine/operations on which women are employed

Burring and filing - 25 to 30 women are employed on burring and filing small parts, castings, rods, etc. in the machine shop and assembly divisions. This is a beginning job in the machine shop and no training is considered necessary. From this job women are promoted to drill press operations as opportunities occur.

Drill press operators

Women employed on jig, sensitive drills, and multiple progressive drills. Usual drilling, reaming, spot facing operations. The work of women has been most satisfactory. Mr. Tuttle, personnel director, commented that on one drilling operation where a small hole - 1/64 of an inch - has to be drilled in small pieces, the production record of man had been not over 650 holes a day. A girl exceed this record her first day and has maintained a production of 1000 holes and more a day.

Milling machines

The employment of women on milling machines is a more recent trend. At time of visit only 3 or 4 employed but expect to use more. Women mill small castings and work has been satisfactory.



Screw machines - (Small turret lathes - Hardinge Machine) -

Only two women seen but reported that 1 or 2 additional ones were operating small turret lathes. They have been upgraded from drill press operators and can also operate milling machines. Girls are as listed in set-up by leadmen but one of the girls was reported as able to do her own set-up and will be paid the same rate as a man on the job. Small fittings and castings are machined. Not a great many jobs of this type but women will be used on those existing and will be tried on slightly heavier turret lathes.

Girls in the machine shop wore canvas or leather gloves, shields or goggles - if on a machine - leather or other aprons. General atmosphere of good workmanship and no problems - work along with men and apparently taken for granted on their job. Girls on drills are able for the most part to sharpen own drills and change them.

Precision bench assembly

Ten or more women working on precision assembly putting small parts together ~~with~~ the aid of jigs. Parts must fit closely and blue prints or pictured layouts must be watched. Use hand tools, screw drivers etc. Reported women have been found adept at the work as it is painstaking and detailed. Work is a light sitting job. A few girls working on stainless steel boxes and parts. Work is somewhat varied as some parts must be burred or filed to fit, screws must be eased on, etc.

Sub-assembly

Women scattered in many departments on all kinds of light subassembly work - more than 100. Some of the work done by women includes:

Riveting on ribs for wing parts and parts of control surfaces, extrusions, fittings - drilling, countersinking, etc.

Burring edges, - hand and machine.

Spot welding - only one girl at time of visit but will have more.

Inserting clips for riveting.

Many operations involving the use of power screw drivers.

Assembling and fitting plexiglas into canopies, putting on rubber stripping, and all around work on the canopies.

fitting

Installing and ~~fixing~~ flaps on side walls.

Assembling and adjust foot pedals to be installed by girls on final ass.

In general, numerous jobs done by women throughout in sub-assembly requiring various kinds of metal fabrication and fitting. More women will probably be used.

Covering or fabric department

20 to 25 girls working in the covering department operate sewing machines, cut out covers and other fabric parts, stretch and hand sew covers on control surfaces - ailerons, elevators and rudders -, rib lace, tape rib lacing, etc. Practically all the work of this department done by women.

Electrical and Radio Departments

Men were cutting wires, soldering, attaching terminals, screwing parts together, putting fittings on flexible shafting and conduits,

complete final assembly of junction boxes (See picture sent in from Vultee.), etc. Most of the electrical work is done by women. All types of bench tools used.

Tubing - Women paint tubes for identification in assembly oil, fuel and other lines, finish the ends of tubes forming flanges, bend tubes and in general do much of the work on all of the lighter tubing. Estimate abt 5 to 10 girls working on tubing.

Painting  
All doping and spray painting of large surfaces done by men. Women mask parts for painting and take off masking. Girls stencil insignia and various identifications with spray guns, laying out own work. Touch up painting on small parts and where needed for finishing done by women. Girls feed parts off to belts of conveyor for automatic painting and take off parts that have been painted. (Conveyor passes through a paint booth.)

plating  
Heat treat./anodizing, etc.  
A few women inspecting and stamping small parts and may occasionally help with light racking. None employed on processing and did not expect to use them on this type of work.

Fuselage assembly  
This was the "high spot" of the work done by women. Vultee in the assembly of ~~xxxxxxx~~ the basic trainer plane has a tubular steel fuselage which is covered with metal skin. The tubular fuselage is carried in jigs on a slow moving conveyor and all the assembly of power lines, electrical systems, pedals, control parts, attaching the main bulkhead or fire wall and fittings on it on the line are done by girls. (The monocoque skin is assembled and riveted by men.) There are low movable benches on which the girls slide under the fuselage to make installations, and on other parts of the line, platforms are built to enable the top parts to be reached. In general the girls work all along the line and practically complete all installations on the fuselage to the point where the engine meets up with the fuselage and ~~itx~~ the plane is ready for the wing, engine and empennage sections. About 100 girls employed.

Engine mounting and assembly of special fittings  
The engines are mounted on a balcony above the fuselage line and a few women are helpers putting on accessories, oil lines, wiring parts, putting on baffles, etc. Possibility of using more on this work. Much, however, is too heavy for women.

Empennage assembly  
A few girls were working on the final assembly of the empennage doing riveting. Girls were riveting inside and out. Small girls especially suitable for this as empennage of trainer is small and not room for a large boy and big hands inside.



Inspection - Women are only used to limited extent as inspectors.

Two girls were inspecting on the magnetic inspection - parts are magnetized and washed in a machine with iron particles adhere to pieces having flaws in their structure. A few women doing visual inspection but the bulk of the assembly, parts and processing inspection is done by men. Industrial Personnel director said that as work histories of women increase and more become familiar with aircraft standards, parts, etc., more women will be put on inspection. Women are taking courses - supplementary training which will fit them for Rockwell (hardness of metal parts) inspection, blue print inspection and precision inspection.

Factory clerks

Women are being brought in to replace men who leave or who are promoted as clerks in stores and receiving but as yet the number of men clerks is several times that of women. Possible extension along clerical lines for women should be marked. A few girls are record clerks in tool room but none as tool crib attendants.

Welding - One girl receiving \$ 1.15 an hour was doing aluminum welding on small oil tanks. Most of welding is electrical and no women trained so far for such work. Could do light electrical welding. Also, may use more women on aluminum welding if trained women apply and if need arises.

Administrative and general offices

Women constitute only about one-third of all office workers and personnel director agreed that probably twice as many could be used. Women have not know aircraft terminology and few have knowledge of manufacturing methods which has deterred their employment.

Professional

Only professional women are nurses and librarian. No prejudice as to women as engineers or technicians but none have applied or qualified. Personnel director insisted that qualified persons would be considered irrespective of sex for professional jobs.

Working conditions

## and service

Conditions good. Have toilet/facilities more than adequate for present force - reported about 25 seats, washing and cloak room accommodations but would have to add to these if many were added to first shift.

(Pictures sent in show some of operations performed by women.)

No women in the status of personnel worker<sup>s</sup> but three matrons who report to superintendent are quasi-plant personnel and serve as clearing house for discipline problems and shop difficulties. One matron assigned to each toilet and girls are encouraged to tell her of any difficulties with supervisors, men workers, bad working conditions, etc.

Lockheed Aircraft Co. XIII.

Burbank, Calif.

Int - see sched.

Emp. 7/14/1946

Total 21,680

Women 3762 (17.0%)

Peak - 8/43

Total 96000

Women - 45-48.0%

Data pertinent to  
Night Work Study

Also - training program  
for draftsmen (data for  
Mrs. Zapolon's study)

Sched filed in Region XIII

MKA. 8/5/46

Marchant Calculating Machine Co. XIII

Emeryville, Calif.

Mr. Walters, Pers. mgr.

(Sched filed in Region XIII)

Employment 9/46

450 women (50.9% of

Total prod. emp.)

(No women in prof. or  
technical jobs)

MKA - 9/20/46  
for Mrs. Zapolon

Paraffine Companies, Inc. XIII

Emeryville, Calif. (Alameda Co.)

Paints, varnishes,  
building materials.

Home Office - 475 Brannan St.

San F. Calif.

Int - Mr. Donald T Shaw, asst emp. mgr.

Emp - 7/31/1946

T 1542 M 1349 F 193

Plant 1351-1233-118

Other 191 116-75

✓

(Sched filed in Region XIII) MKA - 9/9/1946

Data for technical &  
scientific occupations for  
Mrs. Zapolon - Data on  
Night Work, and other data.



Shell Development Co. Emeryville Calif. XIII  
 Mr. Walter M. Upchurch, Dir. of Laboratory (largest  
 Industries Relations + Personnel Shell Lab. in the country  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Ainsworth, asst director & only one engaged strictly  
 of personnel. in research work.)

Emp. 8/46  
 Total 1114  
 Women 260 (2370)

Emp 8/45  
 Women 3370

MKA. 9/24/46  
 for Mrs. Zapolon  
 Sched filed in Region XIII

Bartlett-Collins Co. XII Table glass - all kinds  
 Sapulpa, Okla. plain + decorated

4-27-46  

	T	F
Total	405	122
Factory	381	114
Office	24	8

✓  
 Regional file

Hiring policies  
 Hours of work - 3 shifts  
 Night work comments  
 Lunch + rest periods  
 Wage rates  
 Union  
 Women's jobs  
 Working conditions

E.W. 5/9/46

531

2 - 29

II

Kelley's Dept. Store  
3400 N. Speedway  
Tucson, Arizona

30 W MM 0. 005  
21.

531

3 - 9

II

Kaufman's Dept. Store  
86 S. Mayer Street,  
Tucson, Arizona

6 W MM 0.  
4.

4

531

1 - 216

II

Albert Steinfeld & Company  
35 N. Stone Avenue  
Tucson, Arizona

W MM  
193 7  
189. 11.

6

531

2 - 33

III

Charles J. Bracker Et Al IRA  
Bracker Department Store  
123 Marley Avenue  
Flagstaff, Arizona

W MM  
25. 2. 012

35



531

2 - 41

III

29

W

MM

10

20.

3.

The National Dollar Store Ltd.  
929 Market Street  
San Francisco 1, California

531

3 - 20

III

18

W

MM

11

12.

2.

The United Inc.  
117 W. Overland Street  
El Paso, Texas

531

3 - 20

III

28

W

MM

16

18.

0.

Levy Bros. Dry Goods Company  
6 Avenue  
Douglas, Arizona

531

2 - 33

23

W

MM

I

16

0

Gateway Stores, No. 1 and No. 2  
and Lerner's Dept. Store,  
1615 East Washington Street  
Phoenix, Arizona



531

2 - 30

30

W  
24M M  
1

I

2

G.B. Palmer and B.E. Peterson  
 18A Gil-Bart's Dept. & Variety  
 1536 E. McDowell Rd.  
 Phoenix, Arizona

Total 37

Recd 32

533

4 - 2

W M M

2

2. C.

III

51

Theo Tansy Jr.  
 Clifton, Arizona

533 ✓

✓ 1 - 166

total rec'd women

III

M.M.

177

140

11

139

12

050

Sprouse-Beitz Company, Inc.  
 2175 N.W. Upshur Street  
 Portland 10, Oregon



533

1 - 274

285

W  
254.M M  
7.

III

053

F. W. Woolworth Company  
405 Montgomery Street  
San Francisco 6, California

533

1 - 333

384

W  
255M M  
58

III

46

J. J. Newberry Company  
245 Fifth Avenue  
New York 16, New York

	T	W	M M
Dogales	21.	18.	1.
Phenyl	152.	134	2.
	273.	152.	3.

nick  
Tablets

also

	T	W	M M
mean	67	63	4
Dogales	44	40	1

hand  
Tablets

533

1 - 82

77

W  
65.M M  
0.

III

44

McLellan Stores Co.  
Attn: Mr. J. P. Bauer  
55 Fifth Avenue  
New York 3, New York

533

1 - 248

289

W  
237.M M  
0.

III

43

S. H. Kross,  
144 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, New York

533 ✓

1 - 59 total rep'd. women m.m. III  
2 - 44 38. 2.

Founders Inc., IBA F. S. Rasco & Co.  
2000 Pasadena Avenue  
Los Angeles 11, California

042

533

3 - 13

12

W

9.

M.M

1.

III

Cornet Stores  
411 S. Arroyo Parkway  
Pasadena 1, California

041

533

3 - 6

(6)

W

3.

M.M

0.

III

40

Leo Block and R. F. Hagin  
IBA Blocks Variety Store  
246 W. Coolidge Avenue  
Coolidge, Arizona

533

4 - 1 ✓

III

F. S. Rasco and Company  
2000 Pasadena Avenue  
Los Angeles 11, California

048

no women  
or minors

(telephone  
number)



533

4 - (1) total reptd - women m.m. III

0. 0.  
~~no paid employees~~

Elmer Hihoky IBA Benson Variety  
Store and Grill Cafe  
P. O. Box 222  
Benson, Arizona

052

no women or male  
~~no paid employees~~ minors

533

3 - 11

I

J.T. Brinker IBA Vista Mine & Variety  
3223 E. McDowell Rd.,  
Phoenix, Arizona

017

Out 3 American

533

4 - 3

II

Fay Creations, Inc.  
P. O. 2689  
Tucson, Arizona

37

no retail trade

533

4 - 3

total reptd women m.m. I  
4 4 024

House of Notions  
29 East Camelback Rd.  
Phoenix, Arizona

Indefinite

533

4-2

W

MM

2

2.

0.

26

Anthony L. and Louis S. Logan  
 IBA The McDowell 5 & 10  
 1010-12 E. McDowell Rd.  
 Phoenix, Arizona

533

4-4

W

MM

I

3

3.

0.

27

Ed and Sarah Shaffer IBA McDowell  
 1534 W. Van Buren Street  
 Phoenix, Arizona

533

4-4

8.

W

MM

I

6.

0.

029

Bever Long IBA The Motion Shop  
 603 E. 6th Avenue  
 Phoenix, Arizona

533

4-3

4

W

MM

I

4.

0.

030

A. H. O'Brien IBA Glendale  
 5 to 1.00 Store  
 c/o Mail-He-Money of Arizona  
 1001 E. 2nd Street  
 Phoenix, Arizona



533

✓ 4-3  
total reptd  
5WOMAN M.M. I  
5. 0.

031

J. A. and E. B. Roberson  
 IBA Roberson and Son  
 513 Hill Avenue  
 Tempe, Arizona

533

4-1

W

M.M.

I

(2)

7.

0.

32

Henry E. Mahoney IBA Sharon's Variety  
 2337 E. Indian School Road  
 Phoenix, Arizona

533

4-1

W

M.M.

I

1

1.

0.

034

Edil Kraft IBA Village Hardware  
 1345 W. Thomas Road  
 Phoenix, Arizona

533

4-3

I

025

H. Clyde Watkins IBA Kraft's Store  
 3611 E. 7th Street  
 Phoenix, Arizona

Roberson ✓  
 Mahoney

533

4-3<sup>✓</sup>

I

28

Walter Sr and Walter Jr Malenman  
Malenman's Cereal Products Co.  
1534 W. Van Buren  
Phoenix, Arizona

*no females ✓  
or m.  
m.*

533

4-4

II

W

MM

4

3.

0.

038

Leo Kalish IRA Kay's Variety Store  
1235 S. Cherry  
Tucson, Arizona

533

4-0

II

W

MM

3

3.

0.

039

D. Harris IRA Finest Variety Store  
4845 E. Speedway  
Tucson, Arizona

533<sup>✓</sup>

3-23

II

total rec'd.

mon on

MM

24

19.

1.

.036

J.B. Bents IRA Bents' Variety  
3390 E. Speedway  
Tucson, Arizona



533

4-2<sup>✓</sup>

(2)

W MM

III

2. 0.

045

F. P. Misk IMA The Misk Variety Store  
430 Main Street  
Safford, Arizona

533

4-3<sup>✓</sup>W  
3.

MM

III

0. 047

Louis F. Rose IMA Rose's  
4 S. San Francisco  
Flagstaff, Arizona

533<sup>✓</sup>4-2<sup>✓</sup> total reptd

2

women

III  
MM

2.

0.

049

Ray L. Richards IMA Richards  
Department Store  
P. O. Box 356  
Cottonwood, Arizona

533

Coded ✓

Tabulated 3-4-2

Size 3

(2)

W  
2.

MM

0.

I

18

R. Wilson Brown IMA Bryant's  
Variety Store  
P. O. Box 723  
Wickenburg, Arizona

533

3-9

W

MM

I

6

4

1

035

W. & D. Variety & Hardware Store, Inc.  
 5039 S. Central Avenue  
 Phoenix, Arizona

533

3-7

W

MM

I

5

1

0

33

L. L. Smith Hardware Store  
 P. O. Box 7036  
 Phoenix, Arizona

533✓

3-14

total repl'd names

MM

1

10

8

020

J. C. Cardano DBA Cardini Stores,  
 7014 Harrisonwood, W.  
 Phoenix, Arizona

533

4-3

W

MM

I

4

4

0

19

Thomas C. Hagerman DBA  
 Buckeye Variety Store  
 Box 937  
 Buckeye, Arizona



533

4-0

5.

W  
4.

M M

1.

I

21

J. M. Conley IRA, J. M. Conley  
Stores  
3369 W. Van Buren Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

533

4-4

W  
4.

M M

0.

022

I

Mrs. L. Fox and O. A. Strickland  
IRA Fox 5 and 10  
2057 E. Van Buren Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

533

4-3

3

W  
2

M M

1.

I

23

James L. and Elmer E. King Sr.  
IRA Goodyear Variety Store & Supply  
Goodyear, Arizona

Total 15  
Rec'd 14

534

1 - 167

W

M M

II

158

121

4.

57

Jacobs's Department Stores, Inc.  
77 North Stone Avenue  
Tucson, Arizona

562 ✓

✓ 1 - 54

III

082

total repl'd

women

Male minor

Lerner Shops of Arizona, Inc.  
1770 Lincoln Street  
Denver 5, Colorado

61

59

0.

61.

I Phoenix

27.

II Tucson

34.

566

1 - 58

W

M M

III

48

16.

7

83

0.

Given Brothers Shoe Company  
225 South Mesa  
El Paso, Texas

566

1 - 64

W

M M

III

58

25.

12.

84

Earl's Shoe Stores Inc.  
750 North Spring Street  
Los Angeles, California



539

✓ 1 - 294

total rept'd

III

Women M M

Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company  
P.O. Box 392  
Douglas, Arizona

269

158

43

232

Douglas 55 27 2

113 61 20  
 101 70 21  
 269 158 43  
 43  
 201

539

1 - 79

81

W

M M

III

26

3

058

Central Commercial Company  
4th and Beale Streets  
Kingman, Arizona

539 531

✓ 1 - 51

total

W

M M

III

52

- 33 - 5

059

H. O. King Company Inc.  
197 Main Street  
Yuma, Arizona

539

✓ 1 - 123

total rept'd

122

Women

77

III

M M

24

060

New Cornelia Co-Operative Merc. Co.  
Ajo, Arizona

561

1 - 91

I

Henry Clothing Company  
Adams and First Streets  
Phoenix, Arizona

98

W

MM

6.

078

51.

only for payroll

OK

Supplied

562

1 - 320

I

Goldenters, Inc.  
North First Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona

257.

W

MM

229

3

79

562

1 - 113

I

Hartfield Stores, Phoenix, Inc.  
1001 South Olive Street  
Los Angeles 15, California

43

W

MM

39.

0.

080

534

1 - 220

I

Diamond's Store  
201 East Washington  
Phoenix, Arizona

252

W

MM

202.

4.

54



534

1 - 389

I

362 W 297.

M M

6.

055

Harricks, Inc.  
First and Washington Streets  
Phoenix, Arizona

539

1 - 52

I

total rec'd: Women

58

23.

1.

United Producers and Consumers Cooperative  
1821 East Jackson  
Phoenix, Arizona

056

565

1 - 229

II

total rec'd: Women M.M.

215

165.

1.3

081

Levy Brothers Clothing Company  
P.O. Box 1591  
Tucson, Arizona

Total 6

Rec'd 6

562 ✓

2 - 147

I.

39

W

M M

36.

1.

1/2

Walter Switzer, Inc.  
25 East Adams  
Phoenix, Arizona

566

2 - 27

I.

31

W

M M

6.

5.

1/3

Wohl Shoe Company  
1601 Washington Avenue  
St. Louis 3, Missouri

562 ✓

✓ 2 - 15

total reptd

women

II.

(45) ~~NR~~

(25).

M M

NR

0.

1/4

Darling Utah Corporation  
370 - 7th Avenue  
New York 1, New York

534

2 - 27

III

18

W

M M

3.

2.

10.3

Fab's Mercantile, Inc.  
Casa Grande, Arizona



539

2 - 47

total repeated women  
29 9

III

mm

3

105

A and B Schuster Company  
P.O. Box 158  
Holbrook, Arizona

21 = 4

Coded Type 3  
+ Tablet

2 - 31

12

w

4

mm

0

III

111

M. E. Haffley, DEA Haffley's Super Market  
P.O. Box 590  
Kingman, Arizona

539

2 - 42

3

w

mm

III

0

105

104

Cameron Trading Post  
Cameron, Arizona

no female or  
male marks

534

3-9

W

MM

I

12

4

2

138

H. E. Johnson  
Box 668  
Wickenburg, Arizona

561

3-7

W

MM

I

7

2

1

153

Miller's Men's Shop  
Morris Miller IBA  
130 E. Washington Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

562

3-14

W

MM

I

7

7

0

154

Arthur and V. Rothfeder IBA  
Desert Sun Fashions  
1749 E. McDowell  
Phoenix, Arizona

566

3-6

W

MM

I

6

2

0

155

Pomeroy's Shoes, Inc  
136 W. Main Street  
Tucson, Arizona



562

3-11  
13W M M  
13. 0. 156  
12.  
↑  
no earnings

Gus Taylor's  
 P. O. Box 688  
 Tucson, Arizona

562

3-7

7

W

6.

M M

1.

II

157

Betty Gay Shop of Tucson  
 307 N. W. 36th Street  
 New York 18, New York

539

3-8

5

II

134

The Army Store  
 51 West 6th Avenue  
 Tucson, Arizona

no income  
no earnings

562

3-8

8.

W

6.

M M

0.

III

158

Aaronson Bros. Apparel of Douglas, Inc.  
 526 E. Overland  
 El Paso, Texas

539 231

√3-7  
total reptd  
7.Wm on MM III  
3. 1. 136Krugge Dept. Store  
510 Main Street  
Safford, Arizona

539

3-8

T W MM  
8. 1. 0.

III

137

Tiffany Trading Post  
Higgins and Charlton  
San Carlos, Arizona

539

3-8

6. 0. 0.

III

135

Canyon De Chelly Trading Post  
C Garcia IBA  
Chino, Arizona

No business on MM

565

3-7

III

159

3

Licurance Stores Inc  
IBA People's Department Store  
Box 747  
Safford, Arizona✓  
Out 3 business



Industry code	Size of firm code	No. of employees in firm	Area code
Name and address of establishment or firm		No. reported	Women Men

Table 16  
Row 14  
(incomplete)

531	4 - 5	total reported	Women	Men	III
		5	3	0	
E. K. Creed IRA Tiger Mercantile Company Tiger, Arizona					014

531	1 - 1,028	W	Men	III
	842	356	13	7
Sears Roebuck & Company, Dept. 568 Olympic Blvd. Los Angeles 74, California				

531

1 - 502

426 12  
580 10

III

9

**J. C. Penny Company, Inc.**  
330 West 34th Street  
New York 1, New York

Reports will be sent from 18 stores

	T.	W.	MM		T.	W.	MM
Casa grande	14	11.	0	Wanslow	12.	9.	1.
Nogales	20	13.	2.	Douglas	16.	12.	0
Chifton	8	7.	0.	Mesa	47.	28.	1.
Tucson	5	4.	0.	Glendale	16.	13.	1.
Phoenix	245	188.	2.	Bushlee	9.	8.	1.
Lafford	16	14.	0.	Chandler	11.	8.	1.
Tucson	57	38.	2.	Miami	16.	13.	1.
Prescott	16	11.	0	Glendale	19.	14.	1.

over

531

1 - 231

255

W MM  
136 0  
135

III

8

**Montgomery Ward & Company, Inc.**  
J. E. Schneider Tax Dept.  
619 West Chicago Avenue  
Chicago 7, Illinois

531 ✓

✓ 1 - 98

total rept'd none W MM  
99 32. 31.

III

**Miami Commercial Company**  
Sullivan St. and Miami Ave.  
Miami, Arizona

015

531

1 - 164

150

W MM  
102. 9.

III

13

**Capin's Dept. Stores, Inc.**  
101-103 Morley Avenue  
Nogales, Arizona



531

1 - 117

103.

W

MM

I

H. Porter Saddle and Harness  
1st Street and Adams  
Phoenix, Arizona

50.

4.

(3.)

562

4-1

5

W

MM

I

Jack Rose, DBA Unique Gown Shop  
30 N. Central  
Phoenix, Arizona

a.

210

565

4-2

7

W

MM

I

Mrs. M. J. Duen, DBA, The Boston Store  
302 N. Glendale Avenue  
Glendale, Arizona

211

use #227.

1

5

4

594

4-1

1

W

MM

I

John J. Karam DBA Karam's  
944 East Dunlap  
Sunnyvale, Arizona

O.

231

566

4-5

3

II

Charles Gordon DBA, Gordon Shoes  
136 N. Pennington  
Tucson, Arizona

213

✓  
No known or  
made known



535  
5/2

✓ 4-3 total rented 2  
WOMEN MM III  
0. 0.

J. Green's Shoe and Clothing Store  
Safford, Arizona

212

*no women  
no minors*

534

4-4 W MM  
4. 4. 0.

III

Louis Stone DBA Kliban's Dept. Store  
29 Plaza  
Ajo, Arizona

194

539

4-2 W MM  
2 1. 0.

III

A. H. and Hugh Lee DBA Canada Trading Company  
Canada, Arizona

195

*use #209.*

3

4

4

539 ✓

✓ 4-4 total rented 3  
WOMEN  
1.

III  
M.M.

J. B. Stiles  
P. O. Box 573  
Winslow, Arizona

0.  
196

Total 20  
Recd 16

572

1 - 235

I

249 W 159. M M. 16. 92

Ryan Evans Drug Stores  
1002 East McDowell Road  
Phoenix, Arizona

541 ✓

1 - 196

W

I

175

48

72

42

71

061

Basha's  
P.O. Box 575  
Chandler, Arizona

541 ✓

✓ 1 - 589

Initials only

W M M

I

699

189

177

062

A. J. Bayless Markets, Inc.  
1131 North Central  
Phoenix, Arizona



541

1 - 55

60

W

18.

M M

25.

I

63

H. G. Billings  
Feed City  
1648 South 16th Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

542

1 - 775

808

W

262

M M

105.

I

64

Safeway Stores, Inc.  
P.O. Box 680  
Phoenix, Arizona

543

1 - 89

89

W

59.

M M

0.

I

65

G. A. Upton  
181 Upton's Candy Shop  
825 North 7th Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

545

1 - 119

total rep'd  
124

Women

11

I

M.M.

3

10.

067

Associated Dairy Products Company  
7th Avenue and D Streets  
Glendale, Arizona

515 ✓

1 - 209

I

32

W

25.

M M

3.

069

Carnation Company  
 Box 2035  
 Wilshire-Labrea Station  
 Los Angeles 36, California

516 ✓

✓ 1 - 75

total rec'd  
89

Wamen

5.

I  
M M

1.

070

Co-Op Dairy Inc.  
 1030 North 22nd Avenue  
 Phoenix, Arizona

572

1 - 207

II

154

W

89.

M M

1.

93

Martin Drug Company  
 Congress and Church Street  
 Tucson, Arizona

541

1 - 160

II

174

W

M M

49

49

071

80.

0.

Consumers Market Inc.  
 702 North Stone Avenue  
 Tucson, Arizona



541

1 - 136

W M M  
131 24. 57.

II

72

J. R. Hardy IBA El Rancho Market  
and Fountain  
1360 East Speedway  
Tucson, Arizona

541

1 - 118

W M M  
154 57 36.  
41

II

73

Goodman's Markets Inc.  
1055 South Campbell  
Tucson, Arizona

545

1 - 115

W M M  
140 11. 0.

II

74

Shamrock Dairy Inc.  
P.O. Box 870  
Tucson, Arizona

545

1 - 123

W M M  
132 9. 0.

II

75

Sunset Dairy  
P.O. Box 1630  
Tucson, Arizona

572

1 - 99

III

84

W

MM

50.

10.

094

Walgreen Drug Company  
 4300 Peterson Avenue  
 Chicago 30, Illinois

	T.	W.	M.	MM
Phoenix	45.	24.	15.	6.
Tucson	39.	26.	9.	4.
	<u>84.</u>	<u>50.</u>	<u>24.</u>	<u>10.</u>

541

1 - 52

III

57

W

MM

20.

18.

076

Henry Gong and David Hing DBA Central Markets  
 282 4th Avenue  
 Tempe, Arizona

541

1 - 50

III

49

W

MM

13.

14.

77

G. Puchi and Sons  
 405 Grand Avenue  
 Nogales, Arizona

545

1 - 260

I

068

The Borden Company  
 350 Madison Avenue  
 New York, New York

No Retail ✓  
Wholesale only



545

1 - 89

I

Not retail business ✓

066

Arden Farms, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1752  
Phoenix, Arizona

T. Lee 13  
R. Lee 10

572 ✓

2 - 27

I

29

W

MM

18.

3.

119

O. T. Fountain DBA McDowell Pharmacy  
and El Rancho Pharmacy  
545 East McDowell Road  
Phoenix, Arizona

572

2 - 49

I

29

W

MM

13.

P.

120

Skaggs Drug Stores, Inc.  
P.O. Box 658  
Salt Lake City 9, Utah

541 ✓

2 - 30

25

W

M M

I

8.

5.

106

H. R. Norton IRA Bus Norton's Save-Way Market  
2621 West Van Buren Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

545 ✓

✓ 2 - 30

total reptd.

women

M M

37

0.

1.

R. E. Kraft Sr. and R. E. Kraft Jr. IRA Kraft  
Jersey Dairy  
4225 East McDowell Road  
Phoenix, Arizona

107

541

2 - 28

11

W

M M

II

7.

4.

109

Mrs. Emily Kaiser IRA Broadway  
Village Market and Bakery  
3000 East Broadway way  
Tucson, Arizona

549

2 - 28

28

W

M M

II

12.

2.

110

LeCave's Vegetable Do-nut Shop  
1719 South 6th Avenue  
Tucson, Arizona



572

2 - 32

W MM

28

24.1.

III

121

Douglas Drug Company, Inc.  
945 G Avenue  
Douglas, Arizona

572

2 - 25

W

MM

23

17.

1.

III

122

P. Lipscomb and T. Olstedt DBA  
Upton's Drug Store  
1008 4th Avenue  
Tuma, Arizona

519

2 - 42

I

not retail business 108

Arizona Egg Company, Inc.  
P.O. Box 2129  
Phoenix, Arizona

572

3-7

I

7 W 5. MM  
O

165

Charles E. Costello IBA Costello Drug Co.  
1503 W. McDowell  
Phoenix, Arizona

use #168

1  
4  
3

N

572

3-17

I

20 W 17. MM  
O

166

L. V. Gucker and B. E. Holl IBA  
Gucker and Holl Drug Company  
2339 E. Indian School Road  
Phoenix, Arizona

572

3-15

I

19 W 12. MM  
O

167

David J. Duckworth IBA Mesa Drug Co.  
101 E. Main Street  
Mesa, Arizona

572

3-7

I

7 W 5. MM  
O

168

Sav-On Drugs Inc.  
1525 E. McDowell  
Phoenix, Arizona



572

3-18

total reported

women M.M. I.

10

8

1.

9.

169

West Drug Company  
1823 W. Indian School Road  
Phoenix, Arizona

581

3-9

no reported

women Male Minor

I.

Ong Kinnu W. IBA Food Center  
Grocery  
1945 E. Southern Road  
Phoenix, Arizona

7

2

2.

1.

140

581

3-15

W

M M

I.

10

3.

3.

141

G. B. Kirk IBA G. B. Kirk's Market  
1901 E. Southern Road  
Phoenix, Arizona

581

3-10

W M M

I.

12

4.

4.

142

Roland's Market  
1905 E. Van Buren St.  
Phoenix, Arizona

55

3-22

18

W  
5.

MM  
2.

I

143

J. S. Bratt IBA Bratt's Ice Cream  
3229 E. 16th Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

59

3-8

11

W

4  
3.

MM

3.

I

144

James Mangum IBA Mangum's and  
Sanitary Bakery  
441 E. Main Street  
Tucson, Arizona

572

3-8

total rep'd Women Male Minor

6

1.

0.

170

Gordon Greenwald IBA Greenwald  
Drug Store  
2694 S. 6th Avenue  
Tucson, Arizona

572

3-9

10 2

W

7.

MM

1.

II

171

Santa Rita Drug Store Inc.  
Broadway and Scott  
Tucson, Arizona



541

3-7

w m m

II

7

3.

2.

145

G. H. Sing DBA El Grande Market  
607 E. Grande  
Tucson, Arizona

542

3-6

w m m

II

7

1.

2.

146

San Clemente Markets  
3841 E. Broadway  
Tucson, Arizona

572 ✓

3-6

total rep'd

wome n

III

3

3.

0.

172

Berry V. Quintance DBA Desert Drug  
P. O. Box 870  
Flagstaff, Arizona

573

3-10

w m m

III

10

5.

0.

173

Jose Colunga DBA Modern Pharmacy  
809 Marley Avenue  
Flagstaff, Arizona

778

3 - 21

III

Winslow Drug Company  
Winslow, Arizona

10

W

M M

7

2

4

0

17.4

Has not been refilled for 5

721

3 - 12

total refld.

none

mm III

4

2

0

147

Safeway Stores, Inc.  
Administration Office Payroll Dept.  
P. O. Box 660  
Oakland 4, California

721

3 - 18

W

M M

III

19

9

2

178

Louis S. and Nicholas Hayes  
IMA Eagle Grocery  
317 E. Broad Street  
Globe, Arizona

721

3 - 12

W

M M

III

4

3

1

149

John Low  
3rd and Main Street  
Tuma, Arizona



241

3-8

III

W 10  
5. MM 0.

150

Richardson Trading Post  
P. O. Box 97  
Bellevue, Arizona

241

3-9

III

W 8  
3. MM 1.

151

White Spot Market  
Box 34  
Superior, Arizona

245

3-28

III

W 20  
8. MM 1.

152

Swiland Dairy  
321 Second Avenue  
Tuma, Arizona

241

3-6

I

139

B. G. Hutchison IRA Beverly  
Hincer Market  
1149 E. Glendale Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona

Moved ✓

Total 17  
Rec'd 16

572

4 - 0

W

M A

I

5

I.

O.

216

Louis Vellella DBA Granow Prescription  
Pharmacy  
926 E. McDowell Rd.,  
Phoenix, Arizona

572 ✓

4 - 4

W

M A

I

5

I.

O.

217

May Investment Inc  
1436 E. Van Buren Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

546 ✓

4 - 4

W

M A

I

4

I.

O.

205

Sam and Jacob Cohen DBA Home Loan Company  
130 W. Main Street  
Mesa, Arizona



541 ✓

4-1

W

M M

I

H. D. and Peggy Hibbard DBA Castle Hot  
 Springs Service  
 P. O. Box 106  
 Morristown, Arizona

197

941 ✓

4-4

total gold

Women

M M

H

+

0

Laurence Ong and Ervin Ginn DBA  
 Phoenix Market No. 3  
 1209 N. Camelback Rd.,  
 Phoenix, Arizona

O.

3

199

541

4-2

I

Gin Ong DBA Republic Market  
 1039 N. Jefferson St.  
 Phoenix, Arizona

200

✓  
 no women or male  
 minors

541

4-50

I

A. J. Fuller, DBA Fuller's Market  
 1336 N. Palm Lane  
 Phoenix, Arizona

198

no employees  
 ✓  
 no women or  
 male minors

549

4-2 total reptd. women  
3 1.II MM  
0.

Bennie W. Byrnes DBA The Country Fresh Co.  
4565 S. 6th Avenue  
Tucson, Arizona

207

549

4-4

W  
1.MM  
0.

II

Ed Betfeld DBA Model Bakery  
41 S. 6th Avenue  
Tucson, Arizona

208.

542

4-4

W

MM

II

6

2.

3.

201

John Lee Jr. DBA Lee's Super Market  
1034 N. Broadway  
Tucson, Arizona

572

4-5

W

MM

III

3

1.

0.

218

Guy Axline, Masonic Temple Bldg.  
Holbrook, Arizona



572

4-2

W

MM

III

3

2

0.

219

Senora Drug Company  
Senora, Arizona

579

4-2

W

MM

III

2

1

0.

209

Albert Puchi DBA Puchi's Bakery  
214 Grand Avenue  
Negales, Arizona

4-5

W

MM

III

4

1

0.

206

Phil S. Yard DBA McNeal Machinery Co.,  
McNeal, Arizona

581

4-5

W

MM

III

6

3.

2.

203

L. S. and Joanna Peeble DBA Hayden Grocery  
Box 626  
Hayden, Arizona

541 ✓

4-5  
2

W M M  
1. 1.

III  
204

James M. Shipp DBA Ranch Market  
2300 3rd St.,  
Tuma, Arizona

542

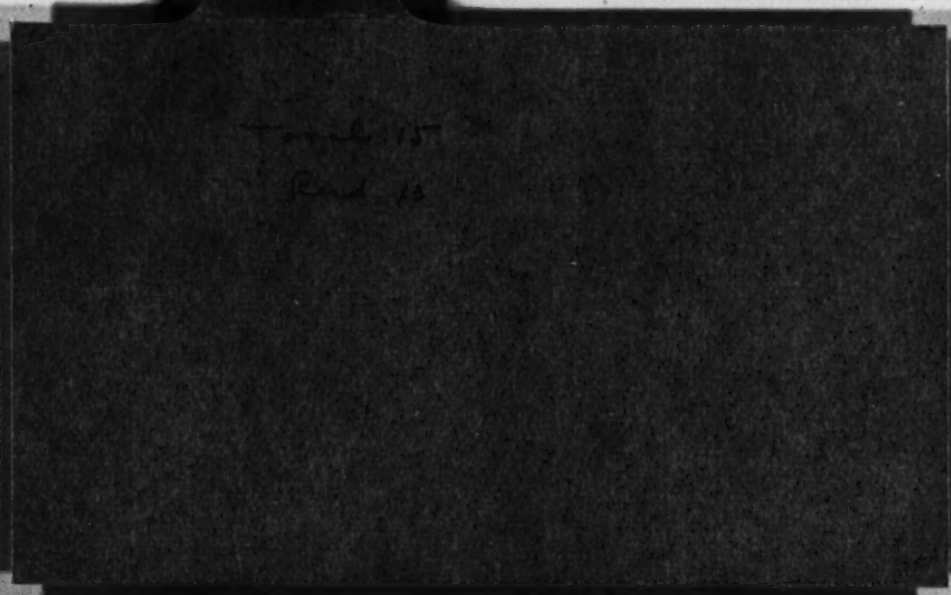
4-1

III

202

Melt M. Hatch DBA Davis Grocery  
P. O. Box 8  
Davis Dam, Arizona

✓  
moved



578

1-90  
95

W M M  
18 1-  
19.

I  
102

Butane Corporation  
P.O. Box 6155  
Phoenix, Arizona



573✓

✓1 - 116

total rented

women

I  
MM

171

32.

6.

095

Arizona Machinery Company  
P.O. Box 1591  
Phoenix, Arizona

573

1 - 84

76

W

15.

MM

0.

96

State Tractor and Equipment Company  
P.O. Box 6126  
Phoenix, Arizona

575

1 - 51

28

W  
5.

MM

1.

97

City Radio Company, Inc.  
125 East Jefferson  
Phoenix, Arizona

575

1 - 51

22

W

3.

MM

0.

98

Floyd Ihard DBA Ihard-McNiece  
424 North Central  
Phoenix, Arizona

575 ✓

1 - 113

Total reptd  
86Women  
6.I  
M.M.  
0.

New State Electric  
P.O. Box 1945  
Phoenix, Arizona

099

577

1 - 107

Total reptd  
18.Women  
6.I  
M.M.  
0.

Capitol Feed and Seed Company  
312 South 15th Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona

100

571 ✓

1 - 74

58.

W

M M

35. ~~54~~ 2

I

085

J. H. and L. J. Coles DBA Coles Home Furnishings  
1422 North Central  
Phoenix, Arizona

571 ✓

1 - 167

Total reptd  
125Women  
68I  
M.M.  
0.  
086

Dorris-Heyman Furniture Company  
Division of Spiegel Inc.  
P.O. Box 2380  
Phoenix, Arizona

~~only 2 names listed~~



572

1 - 68

W M M  
64 17. 0.

I

87

Rehagian's Home Furnishings Inc.  
825 North Central  
Phoenix, Arizona

572

1 - 54

W M M  
52 17. 0.  
4

I

088

534-339  
The L. B. Price Mercantile Company  
Phoenix Branch  
P.O. Box 299  
San Antonio, Texas

Ans n r fr 13 ✓

573

1 - 50

total rec'd m m m  
2 - 46 .9.

II

m, m

0.

101

F. Bonstett Hardware Company  
70 North 6th Avenue  
Tucson, Arizona

572

1 - 80

W M M  
59 15. 2.

II

89

Mitchell Furniture Inc.  
75 West Congress  
Tucson, Arizona

571

1 - 77

(77)

W

19

MM

0

11

090

Rueben's Arizona Home Supply Company  
179-193 West Congress  
Tucson, Arizona

571

1 - 78

73

W

34

MM

0

111

91

Singer Sewing Machine Company  
Employment Benefits Department  
119 Broadway  
New York 6, New York

573

2 - 60

40

W

12

MM

0

1

123

H. B. McGinnis Equipment Company  
P.O. Box 3617  
Phoenix, Arizona



575

2 - 27

26

W

M M

I

7

1

124

H. P. and E. M. Brayer 284  
915 Grand Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona

575

2 - 30

32

W

M M

I

4

1

125

I. W. Brayer IBA Whitely's  
1902 East McDowell Road  
Phoenix, Arizona

577

2 - 27

total sold  
32 15

Women

I

M M

1

0

127

Marshall G. Richman IBA Richman  
Ray Sales  
14017 East Monte Vista  
Phoenix, Arizona

579

2 - 31

25

W

M M

I

2

1

128

Arizona York Refrig. Company  
1315 North 7th Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona

579

2 - 28

18

W

8

MM

3

I

129

Clark's Office Supply Company  
123 North Second Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona

579

2 - 31

27

W

16

MM

0

I

120

Horton, Harry and Rosa Rosenzweig  
I. Rosenzweig and Sons  
35 North Bond 1st Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona

571

2 - 25

total rept'd

women

MM

I

24

10

8

1

115

Lou Register Inc.  
3101 North Central  
Phoenix, Arizona

572

2 - 27

total rept'd

women

MM

26

4

0

116

Paul L. Gale Company, Inc.  
166 West Main  
Mesa, Arizona



575

2-25

W 12 MM 0

II

131

San Levits TV Inc.  
240 North Stone  
Tucson, Arizona

Use # 123

1  
5  
2

578

✓ 2-25

total rept'd 28

MM 0. 4.

II MM 0.

132

Home Gas and Appliance Company  
Box 5023  
Tucson, Arizona

579

2-47

W 45 8. MM 0.

III

133

Braden Machinery Company  
P.O. Box 1631  
Yuma, Arizona

571

✓ 2-27

total rept'd 3

MM 5.

III MM 0.

117

Barrons Furniture Company of Yuma  
537 West Van Buren Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

572 ✓

2 - 39 total reptd women III  
31 3. 0.

C. W. and H. B. Long IBA Long Furniture Store  
711 Central Avenue  
Safford, Arizona

118

577

2 - 30

I.

Arizona Flour Mills Company  
P.O. Box 2530  
Phoenix, Arizona

126

✓  
no return trade

573

3 - 9

W

MM

I.

8

3

1.

175

Conley J. Hester IBA Hester's Welding  
Shop and Farm Store  
P. O. Box 518  
Fouria, Arizona



573

3-21

16

W

3

MM

0

I

176

Lyle B. Trumble Inc.  
641 E. Main Street  
Mesa, Arizona

575

3-20

2

W

1

MM

0

I

177

Elias and Fred Lowry IRA  
Ace Radio and TV  
237 E. Washington Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

577

3-21

17

W

1

MM

1

I

179

Arizona Anglo Phosphate Company  
P. O. Box 2649  
Phoenix, Arizona

579

3-8

11

W

4

MM

3

I

180

C. Carl Harrison and C. E. Gilliam  
IRA Ace Photo Copy Service  
206 W. Adams Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

579

3-18

I

10

W

MM

10.

0.

181

L. H. Jenkins IRA The Wigman  
P. O. Box 666  
Scottsdale, Arizona

579

3-19

I

14

W

MM

3.

3.

182

Heinze, Bowen and Harrington Inc.  
326 W. Washington Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

579

3-10

I

8

W

MM

1.

0.

183

M  
Hillen and Wible  
22-24 E. Monroe Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

579

3-7

I

7

W

MM

2.

1.

184

G. E. Seaton IRA Seaton Bearing Co.  
380 Lohr Building  
Phoenix, Arizona



579

3-22

16

W

M M

I

2.

2.

185

Valley Sales and Service Inc.,  
P. O. Box 877  
Scottsdale, Arizona

573

3-9

4

W

M M

I

1

0

160

F. H. Carrier DBA Carrier's  
943 E. Van Buren Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

*Wishmaker House*

573

3-6

6

W

M M

I

1.

1.

161

Mrs. Ridgley S. Hooper DBA  
Hooper Furniture Company  
Box 1310  
Phoenix, Arizona

573

3-22

8

W

M M

I

3.

0.

162

Don Thomson DBA Valley Furniture Co.  
2437 W. Van Buren Street  
Phoenix, Arizona

*3 store*

578

3-6

W

M M

II

5

0.

1.

186

E. F. Romanowski DBA Romanowski Glass  
and Mirror  
3537 E. Speedway  
Tucson, Arizona

579

3-14

total

repld

Women

M.M.

II

0.

7.

187

Daniel's Jewelry Company Tucson Store  
9 E. Congress  
Tucson, Arizona

*no payroll for*  
*Thomas*

579

3-8

6

W

M M

II

1.

0.

188

McKenzie Music Company  
419 E. 4th Avenue  
Tucson, Arizona

579

3-10

total

repld

Women

M.M.

II

10

6.

0.

189

Easy South Leather and Sporting Goods, Inc.  
2310 E. Broadway  
Tucson, Arizona

*no payroll*



572

3-6

II

7

W

MM

1.

O.

163

W. R. Rogers Furniture Co.  
337 E. 6th Street  
Tucson, Arizona

578

3-6

II

8

193

People's Fuel and Feed Company, Inc  
663 W. St. Mary's Road  
Tucson, Arizona

no answer ✓  
hick hick

573

3-8

III

7

W

MM

2.

O.

190

Robison's Economy Hardware Store  
213 Hurley Avenue  
Nogales, Arizona

579

✓ 3-8 total reptd hansen mm III

6

2.

O.

191

W. E. and J. Truwell BBA Jean and  
Evan, Artists Photographers  
Box 248  
Flagstaff, Arizona

579

3-7  
total reported women M M  
7 0 0  
192

Schuster Gas & Equipment Co.  
Bullhead, Arizona

no women ✓  
no hole miners

571 (5)

3-15  
T W M M  
13 1 0 (164)

Trader's Furniture Company, Yuma  
P. O. Box 3038  
(McDowell Branch)  
Phoenix, Arizona

575

3-7  
total reported women M M  
7 1 0  
178

W. H. and J. C. Jennings  
and D. L. Morgan MHA  
Al Jennings Company  
P. O. Box 1698 1689  
Phoenix, Arizona

Wholesale only



579

4-3 W M M 3  
7 6 0

Horace and Peggy Smith, Gift Shop, Inc.,  
P. O. Box 206  
Scottsdale, Arizona

227

573

573

4-3 total reptd women M M 1  
3 1 -220

G. A. Smith and Harry Barger DBA Smith and Barger  
616 Mill Avenue  
Tempe, Arizona

571

4-3 W M M 2  
2 0 1

John E. Toliver DBA Toliver Floor Covering Company  
1756 Apache Blvd.,  
Tempe, Arizona

214

579

4-3  
2

1 229

Switzer's  
211 West Adams,  
Phoenix, Arizona

✓  
no human male mims

379 ✓

✓ 4-2 total reptd women M.M.  
2 0 1

Meckler Jewelry Co., M. Meckler DHA  
214 E. Washington,  
Phoenix, Arizona

228

(Omit)

Hours not  
reported

374

4-0

I

224

Joe and J.W. Burdick DHA Burdick Glass Co.,  
P. O. Box 28,  
Mesa, Arizona

no employees

no women

male minors

379

4-5

II

No women nor minors 230  
working in retail store

Carl Buskey DHA J. D. Buskey  
125 E. Broadway  
Tucson, Arizona

373 ✓

✓ 4-2

total reptd women M.M.  
2 0 0

Southwest Hardware, Inc.,  
Box 912,  
Douglas, Arizona

223

no women  
or minors



573

4-1 ✓

III

T. A. Miller, Jr. and J J Miller  
Miller's Hardware  
Elroy, Arizona

222

✓  
no women  
no minors

571 ✓

✓ 4-2 total rptd women MM III  
2 0. 0.

Bone Furniture Supply Company  
Lawrence Franco DBA  
407 Sullivan  
Miami, Arizona

215

no women  
no minors

575 ✓

✓ 4-3 total rptd women MM III  
3 1. 0.

H. L. Hollard and Earl Hicks DBA H L and E Hardware  
and Supply  
162 W. Coolidge Avenue  
Coolidge, Arizona

221

576 ✓

✓ 4-4 total rptd women MM III  
1 1. 0.

Tate and Robert Gas & Equipment Co., Inc.  
P. O. Box 188  
Tuma, Arizona

226

576

4-4

I

225

**R.E. Hicks 208 Sycamore Furniture and Hardware  
1205 N. Van Duren,  
Phoenix, Arizona**

✓  
*Moved*

Work on alphabetical file is listed  
on daily report cards as:  
"Card index for U.B. contacts".

(cont)

are also in alphabetical file.



December 20, 1945

Preliminary Report on  
POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT EXPECTATION OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND  
METROPOLITAN AREA

(Information was obtained through home interviews with over 2,000 women in the spring of 1945.)

From a series of postwar employment studies made by the Women's Bureau.

A. Highlights of the Study

- I. From March 1940 to April 1944, the resident population of women 14 years and over increased nearly one-third in this area. From March 1940 to the spring of 1945 the number of women employed in jobs other than household employment increased from 137,700 to 274,500 or nearly doubled. While there has been some increase in the employment of women in all industries, the war industry plants and the government installations accounted for 60 percent of the increase in the employment of women. Women's employment in manufacturing increased from 20,100 in 1940 to 73,600 in 1945; in government owned and operated establishments from 5,600 to 37,600.
- II. Sixty-nine percent of the women employed in this area in 1945 expect to continue to work in the postwar period, and about 61 percent or 167,500 women desire jobs in this area. Women workers who moved into the area and plan to continue to work in the area constitute about 1/3 of the expected postwar labor force, although they comprised as much as 40 percent of the wartime force. As the shipyards, the government operated war projects, and other war inflated industries scale down or close entirely, it would seem that at least 30,000 or one-fifth more jobs will be needed for women in this area than were available in 1940, if full employment is provided. The number of women wanting jobs in this area is however only 5 percent greater than the number of women working and seeking work in 1940.
- III. Three-fourths of the women expecting to continue working are doing so because they have to depend on their own resources for self-support and in many cases to support others. One-fifth are working for some special purpose, such as to buy a home, to educate children, to pay off debts, to have own business.

Only about 5 percent expect to continue in the labor market primarily because they like working, like having their own money and like being independent.

Three of every four women war workers planning to continue now live with their families, and 92 percent of these women contribute regularly to the household. One of every five is the sole support of a family of two or more persons. Over two-thirds of the total money in the pay envelopes of all these women living as family members is contributed regularly to the household.

The women living away from home also have their economic family responsibilities. Our study shows that one-third of their total take-home earnings is contributed regularly to the support of relatives.

Of the women employed in the wartime period, 85 percent of the single, 93 percent of the widowed and divorced and 53 percent of the married plan to continue working.

## B. Analysis of the Study

### I. War Labor Force

#### Composition of the War Labor Force

Over one-half (52 percent) of the women working during the war were employed before Pearl Harbor - two-thirds of them in the trade and service industries.

Of the new workers not in the labor force

1/3 were in school.

2/3 were engaged in their own home housework.

#### Shifts in Industry of Women Employed Before Pearl Harbor

Forty-five percent of these women shifted to other industries, usually to the war industry plants or government establishments. Three-fourths of the women employed in manufacturing plants before the war stayed in this industry or secured jobs of similar type in the government installations.

The greatest shifts to other industries occurred in the traditional women-employing industries, trade and service. About half of these women left their old jobs and learned new skills in the war plants. This was due primarily to the wage differentials. The report shows that the average weekly take-home earnings of women working in the war plants was \$39, in restaurants \$31.50, in stores \$30.50, in laundries \$30, and in hotels \$27.50.

#### Wartime Jobs of the New Entrants in the Labor Force

Seventy-five percent of the former school girls chose clerical, sales, or other white collar work, the other 25 percent were about evenly divided into factory operatives and service workers.

The former housewives were an older group; two-fifths of them were 35 years of age or older. Of every six of these war workers, two were factory operatives, two clerical and kindred workers, and the remaining two, saleswomen or service workers.



These new workers contributed greatly to the war effort, as they comprised over one-half of the women employed in the government and war industry plants and helped fill up the gap in the trade and service industries caused by the shifting to war work of the regular employees in these industries. In the stores and eating places, they made up one-half of the war-time women labor force and in the hotels, one-third.

II. Employment Status of Women Expecting to Remain in the Labor Market

While 69 percent of the women working in 1945 plan to continue working after the war, the proportion is decidedly higher among women who were employed before Pearl Harbor than among those who became employed after that time - 77 percent as compared with 61 percent. Nearly three-fourths of the former school girls (71 percent) expect to work; slightly more than half (55 percent) of the housewives plan to continue in the labor market.

Seventy-five percent of the women who worked in the consumer-goods manufacturing industries as compared with 62 percent in the war industries expect to work in the postwar period. Over one-half of the women in the shipyards who plan to drop out of the labor market are the former housewives.

The number of women employed in manufacturing during the war who want jobs in this area after the war is about twice the number so employed in 1940; in government the number is over three times as great; and in the trade and service industries slightly less.

III. Economic Responsibilities of Women Expecting to Stay in the Labor Market

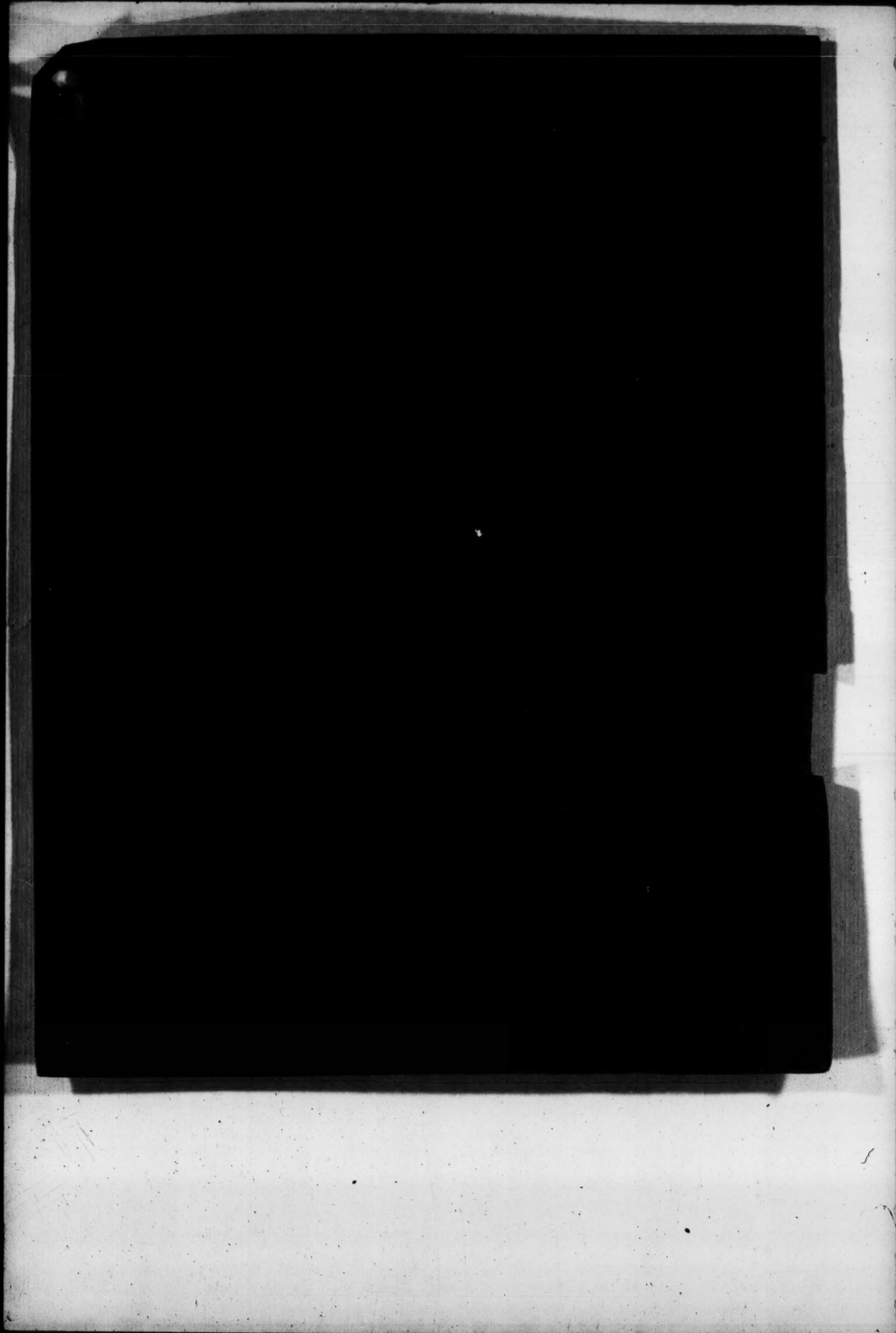
Of every 100 women

- 23 live apart from their family and are on their own, and most of them have to depend on their own resources for a living
- 77 live with some member of their family
  - 16 are the sole support of families of 2 or more
  - 57 contribute substantially each week to the family households of which they are a part
  - 4 make no regular contributions to the family household

IV. Reasons for Women Expecting to Continue to Work

Of every 100 women

- 76 work to support themselves and in many cases others
- 18 have special reasons such as to buy a home, educate children, pay off debts, etc.
- 6 like to work, like having own money, like being independent.





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COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS:

San Francisco, California

ANY COMMENTS of SIGNIFICANCE, OTHER THAN ROUTINE ANSWERS FOR:

1. Desire of change of job.
2. Reasons for working.
3. Reasons for stopping work.
4. Child care problems.
5. Miscellaneous comments of worker.

FORM USED:

<u>Schedule No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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Schedules Grouped as Follows:

Pages 1-4	Schedule Numbers 0001-0228
Pages 1-18	Schedule Numbers 1232-1390

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS:

Oakland and East Bay Area, California:

Schedule Numbers: 1392-2079



Schedules: 0001-0228

## COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS--San Francisco, California

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
0004	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker plans to continue working in order to accumulate enough money for purchase of future home.
0008	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker wants to work to have some money saved "in case of trouble, sickness, etc."
0011	14-17	M.P.N.S.	2. Plans to bank all husband's money for purchase of post-war home.
0014	14-17	Single	3. Plans to marry service man.
0017	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0024	50 & over	Widow	3. Will be pensioned. Chinese.
0027	20-24	Single	3. Will return to school.
0033	20-24	Single	2. Worker plans to marry and will continue to work so that she and husband can buy home and furniture.
0039	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Husband is extremely unreliable in regard to steady employment, and contributes irregularly, little or nothing to household support. He spends most of his money on liquor, and is abusive, quarrelsome drunkard. Worker pays all normal household bills.
0066	50 & over	Div.	3. Will be pensioned.
0068	35-39	M.A.N.S.	1. Worker is now an expeditor in Richmond Shipyards. Wishes to enter millinery business.
			5. "It's a woman's work."
0070	20-24	Single	1. Now an operator at the Muzart Co. Desires to enter beauty business with her sister.
0076	30-34	M.P.N.S.	4. Worker has been unable to get any sort of child care service for her one child; and that is what is keeping her home. She should work because her husband is quite a bit older than she, and in poor health.
0087	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2. Is working at present because husband's wages as janitor are insufficient for family needs.
0088	25-29	M.A.S.	1. Worker is a tagger of children's garments at Fairle Juvenile Clothing. Is vague about occupational choice, but is studying art (illustration and display) and feels that she would like to work in a department store in art or advertising departments, or as a window-displayer.
			2. Husband in service (now in France) has written worker ordering her to proceed with divorce action, as he has met girl in Kentucky (before departing for overseas) whom he wishes to marry. Therefore, worker will need to work in the post-war period.
0090	20-24	Single	1. At present a welder in Western Pipe & Steel Co. Worker has had brief experience as restaurant cashier, and feels she would like to be a cashier in a "nice store, where you could see people all day long." Her former job of welding was too strenuous and physically exhausting.
0091	35-39	Div.	2. Excluding current basic expenditures for food and rent (\$25 weekly), worker has been spending almost her entire income purchasing clothing, furniture, household accessories and equipment---all of which had to be replaced, due to fire which burned her house and its entire contents a year ago. Day agent called, worker had made last installments on

Schedules - {0001}  
0225

## COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS--San Francisco, California

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
(continued)			(continued)
0091	35-39	Div.	furniture. (Income-\$62-\$66 weekly) Colored. 5. Worker enthusiastic about her present job, but doesn't think she has any chance of keeping it after the war. In that case she will take "anything but domestic work."
0092	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	1. Worker is now a janitress at Beresford Hotel. Hopes to return to Louisiana where she had previously lived and worked as a domestic. Says she prefers private "day-work" to her present steady hotel job. Colored. 5. Worker complained about high cost of living in San Francisco. Husband, ill, plans to return to Louisiana this week, after which worker will be living alone. She rents a furnished room at \$35 monthly (plus cooking privileges), which she considers an outrageous rental. Said living costs consumed every cent she was able to make.
0093	30-34	M.P.N.S.	3. Feels she ought to stay home with her children.
0096	20-24	M.A.S.	2. Worker wants to have home and furniture. She must work to help purchase these.
0097	50 & over	Div.	1. Worker does miscellaneous jobs in Planter Peanut Co. Thinks she would like sales work in retail store. Is too upset about son in service (at present in Germany) to give future much thought. However, she finds present job monotonous, and located too inconveniently (leaves house at 4 A.M. to report at 6 A.M.). Has done department store see selling in past and may attempt to obtain this type of work in post-war period.
0104	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Husband ill--no compensation or hospitalization payments. He has been ill for over one year with serious stomach ailment and has had an operation. Plans to return to work soon but is very much restricted in choice of occupation--must be a very light job with little physical or nerve strain. Cannot return to former shipping clerk job. Worker's position depends on husband's health. She would prefer to discontinue working.
0074	40-44	Div.	5. Worker had told employer of planning to resign several times because of straining conditions of work. Final resignation was to take place March 1st. Her chief complaint then was crowded office, so she was given a private office and is still there. She is planning to apply for Army Technician (Nursing) service, but feels her age might be against her. She is hesitant about this because, while the Army promises a choice of work, reports indicate she will be put where most needed, regardless of choice. Her present job is hard because of the great turnover in personnel and the retraining work. Women are leaving on the pretense that an army member is coming home, or some one is sick, etc.



Schedules: {0001-0228}

## COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS--San Francisco, California

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
(continued)			(continued)
0074	40-44	Div.	With men, drunkenness is a common excuse. → Worker remarked about the unfairness of the wage freezing policy. Good workers leave because their pay is only \$140, while an untrained new-comer can get \$170. Girls have remarked that if they can save \$10 a month they are doing good.
		<i>Pay. roll Clerk Children's Hospital</i>	
0109	50 & over	Widow	5. Son in service, recently married, had been sending worker \$40 monthly assuming she was using it for her current needs; but on his wedding day, worker presented him with a check for \$800 which she had saved for him.
0111	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker prefers to stop working. However, she points out that husband has no regular trade or profession (is repair man in shipyards at present), and should he meet difficulty in keeping present job or obtaining new one, she will continue working.
0119	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry service man.
0124	40-44	Single	1. Worker is editor at Western Defense Command. Wants to go back into her vocation--costume designing. Took present job to do more necessary war work.
0126	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0127	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0128	25-29	Single	5. Worker says she is worried about future. There is rumour that Army will "take over" and dismiss all non-military workers. According to worker, co-workers are "leaving in droves" looking for jobs with post-war possibilities; and "Niggers are replacing them. Soon you'll think you're in Africa."
		<i>Postal U.S. Clerk Oakland Bar Army</i>	
0140	25-29	M.A.N.S.	3. Plans to marry.
0143	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0146	30-34	Div.	2. Children in school in Palo Alto. Says it is a fine school, but doesn't know how she can keep them there at school's rate of charge. Worker complained of doing a job a man would be given much higher pay for; also of being restricted to 48 hour week.
		<i>Worker, a Bookkeeper: Safety Equip. Co. →</i>	
0149	20-24	M.A.S.	1. Worker is motorman at Municipal Railway Co. Present job too strenuous. Prefers general office or clerical work in future.
0154	30-34	M.A.N.S.	3. Worker will seek employment again when she is able to make adequate provision for the care of her children. (2. Aged 6-13 yrs)
0155	25-29	M.A.N.S.	3. Plans to marry.
0161	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1. At present a conductorette in Municipal Railway Co. Plans to enter restaurant business with husband, and possibly own a small lunch-room. Does not like present job because crowds are hard to handle, and when everyone comes home it will still be worse. Take home earnings should be greater on 48 or 56 hour weeks but worker says she rarely works every day for the 2-week period because she can't stand the strain. She must take a day or 2 (sometimes 3) off during the 2-week period. Cars are so jammed, passengers difficult to handle, and worker gets no

Schedules 50001-  
0228

## COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS--San Francisco, California

<u>Schedule No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>M.S.</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(Continued)			(Continued)
0161	30-34	M.P.N.S.	eating time on her shift. She carries a sandwich and thermos bottle, and eats a quick lunch sitting in trolley at end of a run. (Colored.)
0164	35-39	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0166	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker was lonesome in San Francisco and had no friends here. So she decided to work "to pass the time away" and "help the war effort."
0169	30-34	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0177	45-49	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0180	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0183	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0191	20-24	Single	1. At present a welder at Western Pipe & Steel Co. Job is too hard, smoke is very annoying, and there is a great deal of eye strain. Desires some sort of post-office or clerical work in post-war period.
0192	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker feels she should continue so that in case of husband's illness, etc., they will have some money saved and a source of income.
0216	20-24	Single	1. Now a welder at Western Pipe & Steel Co. Smoke in present job causes worker to cough constantly. There is also considerable eye strain. Worker desires office secretarial work, and plans to attend business school after war.
0229	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker must have an operation and is saving for that. (Labeller in Wine Bottling Co.)



Schedules—

232-1390

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

<u>SCHEDULE NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
0232	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3. Poor health--low blood pressure, anemia, and extreme nervousness may cause worker to become a part-time worker after the war. She prepares vegetables for canning, and bottles and labels in the food canning industry.
0234	18-19	Single	3. Plans marriage to Service man. (Colored)
0246	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3. Plans to return to New Mexico, to the town where formerly lived, and in which they own home. It is inconveniently located for commuting to work daily, and therefore, worker believes she will be forced to become a full-time housewife again.
0248	35-39	D.	3. Getting married
0253	20-24	M.A.S.	1. At present a machine operator in a Wood and Novelty Box Co., plans to become a nurse. Her present job is too monotonous and too physically strenuous.
0257	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0283	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker banks all her pay checks towards purchase of future home. Husband's earnings are used for current household expenses.
0310	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1. A power machine operator at present, plans to assist her husband in the photography studio he hopes to open after the war. Worker has done photographic work in the past.
0320	20-24	Single	3. Getting married.
0321	20-24	Single	1. A trip follower for United Airlines, would prefer to do survey or poll-taking work after the war. Enjoys meeting people and interviewing them.
0330	50&over	D.	1. A ship-fitter wishes to become a saleslady because she enjoys meeting people.
0333	45-49	D.	5. This colored woman, who has been working ever since she can remember, can neither read or write, and has never been to school a day in her life. She has done private domestic work all her life until March 1945, when she became a shaker in a laundry.

Schedules-  
0232-1390

COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS---SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA---pg. 2

<u>SCHEDULE NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
0334	20-24	D.	3. Plans to marry
0336	30-34	M.A.S.	2. Plans to divorce husband after the war, and therefore, will need to support self.
0337	45-49	M.P.N.S.	1. "Any easy light work where I can sit". Worker has been standing practically all her life, first at various machine jobs, and then as a folder and checker in a laundry, her present job, and is "just worn out." 2. Her husband is not well, and although working at present, worker feels she cannot depend on him.
0338	35-39	M.A.N.S.	2. This colored woman laundry worker (mangle), is supporting herself and 15 yr. old daughter, and putting an older daughter through college in Texas.
0342	30-34	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.
0346	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1. This elevator operator in a busy department store, wants a job "that is quiet and easy, and where you can sit." She finds her present job "nerve wracking". The public pushing and crowding around her, upsets her. 2. Prefers to work outside the home, and be able to help with payments on house recently purchased.
0354	45-49	M.P.N.S.	1. Worker liked welding, but found it had affected her eyesight. Therefore, will return to beauty culture work.
0357	40-44	M.A.N.S.	3. Single at present, worker plans marriage to Service man.
0371	20-24	Single	3. Expects to marry
0374	20-24	Single	3. Plans to attend college.
0379	18-19	Single	1. Plans to return to pressing work in the garment industry. At present is cleaning coaches for the S. Pac. R. R.
0386	20-24	Single	--colored--
0393	18-19	Single	1. At present packing clothing for the U.S. Marine Corps, this colored girl is attending business school in order to prepare herself for office work. Plans to marry Service man, but will work for short time after the war.



Schedules-

6232-T390

COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS---SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA---pg. 3

<u>SCHEDULE NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
0405	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1. This colored worker with 1 yr. of college, is planning to take necessary civil service examinations for post-office clerical work. Feels govt. work is more secure and preferable to her present job of sealing jelly jars in a Food Products Co.
0408	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Feels it is desirable for women to work and have a steady job, then, in case of husband's illness or disability, family will have means of support. She is a rotary machine operator, in an envelope corporation.
0410	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. "Re-doing and repairing home", and college education for daughter, --worker's pay check is used for current living expenses, while husband's is banked for the above objectives.
0413	20-24	D.	3. Plans to marry again.
0414	40-44	W,	3. Accumulated savings, board from working daughters, and rentals from 2 apartment floors in house worker owns, should yield enough income in the post-war period, so worker will not have to keep a job outside the home.
0426	45-49	M.P.N.S.	1. Packing gas masks, worker is anxious to return to tailoring-power machine work. She is proficient at this and prefers it.
0427	30-34	M.P.S.	1. Doing miscellaneous jobs in a laundry at present, worker is looking forward to returning to Dallas and resuming domestic work for family who formerly employed her, and with whom she regularly corresponds. - Colored -
			2. Worker and husband through their combined earnings are able to pay \$27.50 monthly on a house they recently purchased in Dallas, Tex.
0432	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1. Operating a machine in the Navy Warehouse, worker plans to obtain professional barber's license. Has had 2 mos. experience as <del>barber</del> barber's assistant, and liked it.
0434	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1. Weighing and packing spices at present, worker prefers factory machine work, where no-one interferes with "do this and do that."

Schedules:  
0232-1390

COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS---SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA---p g.4

<u>SCHEDULE NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
0444	25-29	M.A.N.S.(sep.)	1. This colored woman, at present, a waitress, plans to finish beauty culture school, and become beautician in post-war period.
0448	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1. At present a sorter in the Post Office, this colored woman with 3 yrs. of college training, plans to qualify herself for the position of professional dietician in a hospital or institution. Has always been interested in food preparation and menu planning.
0465	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1. This colored woman at present operating a dishwashing machine, hopes to eventually open a small restaurant or eating place of her own or carry on a catering business from her own home. Comes from Reno, Nevada, and plans to return there. Seemed unusually intelligent. Had 2 yrs. of college, and many yrs. experience in restaurants as cook, salad maker, etc. Says she has learned a lot watching and observing chefs in some of the better restaurants where she worked, and also learned a good deal from her sister, who runs one of the best private catering services in Westchester Co. New York. Wants to have a "real good place or catering business--nothing sloppy or cheap."
0467	50&over	W.	5. This young looking, and sprightly worker, confessed: "I lie, lie, lie, everywhere about my age. Otherwise they no take me if I tell the truth". She was a pleasant, friendly Mexican woman employed at present as a packer in Food Products Co. She admits 52 yrs. (although she says she's much more), and has 15 children, and 14 grandchildren.
0470	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker, formerly a Roman Catholic nun for almost 10 yrs, released because of physical and nervous breakdown, is working as Nurses' Aide, so that her earnings added to husband's will enable them to save for the purchase of a future home.
0471	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1. This hotel cleaning maid pre-



Schedules-  
0232-1390

COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA---PG.5

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	COMMENTS:
0471			(cont.) fers to become a waitress. "Easier and nicer work."
0472	25-29	M.A.N.S. (Merchant Marine)	3. Worker recently married for 2 nd. time (her husband's 3rd. ) is learning that her new husband is an extremely heavy drinker, and she is not sure whether she wants to remain with him or not. In that case, she will continue working in the post-war period, since she will need to support herself.
0473	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker wants to continue working to be able to buy "nic@clothes and things" for her daughter who is about to enter high school--also to be able to pay the tuition required by the Catholic school she plans to attend.
0475	20-24	Single	3.Plans to marry in May, 1945
0477	45-49	W.	1. This very intelligent colored woman with a 4 yr. college education, is at present operating a power machine at the Simmons Co., but hopes to do social service "group work" in the post-war period. During the depression worker had a hobby group working with young children. Plans to do work along these lines in a Recreational Settlement House, or similiar institution in the future.
0482	25-29	M.A.N.S.(sep)	1. At present a machine operator, in a textile plant, this colored worker plans to return to her previous position as receptionist-nurse, in a doctor's office.
0485	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
0488	14-17	Single	3. Plans to marry
0489	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1. Worker hopes to returen to her former job of power machine operator. At present she is grinding bomb fuses.
0490	50&over	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker and husband plan to retire and run a turkey ranch. She is working at present so they can save more money and accomplish these objectives more quickly.
0498	35-39	D.	1. Sorting paper and rubbish demanded that worker (colored) remain out-of-doors constantly. Consequently the cold and dampness caused colds and coughing to such

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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS----SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA---pg. 6

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	COMMENTS:
0498	-----	-----	(cont.) a degree that doctor ordered her to quit. She has made application for cleaning, janitress work at the Post Office.
0500	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1. This colored woman, a checker in a laundry, wants factory or shipyard work because it pays better and is more interesting. Has done welding in the past and liked it.
0503	30-34	Single	1. This spot welder accepted this work because she felt it was helpful to the war effort. Is anxious to return to her regular occupation as secretary-stenographer.
0514	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry
0516	18-19	Single	3. Plans to go to college.
0536	30-34	M.P.N.S.	5. This is worker's first industrial job--driller on ship motors. Had worked 10 yrs. on a farm. Likes industrial work and wishes to continue after the war.
0538	25-29	M.A.N.S.(sep.)	5. Worker was pleasant, co-operative colored woman of 27 yrs. who looked tired and twice her age. She is the mother of 7 children, the last one born in December, 1944. Since she has been deserted by her husband worker is solely responsible for support of the children. Consequently, she worked as a ship's scaler until one month before the birth of her last baby, and plans to resume work as a ship scaler, on March 11th. From December to March, while worker was unemployed, the family's plight was desperate. Worker's mother attempted to support the family by "day's work"--cleaning, and washing for private families, although her presence was needed at home. Neighbors frequently supplemented the family income and food basket, although they, too, seemed in poor circumstances.
0540	2 0-24	M.P.N.S.	1. Work as ship scaler is too uncertain and spasmodic, strenuous, and <del>requires constant</del> demands that one remain out-of-doors constantly. For these reasons, worker prefers light factory work or restaurant waitress work.
0542	18-19	M.A.S.	(colored) 1. This colored girl, a nurses' aide at present, wishes to attend school in the future and learn hand-sewing, and power-machine operations for future career in the dressmaking and tailoring industry.
0544	20-24	Single	2. Planning to marry in the near future, this young woman wants to continue working (cashier-book-keeper in shoe store) so she and her future husband can save some money for the future.
0545	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2. A husband paralyzed from 2 strokes (Nov. and Dec. 1944), ill and unable to work now or in the



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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA-----PG. 7

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	COMMENTS:
0545			(cont.) future, is the reason this pleasant Greek woman is working as a chocolate candy dipper, and will continue to do so. They both told agent proudly of the restaurant they owned and managed together most of their lives, and of how badly they felt when husband became paralyzed and they were forced to discontinue the business--it was like losing a child, they said.
0548	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1. This colored worker at present preparing vegetables for cooking in a cafeteria, plans to attend beauty culture school, and become beautician in the post-war period.
0558	45-49	M.P.N.S.	5. Worker very upset about her 13 yr. old son, her only child, who had just been arrested as a member of a gang responsible for robbing news-boys, and using knives in the process. Worker said in the past she had left this boy and his father, her husband, who drank excessively, and went with another man to Alaska, but 2 yrs. ago she decided to return and try and make a home for them again. The husband, (boy's father) was trying not to drink too much, and was "doing fine" and "then this had to happen--I don't know why". Worker was quiet-spoken, mild-mannered, rather pretty woman, whose appearance gave no intimation of such a tempestuous past. They were living in a very drab, barren series of rooms, that had formerly composed a first floor store, with the back rooms, having been used for storage. Worker was a cleaning maid at a hotel, and was dismissed at 4:30 in the afternoon, but worked Saturdays. Agent met worker on the street one day several weeks later, and inquired as to the results of the boy's arrest. She seemed happy and relieved about the situation. Said he had been placed on probation--merely having to report every 2 weeks to the probation officer, seemed to fully realize the seriousness of the affair and determined not to continue. She and husband were trying to see that he had sufficient spending money, so the temptation to attempt such robberies would be lessened.
0562	40-44	M.P.N.S.	3. This is worker's first job--cutting, slicing, preparing fish for packing in the Food Products industry, and she is so tired, run-down, and nervous, doubts if she can "hold-out" until her son returns from Service, when she definitely plans to quit.

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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA-----pg.8

<u>SCHEDULE NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
0581	30-34	Single	5. Worker's mother remarked that her daughter, assistant director in the Social Service Bureau of the Red Cross, was accustomed to meeting Red Cross boats as they arrived. ---approximately 600 Australian women, wives of Service men, are arriving at one time. Some are going to homes of their husband's, and some seeking living quarters of their own. One had married a colored soldier and was on her way to his home in the South.
0584	30-34	M.P.S.D.	1. Packing cookies in a bakery, worker hopes to return to former work as a teacher of ballet dancing. Operation forced her to leave this profession temporarily.
0586	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
0588	20-24	Single	1. This colored woman says her present wage (\$60 take-home every 2 weeks) is too low for the hard work she does of cleaning coaches for the Southern Pacific R.R., and plans to seek work as a cook in a restaurant.
0591	25-29	D.	1. This assembly line worker on electric switches, wants to return to her old job of power machine operator, which she prefers.
0597	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
0602	35-39	D.	3. Plans to marry
0610	40-44	M.A.S.	5. This worker, a bus-girl in a cafeteria, expressed anxiety about the future. Has no desire to return to Atlanta, Georgia, where she had evidently lived in poverty, but felt she might be forced to leave San Francisco because of lack of work-opportunity for herself and her returning husband, and the hostility of the native population to in-migrants of her type.
0614	25-29	D.	3. Plans to marry
0619	35-39	D.	1. Operating a glass lathe now, wants to become a stewardess on a ship, because "she likes to travel."
0637	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
0652	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker prefers to stop working after the war. She is an assistant book-keeper. However, her husband is subject to heart attacks, and the unreliability of his physical condition, may force her to continue.
0669	25-29	Single	3. Getting married.
0679	20-24	M.P.N.S.	2. Is able to bank her entire check for the future.
0680	50 & over	M.A.N.S.(sep.)	3. Worker's son (21) insists she stop work after the war, and visit her mother in San Salvador.



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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA---pg. 9.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	COMMENTS:
0681	45-49	M.P.N.S.	omit----
0682	20-24	Single	2. This worker contributes her entire check (\$51 semi-monthly) to the family household. Her mother banks this money for the family's future welfare and security, and gives worker necessary spending and clothing money from the earnings of the other family members-- father, mother and brother.
0689	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
0690	20-24	Single	4. Plans to attend college.
0695	35-39	D.	3. Plans to marry
0700	40-44	D.	1. Working as a joiner in the engine-room of the Kaiser Ship-building Corp. proved too much for this worker's health. She remained 2 and a half years, and liked the job itself, but the constant noise, and physical strain involved caused her to become tired-out, run-down, and subject to frequent colds and chills. Is seeking lighter factory work. Although her take-home earnings were fairly high--\$50 weekly, after an \$18.75 weekly bond deduction, worker is beginning to find it necessary to cash her bonds to pay recent doctor's bills, and finance herself during this period of unemployment. Has stopped work and is seeking another job.
0701	25-29	M.P.S.D.	2. In order to buy a home.
0704	40-44	W.	1. Post-office clerk now, plans to resume her nursing career as soon as she sufficiently recovers from recent operation.
0710	20-24	Single	1. This billing machine operator, is attending night school to learn radio maintenance. Feels there are more opportunities for advancement in such work as compared with present job in the Southern Pacific R.R. Co.
0711	18-19	Single	1. A typist with the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. she is attending night school to learn radio maintenance. Feels there are more opportunities in this field for the future.
0722	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	3. This telephone operator at the Pacific Telephone Co. expects to retire on pension after the war.
0729	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1. Machine operator at Pacific Envelope Co. finds the work too heavy, although she has been doing this job for 18 yrs. Wishes to be placed in the office either as a telephone operator or clerk.
0736	30-34	M.P.S.	2. Buying a home.
0746	20-24	M.A.S.	2. Buying a home. 1. Worker needed higher earnings during the war period. Therefore, became packer at Schenley's Distillery where earnings were \$72 every 2 wks.

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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS---SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA---PG.10

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	COMMENTS:
continued-----	-----	-----	Plans to return to office-clerical work after the war.
0748	25-29	M.A.N.S.(Mer.Mar.)	1. Worker is head teacher at Nursery School. This is her contribution to the war effort. Considered this work more vital and important in the war period than her own career as interior decorator. Had worked at the Shipyards but found it too physically strenuous--then switched and took nursery school training. Has enjoyed the school work, but is anxious to resume her own career after the war.
0752	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
0764	40-44	M.P.N.S.	5. Worker, a stock clerk, in cosmetics in City of Paris department store, says: "This is my first job since I married, and now that I've started I love it and don't want to quit. It's interesting, and furthermore, my earnings will help pay heavy medical bills incurred by my 13 yr. old child's recent mastoid operation."
0766	20-24	Single	3. Plans to attend college.
0773	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2. This worker, packing at the National Biscuit Co. thinks it a good idea to continue working in the post-war period. She reasons: "Maybe husband lose job or get sick, then everything alright if I have job." Born in Spain, she has had no schooling whatever.
0780	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. Plans to adopt a baby. This will necessitate her staying home.
0797	40-44	M.A.N.S.(sep)	1. Being a hotel cleaning maid pays poorly, and is too physically tiring--at present worker receives take-home of \$23 weekly, and has a daily cleaning chore of 50 rooms. Plans to seek light factory work.
0799	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. "Too much of a struggle if only husband works."
0814	18-19	M.P.S.	2. Plans to have a family.
0815	40-44	W.	1. Worker took first job available after husband's death--that of counter-girl. However, plans to seek office clerical work, which she has done in the past.



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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA-----pg. 11

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	COMMENTS:
0830	30-34	M.A.N.S.	3. Inten ds to raise a family.
0832	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
0838	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
0846	20-24	Single	2. Worker intends to marry, but her future husband plans to return to college. During this period, while husband is finishing his education, and until he finds suitable job, worker will continue working.
0855	20-24	Single	3. Plans to return to college.
0857	20-24	Single	3. Plans to return to college
0859	25-29	Single	1. Merely acting as saleslady in sportswear department of large store, until she is able to find the right permanent teaching opportunity she desires.
0861	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0864	30-34	M.P.N.S.	5. Worker working a 6 day--48 hr. week, packing gas masks, admits frequent absences--at least 1 day a week, almost every week, and some weeks 3 or 4 days--Says such absences are made necessary by household chores and complications at home. Her husband has been ill and she has one 9 yr. old child, supervised by worker's mother and a neighbor.
0871	35-39	D.	5. Worker, a repair clerk, in the Schaefer Fountain Pen Co. is working a 48 hr. 6 day week, confessed she is unable to maintain a perfect attendance record--household chores, children's illnesses (mumps) and her own tendency to frequent colds are the chief causes of her absenteeism. Her children are 10 and 12 yrs. and there is no-one at home while worker is working.
0878	30-34	Single	3. Plans to marry.
0894	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	1. Present job at rag-cutting machine, requires worker to stand constantly. She wishes factory work that will enable her to sit down--her only request. 2. Husband ill since 1938 when he was hit by a street car and lost the sight of one eye. No compensation as yet.

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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA—PG112

<u>SCHEDULE NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
0895	18-19	Single	3. At present a general office clerk, worker plans to resume college this Fall in preparation for a career as a psychologist in juvenile behavior problems and delinquency. 5. Worker's mother attending Leland Stanford Univ. at present preparing to re-acquire teaching license. Comes home week-ends.
0897	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Poor condition of husband's health--rheumatic heart and gout, will probably make it necessary for this worker to continue as a packer in a candy factory in the post-war period.
0898	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
0902	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Family is able to live on earnings of husband and 2 daughters so that worker's entire check(\$26) is banked for the future.
0910	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. Barn and farm equipment destroyed in a cyclone, worker and husband had to mortgage farm to replace these items. Worker is now working to help pay off the mortgage.
0917	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3&5. This extremely young-looking and pretty woman, of 35, has 8 children, the oldest of whom is 18 and in the Merchant Marine. At present she is working 63 hrs. a week as a checker at the Port of Embarkation. Her take-home earnings of \$110 every 2 weeks, after an \$18.75 bond deduction, are saved for the most part, or used to buy extras for the house or children. Both worker and husband are originally from the Philippines and are anxious to do everything possible to bring about a quick victory for the sake of their relatives still there.
0918	20-24	D.	1. This colored welder wants to learn the printing business after the war--especially wants to learn how to operate presses. It has always been her ambition.
0919	45-49	D.	1. An allowance aid at present for the U.S. Navy, worker is anxious to return to her former profession of interior decoration.



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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS---SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA---pg. 13

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	COMMENTS:
0933	35-39	D.	1&2--Worker's present job of chauffering for U.S.Navy, appealed to her as a "vital war job."--which she says is the only criterion by which jobs should be judged these days. Had attempted shipyard work, but her health broke. After the war she will return to maintaining her own studio and devoting her entire time to Art expression--with no profitable or lucrative motivation.--painting and sculpture. (Worker obviously had independent means--her 2 children <del>boarded</del> boarded at a school costing \$2,000 yearly, and she had 6 yrs. of art study in Europe in addition to a college education in the East--Smith or Wellesley) omit-----
0942	30-34	M.P.N.S.	
0943	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
0958	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3. Plans to have another baby.
0960	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry
0981	18-19	Single	3. Plans to attend college.
0982	30-34	M.A.N.S.(Mer.Mar.)	1. An electrician at Marin Shipyard, worker plans to resume Art work (arts and crafts) in own Studio.
0985	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry
1001	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1008	25-29	D.	1. A winder on electrical equipment for the Navy, worker wants to sell women's apparel in a store after the war.
1012	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. In order to have a place in which to live, worker and family were forced to buy a house, there being none available for rental. In order to help pay for the house, worker had to start working. Is a packer in the U.S. Army Medical Depot.
1014	50&over.	D.	1. , Varicose veins make it imperative that worker obtain a "sitting down job." at present she is salad maker in a cafeteria. Says she can't afford to pay a doctor, so is being treated by a Chinese herb specialist, who if not as effective, is at least cheaper.

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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS---SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA---pg. 14

<u>SCHEDULE NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
1022	18-19	Single	3. Plans to get married.
1023	30-34	M.A.N.S. (sep)	1. Is a ship-yard worker, but wants to return to domestic service work. Likes it better and finds it easier.
1024	20-24	M.A.S.	1. Is an electrician at Kaiser Shipyard, but wants to be an airplane instructor in the post-war period. Has graduated and had sufficient training for airplane ferry command. Hopes to have her own flying school in the future.
1025	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker, a welder, (\$45 wkly) saving her entire salary for use back home--when she and her husband return to Oklahoma.
1029	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Planning to build new home. --also husband is much older than worker and not well, so she expects she will eventually have to support him.
1040	20-24	Single	1. An assembler on guns at present, plans to return to her own field of endeavor--cafeteria work.
1046	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. In order to give child, now 10, a college education.
1052	45-49	M.P.N.S.	4&5 "My little girl wasn't eating, and the doctor recommended the nursery school. So I put her there and started to work " Worker is payroll clerk at the U.S. Army Arsenal.
1055	35-39	M.N.N.S.	1. Worker is a welder at Marin Shipyard. She and her husband own a small hotel at Willows, California. He is "carrying on" without her, while she makes her contribution to war effort, but is anticipating her return.
1057	45-49	M.P.N.S.	1. Short-order cook, and fountain girl, in order to help-out owner of lunch-room, who is personal friend. However, constant standing is proving difficult for worker, and she is looking forward to resuming office work as a clerk typist.



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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA-----pg. 15

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	MARITAL STATUS	COMMENTS:
1078	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
1088	30-34	W.	T. This colored worker finds welding at the Shipyards too strenuous, and prefers cafeteria work in the future.
1089	30-34	Single	1. This colored hotel-maid wants to return to beauty culture after the war.
1090	20-24	Single	1. A laundry worker (mangle & folding) at present, this colored woman wants waitress work instead. She has done this in the past, and prefers it.
1097	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1. This colored woman working as a cleaning woman in an office building, prefers to return to private domestic service--cooking and laundry work in the future. Her present job is too hard.
1100	40-44	M.A.N.S.(sep.)	1. This colored woman is at present a maid at one of the sorority houses at Berkeley. However, she has a good deal of trouble with her feet, and feels she must have a "sitting-down" job. Has applied for work at the Post Office
1105	35-39	M.PL N.S.	2. This worker acting as asst. manager of dry cleaning unit at the Letterman General Hospital, is merely holding son's job for him until he returns from service.
1106	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.
1109	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. To help the war effort--worker is switchboard operator at U.S. Army Ordnance.
1112	40-44	M.P.N.S.	5. Worker is service representative in commercial department of Pacific Tel.&Tel.--a fairly responsible and well-paying job (\$74.50 take-home semi-monthly after \$19.50 bond deduction)re-marked: " I really don't need my job, now. I needed it badly 19 yrs. ago, when I started, but even though we've prospered since, it means so much to me, and I worked so hard to attain my present position, I hope I won't have to give it up."

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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA—pg. 16.

<u>SCHEDULE NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
1117	50 & over	W.	1. Worker just recuperating from complete nervous and physical collapse. Had been manager of fountain and lunchcounter at Newberry's 5 and 10 ct. store. In the future must have a "sitting down" job--possible cashiering in a restaurant. She has worked over 25 yrs. as manager and supervisor of hotel & restaurant kitchens, and feels completely "worn-out."
1121	14-17	Single	3. Plans to marry
1124	30-34	D.	3. Plans to marry
1140	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Working as yard-goods sales-lady at the doctor's suggestion--"Help get her mind off herself." Likes it so far, and will only quit in the future, if she is keeping a job from someone who badly needed it.
1168	25-29	W.	3. Plans to marry Service man.
1169	30-34	M.P.N.S.	4. Worker, dishwashing machine operator, at U.S. Army Hospital, was granted leave of absence of 30 days in order to make suitable arrangements for the care of her 2 children--between 10 and 13 yrs. Had found no available person to date.
1180	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1181	30-34	M.P.N.S.	3. Plans to farm in Illinois.
1195	30-34	M.A.S.	2. Plans to work for one year after husband's return, in order to give him plenty of time to find suitable job, get properly adjusted etc. Is book-keeper at Woolworth's store at present.
1219	25-29	M.A.N.S.(sep)	3. Plans to re-marry
1228	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Buying home & furniture.
1238	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry
1240	18-19	Single	1. Is placing stencils on mounting machine at present, but plans to become telephone operator, and will continue working even though she expects to marry soon.
1241	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. Helping to buy own home.
1256	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry



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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS--SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA--pg. 17

<u>SCHEDULE NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
1261	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. Working as a waitress merely to help personal friend who is the owner of the restaurant, and who has been unable to obtain sufficient help.
1265	20-24	Single	2. Plans to marry but will need to work to help buy needed home furnishings, and, if possible, a home.
1276	18-19	Single	1. Deck-hand on ferry boats, sees no future in this work, and wants to return to stenography and office work.
1282	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry
1294	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
1295	35-39	M.P.S.D.	3. Pregnancy.
1301	45-49	D.	1. Present power-machine job is too hard on worker's eyes, she plans to do laundry work instead.
1304	14-17	Single	3. Plans to attend college.
1307	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Clerk at Post office, is saving salary for college education.
			2. Husband, civil service employee, whose salary has not increased with cost of living. Therefore, worker had to go to work to enable them to meet higher living costs and buy bonds. Is book-keeper at a garage.
1322	20-24	Single	1. A checker at Safeway Food Markets, she is studying dramatic techniques and radio acting at night, and hopes to have a career as actress on the radio.
1323	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1314	45-49	M.A.N.S.	5. Worker is running a small private school at present--just the elementary grades--her first teaching venture, outside of 1 yr. before she was married. Husband has returned to Williams, Calif. and opened a small electrical shop. Worker feels at war's conclusion, she will necessarily have to return and keep house for him. At present, her self-sufficiency is a welcome contribution since her husband has had considerable expense establishing his business, and it is not yet on a profitable basis.

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COMMENTS OF WORKERS ON SPECIFIED ITEMS--SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA--pg. 18

<u>SCHEDULE NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
1315	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. In order to buy home.
1330	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
1334	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Will work "few years more, but not forever."--want to buy own home.
1344	30-34	M.A.N.S.	1. Had to quit welding because too hard on health. Had an operation. Working in candy factory at present.
1345	20-24	M.A.N.S.	2. Welding too hard on health--prefers working in candy factory instead.
1346	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1. Wants to work in a factory instead of cafeteria waitress, because factory work pays better.
			2. Saving all of her pay checks for future home purchase.
1348	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2. Working and saving in order to be able to establish a business of their own after the war--possibly a garage.
1350	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Helping to pay for house.
1354	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Saving for a ranch.
1355	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Saving for a ranch.
1367	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. Saving to buy a home..
1368	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Saving as much of her salary as possible for future needs.
1372	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1. This American Indian woman, working as a burner in the Shipyard's plans to work on a farm after the war in New Mexico, where her 3 children could assist them.
1390	18-19	Single	5. Is working as typist at Kaiser Shipyard 20 hrs. a week, to satisfy the University of Calif. requirement that students participate in war work for 20 hrs. weekly. Is preparing at college to teach eventually.



1392-1661

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
1392	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Saving entire salary (\$31.00wkly) for future household equipment, furniture etc.
1397	25-2 9	M.A.S.	5. Private income enables this teacher to save practically all of her \$175 monthly salary as well as the \$200 monthly sent by husband, thus securing a comfortable post-war future.
1399	18-19	Single	3. Getting married
1402	18-19	Single	3. Starting college Fall, 1945.
1407	45-49	Single	2. Saving money for college.
1426	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3. Getting married
1441	18-19	Single	2. Buying home and furniture.
			1. Worker planning to switch from present job of boring machine operator, to clerical office work. Her present job is too dirty and dangerous. Several co-workers have lost fingers on the job, and accidents occur almost daily.
1442	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. Until she is eligible for pension(4 more yrs.) Is telephone operator.
			5. Recently married, and since marriage, has been saving her total earnings (\$59.12 semi-monthly).
1444	14-17	Single	5. Worker, a waitress at the Officer's Club, Alameda Naval Air Station, refuses to return to school. Points that her wages (\$68 semi-monthly) are higher than mother's, who is a teacher.
1446	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2. Husband ill with stroke. Worker must work until he recovers.
1447	20-24	Single	5. Worker doing a final assembly job on calculators, --adjusting calculators--a job formerly done solely by men, but now being done much better by women. In fact, man who taught worker, was recently fired, and was replaced by a woman.
			2. Plans to marry, but will need to work to help with household expense.
1453	25-29	Single	3. Getting married.
1454	25-29	Single	3. Getting married.
1462	20-24	Single	1. Clerk in the repair dept. at Kaiser Shipyard, hopes to become a test pilot in post-war period. Has taken a flying course and lacks only one hr. of having license.
1463	25-29	Single	3. Plans to be married.
1464	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Provides higher standard of living and permits family to increase savings.

COMMENTS OF WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----OAKLAND and EAST BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA ---pg. 2

No. 1392-1664

<u>Schedule No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>M.S.</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1481	18-19	Single	2. Saving her money for business training course. 1. Plans to change from waitress work to office. (stenographer-typist). Feels she would like it better.
1482	20-24	Single.	1. Only present good wages attract worker to waitress work (40 to 48 dollars "take-home" wkly.) Plans to be a clerk in a grocery store after the war. 5. Other than contributing \$5 weekly to the household, worker spends the greater portion of her money on "clothes, beauty parlor, and good-times."
1491	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. In order to be able to buy a home after the war.
1499	20-24	M.A. S.	2. Worker and husband will need combined earnings of both to establish a home after the war.
1501	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Saving for the future.
1508	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. Husband's income inadequate for family's needs. (2 children)
1525	35-39	D.	1. Worker considers her present job of time-checker in the United Engineering Co. of greater importance to the war effort than her former job of sales-clerk. However, she plans to return to retail selling after the war.
1527	30-34	D.	3. Plans to marry
1528	30-34	Single	3. Plans to marry
1529	50 & over	Single.	3. Hopes to be able to retire and live on income. Through careful investment and savings, over a period of years, (worker has been employed in present company, Western Auto Sales for last 26 years as private secretary to district manager) worker feels she should be able to retire after the war. Her only fear is increased taxation. Has recently bought a multipay dwelling building which will yield rentals.
1547	14-17	Single	3. Plans marriage.
1549	20-24	Single	1. Working as "clothing server" at Quartermaster's Depot is proving too monotonous to worker and she plans to study commercial art in preparation for a career as a commercial artist.
1569	25-29	M.P.S.	2. Will work as long as they are restricted to living in a furnished or small apartment, neither of which yields enough work to keep worker occupied at home. "Having little to do" bores me. However, should husband and worker eventually have a house of their own with plenty to do, worker would be glad to stay home. Is a presser in a laundry at present.
1575	20-24	Single	2. Even though she plans to marry at the war's conclusion, worker will continue working at least 1 yr. to enable them to save some money and "Get a good start."



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS----OAKLAND and EAST BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA---pg.3

No. 1892-1661

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
##### 1577	20-24	M.A.S.	5. Worker, a supervisor at the U.S. Army Base, explained how conscientiously she is trying to save, so that on husband's return, "they will have something." She receives \$67 semi-monthly after deductions, including \$10 bond deduction, and pays her mother \$20 monthly. Her parents are anxious to co-operate in her saving schemes. Worker proudly related her success so far, since working, (Aug. 1942), and since her marriage last year, she has saved over \$4,000 exclusive of bonds. All allotment checks are saved.
1582	30-34	D.	3. Plans to marry
1589	40-44	M.P.N.S.	5. "I think there ought to be a law against married women working. How else can we avoid unemployment after the war--but until there is, I shall continue working. I love to work, would feel lost without it". (Is supervisor of clerks in dpt. of supply & accounting at U.S. Naval Air Station)
1590	40-44	D.	5. Current living costs for worker and mother absorb worker's entire check of \$76 semi-monthly. She recently has had to reduce her bond deduction to \$10, and regretfully cash in 3 bonds, because of heavy insurance payments.
1591	35-39	Single	1. Eye troubles--near-sightedness and cataracts, cause worker to contemplate change from comptometry to cashiering.
1596	30-34	Single	1. "Laid-off" as ship-fitter at Moore's Dry Dock, will return to former field of work--general office stenographer and typist.
1597	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. Whole salary (\$26-24 weekly) banked towards purchase of post-war home.
1602	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	1. Worker formerly owned, and managed a small dress shop in MINN. The difficulty of obtaining stock, and the inferiority of the quality of the merchandise, caused her to sell out and come West with husband for work at the Kaiser Shipyard. Was "laid-off" at the yard in April, 1946, and then accepted a job as checker in the linen room of a hospital. She is looking forward to returning to her home town of Herman, Minn. and again being in business for herself--either another dress shop or a small restaurant. Husband will assist her in either enterprise.
1604	35-39	M.A.S.	2. Will work for "a while" after the war, in order to enable husband to "adjust himself and take his time about finding the right and suitable job."
1609	25-29	D.	3. Plans to marry
1610	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	5. Worker showed real pride and sense of achievement in her experience as a worker for the first time in her life. She has been a press operator in

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS----OAKLAND and EAST BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA----pg. 4

No. 1392-1661

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments:
1610			(cont.)--a dry cleaning establishment for a year and 3 months. Said they had lost their Iowa farm during the last depression and moved to Grinnell, Iowa where husband got factory machinist job. Then when the war started, they set out for the West so he could work at Kaiser Shipyards (he is there now). "Now," she said, "We are on our feet again." and, in addition she feels she made a real contribution to their success and the war effort. Never having worked before, she was afraid--but since starting she likes it, and the management seems pleased, she added shyly. (She is obviously a conscientious and modest woman.) Through the combined efforts of herself and husband, they paid over \$1,000 income taxes this year, and have bought numerous bonds--10 or more, she wasn't sure. Both give regularly to the Red Cross blood bank and anticipate the end of the war when they can return to Iowa and be joined by their 2 sons and 2 sons-in-law, all in Service. (She proudly showed me their pictures.) "Maybe my husband will go in business, if so, I will help him."
1611	50 & over	W.	1. "Anything, just so I can sit down"--worker makes no other specification for her future job. She has just left a selling job in a furniture store.
1623	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1. Worker and husband anticipate their post-war future with a feeling of assurance. He is a restaurant cook at a day rate of \$14, and she is a waitress at a day rate of \$5. All of worker's earnings, and as much as possible of husband's, are saved for the restaurant they hope to establish after the war.
1632	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Banking her entire check of \$65-\$70 semi-monthly (after deductions) toward post-war home purchase or establishment of own business (kind not yet determined).
1636	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry
1648	35-39	D.	3. Worker would like to stop working at the conclusion of the war, and feel if the following plans can be effectuated, she will be able to stay home. First of all, she is anxious to provide a "boarding home" for one colored child to be a companion to her own daughter, aged 9. At present, her child is the only colored child on the block, and most of the time plays happily with the non-colored children in the street. However, when squabbles occur, the other children call her names and tease her on a racial basis--"nigger-baby" etc. Possibly another colored child in the group would relieve this unhappy situation, or at least provide one playmate who will not react on a racial basis when normal quarrels arise. Worker says she doesn't want Marjorie to develop a "persecution complex." Besides this small income from a "child-boarder",



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS\*-----OAKLAND and EAST BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA--pg-5

No 1392-1661

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
1648			(cont.)to be paid by welfare dept. or social service agency, worker collects rentals from 2 small cottages she owns, and expects to enjoy further rental collections from the multiple dwelling she now lives in, and for the purchase of which, she is now negotiating. If these various sources of income yield sufficient return to pay current household expenses (although future husband will probably take care of this item), music lessons, and permit worker to save for her child's college education, worker would be content to, and prefer to, remain home. "But," she added, " This is all probably too optimistic a dream, and if I must work, I don't mind staying right here where I am."--She is a ticket and attendant, at a down-town parking lot .
1652	30-34	M.P.N.S.	3. Plans to resume farming in Missouri.
1654	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1660	30-34	D.	3. Plans to marry

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----OAKLAND and EAST BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA--pg.1

No. 1663-1726

<u>Schedule No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>M.S.</u>	<u>Comments;</u>
1665	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1. Prefers to be switchboard operator in a large office or business. Left her job as clerk in the administrative dept. of the Naval Supply Depot because there were too many Negroes.
1668	25-2 9	Single	5. Workers at General Chemical Co. where worker employed had just voted affirmatively on a strike. The matter at issue, was the insistence on the part of the workers that the company provide a pay allowance for working clothes. Acids and other chemicals eat holes in their clothes and shoes, often making necessary the purchase of new slacks several times a week.
1679	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3. "I'M so tired of welding I don't want to even think about it when my job is over."
1680	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1. Just recuperating from a nervous breakdown since January caused by the terrific noise at the Kaiser Shipyards where worker was employed as a welder inside the ship. Plans to return to packing & preparing fruits and vegetables in the fruit canning industry.
1682	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Saving her entire earnings (\$37 weekly) for furniture purchases when they are able to find a house to live in.
1687	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Plans to save her money and eventually send her daughter to the University.
1689	20-24	Single	3. Plans marriage.
1690	20-24	Single	3. Is to be married soon.
1698	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Started to work when husband broke foot, but now has decided to continue until the end of war.
1700	25-29	M.A.N.S.	3. Planning to buy farm.
1701	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1. Job as burner at Kaiser Shipyards is too physically strenuous, is planning to return to cannery. 2. Worker's entire check (\$80 every 2 weeks) is saved to buy a farm.
1706	18-19	Single	1. Works on bomb covers now, plans to farm after the war. 3. Attend Art School--4 yr. course.
1707	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Saving most of salary (\$28 weekly) for Art School. 2. Working and saving as much as possible so will be able to buy farm after the war.
1708	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1. Worker is a burner now at Kaiser Shipyards. She and husband plan a business of their own after the war--probably a grocery store.
1709	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1. Worker is a welder at Kaiser Shipyards. She and husband and 3 children live on her salary (\$41 wkly) while husband's salary, larger than hers, is banked. Both husband and worker plan to teach rural school after the war, and buy a farm small enough for them to work at the same time.



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----OAKLAND and EAST BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA---pg. 2

No. 1663-1726

<u>Schedule No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>M.S.</u>	<u>Comments</u>
##### 1713	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1. Shipfitter at present plans to return to job of restaurant cook. 2. Saving to buy home-farm. 3. Recently married.
1715	30-34	M.P.S.D.	
1726	45-49	M.P.N.S.	5.and 2. This colored worker, a cleaning maid at the Y.W.C.A., and her husband are using her earnings to pay current living expenses, (\$48.40 semi-monthly), while husband's entire check is banked for the home they intend to buy after the war when they return to Louisiana.

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----OAKLAND and EAST BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA---pg. 1

No. 1801-1838

<u>Schedule No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>M.S.</u>	<u>Comments:</u>
1811	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Doing variety of jobs, selling etc. in brother's furniture store, merely to help him out.
1814	20-24	Single	3. Plans to be married.
1815	30-34	M.P.N.S.	3. Plans to have a family.
1819	30-34	D	1. At present is sportswear saleslady, but plans to return to entertainment field--radio singing. . Feels it is more interesting and would give her more opportunity for home life with her child.
1820	20-24	M.P.N.S.	2. "Not enough to do at home."
1827	25-29	M.P.S.	3. Having another baby. (her third child)



Oakland + East Bay Area, California. pg. 1

No. 1839-2079

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS--~~SCHEDULES, TITLES, VOUCHERS.~~

Schedule No.	<sup>31</sup> Age	<sup>40</sup> M.S.	<sup>50</sup> Comments
1843	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry in a few weeks.
1845	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	5. Banks her entire salary for the future.
1855	25-29	M.P.N.S.	5. Saving her entire salary for future household equipment--electric washing machine, refrigerator, and new furniture.
1860	2 0-24	M.A.S.	5. Was "laid-off" at shipyards just before the opening of the World Security Conference at San Francisco. Applied for stenographic work and was accepted in the News Department at an hourly rate of \$1. Her hours of work include much overtime although her normal working day is from 9 to 5:30. Overtime, plus occasional tips, have brought her "take-home earnings" to an average of \$52 weekly.
1866	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2 & 5. Worker has been working as a matron in the California University Hospital since 1937, and pooling her earnings with her husband's in order to educate their children. Children are all "on their own", and worker and husband, now alone, pool their earnings and save what they can for their old age--(change of objectives)
1878	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Buying a home.
1904	40-44	M.A.N.S.	4. Worker and her son are war refugees from France where she had been highly educated, having necessary degrees and qualifications to tutor and teach languages and related subjects. At present she is a laborer at the California Steel Products but hopes that after the war she may have an opportunity to tutor languages.
1909	20-24	D.	3. Plans to marry
1910	20-24	M.P.S.	2. Until they have succeeded in saving enough money to buy a home. Worker is banking her entire salary (" \$31 weekly) with this objective in mind.
1911	20-24	M.P.N.S.	2. Colored worker and husband are trying hard to save for necessary bills they expect with the arrival of their baby in December. She is a waitress, and he, a dining-car waiter on the Southern Pacific Railroad--thus they are able to keep their food expenditures at a minimum, since they both eat at work. Consequently, they have been able to save \$475 since they were married seven months ago.
1914	20-24	M.A.S.	3. Pregnancy--expects baby in December. 2. In order to save money sufficient for tuition at beauty culture school, and something toward expenses connected with starting a business of one's own (beauty shop). Saves entire pay check, and uses allotment checks for current living expenses. At present is counter-girl in restaurant where she receives 3 free meals daily in addition to a "take-home" salary of \$32 weekly. 1. From restaurant counter-girl, to beauty operator. Eventually want to own and manage beauty shop. 5. Plans divorce

# Oakland, & East Bay Area, California

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----pg. 2

No. 1839-2079

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
1917	30-34	M.A.S.	5. Using allotment checks to pay for recently purchased home.
1918	35-39	M.A.N.S.	1. Colored woman, a scaler at KaiserShipyard, says "she's simply tired out." Her present type of work is much too hard to keep at indefinitely. She will welcome change of job after the war, even returning to private domestic service, if necessary. (Is making \$1.41 hourly, but even this high wage doesn't tempt her).
192 1	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1. A waitress at present, she hope to do the cooking, waiting, and all miscellaneous jobs connected with the road-stand type lunchroom and counter, she and her husband hope to establish in the post-war period. 2. While husband is ill (has been in the hospital for the last 4 mos. with general physical breakdown), worker is forced to use her earnings for current expenses. How ever, on his recovery, she plans to bank her entire salary towards establishment of post-war lunchroom, she & husband plan. Worker is paid day-rate of \$6.
1922	18-19	Single	2. Even though she plans to marry, worker will continue workingso they can save money for the future.
1925	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
1935	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. Buying own home.
1940	18-19	Single	1. Stock girl in women's ready-to-wear shop, has passed all preliminary interviews and tests that are required by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and is awaiting notification of employment by them. She is anxious to join this organization in the capacity of clerk, because she feels that it offers job security and opportunity for further advancement.
1943	18-19	Single	2. Saving \$25 weekly take-home earnings for future educational expenses. Plans to attend Calif. School of Fine Arts and Crafts. 3. Plans to attend Calif. School of Fine Arts and Crafts and study interior decoration. 1. Interior decoration after necessary training is completed. At present a counter-girl in Soft-drink and fruit juice bar.
1944	20-24	M.A.S.	1. At present collection manager of Loan & Finance Company, plans joint enterprise with husband on his return---a "hobby shop"
1948	-----	-----	omit
1958	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
1968	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Saving as much as possible to pay back debts and buy future ranch.
1969	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
1978	20-24	Single	1. Colored worker, member of "table crew" in a linoleum plant hopes to become a nurse. Is taking a correspondence course in nursing, and says she must "finish up" the course by 6 mos.



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----OAKLAND and EAST BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA pg.3.

No. 1839-  
2079

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
1978-----			(cont.) actual attendance at the school itself in Chicago. (agent inclined to doubt the value or authenticity of this type of training, and is convinced that the most worker can attain through such channels is preparation for "practical nursing.")
1980	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Buying home they now occupy.
1984	25-29	M.P.S.D.	2. Will work until husband injured in World War 2 is able to assume complete support of family. At present, husband is forced to take frequent "days-off" because of recent spinal operation.
1991	2 5-29	Single	3. Plans to marry
1995	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1999	20-24	M.A.S.	3. Plan to farm.
20022	20-24	M.P.S.	3. "Will work <del>until</del> until I have children." 5. Worker banks her weekly earnings for the future. (\$31.20 take-home weekly) She is a waitress and eats one meal daily at the restaurant at no cost. She attempts to pay current living expenses with money received in tips--about \$2 or \$3 daily. If she needs more money she asks her husband to meet the deficit.
2006	20-24	M.A.N.S.(sep.)	1. Colored woman employed as laborer at Kaiser Shipyard, earning \$36.20 after all deductions, including \$7.50 bond deduction, weekly, will be glad to return to restaurant cooking--a much easier and more interesting occupation, in her opinion. Says present job is much too strenuous, is "just wearing me out."
2022	30-34	D.	1. The constant smell of candy & ice-cream sickens this Sweets Shop salesclerk, and she thinks clerical or cashiering work would solve her problem.
2028	18-19	Single.	1. This salesclerk at the candy counter at Kress' says the work is too hard (standing on one's feet all day) and the pay too low. Therefore, she plans to seek stenographic work in an office.
2031	25-29	Single	1. A checker at Kaiser Shipyard, she is studying shorthand in preparation for a stenographic position which she feels will pay better, although her present "take-home" earnings are \$46. weekly.
2037	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker is buying a \$25 bond each week for purchase of future home.
2038	20-24	Single	1. A 48 hour week is too long for this fire guard at the Kaiser Shipyard, and she is anxious to return to teaching.
2046	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1. Worker and husband plan an electrical appliance & repair shop of their own after the war. "There is too much routine on the job when you work for someone else and take orders."
2053	35-39	M.A.S.	2. Because she has no family to take care of and really enjoys working. Money is no object since

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----OAKLAND and EAST BAY AREA, CALIFORNIA--pg.4

No. 1839-2079

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
2053	-----		(cont.) husband sends her \$125 monthly and she receives \$43 monthly income from investments. Worker is a librarian.
2061	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3. Doctor's orders.
2062	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. Wants a vacation after son in Service returns, but if worker and family (husband and 2 other children) remain in California, she will resume working because living expenses are so high. At present a sheet metal worker at Kaiser with "take-home" earnings of \$44.53 weekly. Lived in Oklahoma week before Pearl Harbor.
2064	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	1. Worker, at present a licensed real estate broker, is a registered pharmacist, and has 2 sons who are also pharmacists. Feels that after the war she might open a drug store for all three of them. 2. Family all gone--just likes to work. Obviously doesn't need to, but has been quite successful, averaging \$200 "take-home" earnings monthly.
2066	35-39	M.P.N.S.	5. Normally banks entire salary--\$36.30 weekly, but at present is using it for household expenses while husband is ill.
2073	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1. Presently employed as marine electrician at Kaiser Shipyards, plans to work with husband in post-war restaurant he plans to establish.

No 1839.2079



Nos. in Pre-employment Training  
 11/0 - L.A. County. L.A. Co.  
 Total - 7583 Jan - 3832  
 Aircraft - 1757  
 Automobile 7  
 Drafting 52  
 Electrical 49  
 Foundry 26  
 Mach Shop 1307  
 Pattern Mch 118  
 Radio 7  
 Rector 20  
 Sheet Metal 381  
 Ship Bldg. 1106  
 Welding 2486  
 Misc. 269

By Cities  
 L.A. 2,128  
 L.B. 1731  
 Pass. 490  
 S.M. 485

Inland - 357  
 Alameda 298  
 Contra 258  
 Richmond 250  
 Sonoma 239  
 Ukiah 204

State Office of Education

Los Angeles

Red Private Schools  
 Av. Tr. Service - R. Bus. - Standard

1000 - 75% of cost.

Attorneys \$30 - h.

Taking women - all girl jobs - 25 to 35 girls

Los Angeles.

Van Nuys.

Private Aircraft School

8500 - 6 wh. - drilling - meeting - metallurgy

Has heard 30 or more girls.

Family affair - father & son instructor  
daughter helps work

Glendale School - Mr. Morgan Smith

Has only two classes

1 class - all new for air  
digest hours

Could easily fill classes  
with women -

Looked for no flat hiring  
 pay new 1 day - wh  
 for 8 hrs. for special  
 ground service instructor.

Dr. College - engineering drawing

Could classes have given special  
 attention to air craft jobs. Going  
 order - none other. Looked for  
 when say.

Los Angeles.

U.S.E.S.

Aircraft

Anticipated increase - 65,000 by summer 1942

San Bernardino.

Air Dept - 8,000 to 10,000 employees

Los Angeles.

Specialists  
Community

Wesley Dine & Cooley - 30% women.

Menasco Engine - San Fernando Road -

Women Digestive.

Hughes Ample a few women

Dicks - 6

Flatt - 12

● Mamm - filing rods, (Hawthorne). having

Leach Relay - 30580 - Sent 40 or more etc. gals L.B.

Los Angeles.

Mrs. Edith Lopez - (Cub-Holm Canal Reg)

100837 Sherman Dist

Tingua

Sept 57. Short Mel. (Ex 1416 - Lullu)

4-12 3/4.

Assessor - a doc with a few clks. following  
up questions & checks with the joint.

Work & work in Act. Still receiving 754 as

● how but has been promised & re-dispatched in  
a job basis. (over)

Los Angeles

G. F. J. L.

Union Notes for Mrs. Lullu.

Addressing. Ap. \$30-

Blk. Mch. 40-

Comp. " 38-

Sup. " 32

Message & job clks. 35-

Key punch 36-

Seq. 30-44

● Bus. 30-32-38



Defense

*Interviews with school people*  
Los Angeles, California  
March 1942

During stay in Los Angeles, the following school people have been contacted and have discussed the need for training of women with:

Mr. Howard Campion - Ass't supt. of schools Los Angeles and in charge of vocational education, a member of regional advisory board on defense training.

Mr. Stier - principal Frank Wiggins Trade School

Mr. Anderson - vice " " " "

Miss Estelle Churchill - vice principal Frank Wiggins Tr. Sch.

Miss Victoria McAlmon - Los Angeles City College

Mr. H. W. Heyl, Director of Adult Education, Alhambra City Schools

Mrs. H. W. Heyl, Director of Adult Education, Excelsior Union Schools, Norwalk

Mr. Neville Redmon, supervisor Nat. Defense Training, Inglewood

Mr. Marvin, Director of Defense Training, Pasadena

Mr. Walter Hostein, Director of National Defense Training, Wilmington

MRS. Betty Horn, vice-principal, Wilmington High School

Miss Florence Mecredy, Vice-principal, San Pedro Schools

Mr. Leo Gable, Supervisor National Defense Training, Long Beach

Mr. George Ford, Sup. of National Defense Train, Downey and also educational director Vultee

Mr. Ralph Miller, Special Supervisor for Aircraft, Ex. Sec'y Council of Administrators, Region 1, 11th & Flower, L.A.

Mr. Morgan Smith, Director of Vocational Ed., Glendale

Mr. McGeough, Sup. of Nat. Defense Training, Burbank

Mr. A. DesLauriers, ~~Defn~~ Training, NYA., L.A.

Mr. B. A. Bernard, Director of Voc. Ed., Santa Monica

Mr. Thomas A. Watson and Mr. Finn Jonassen, U. of C., Engineering, Science and Mgt., UCLA, Los Angeles

Also, teachers of classes in most of above schools.

*Cushman's table*

Memo: Defense Training in Southern California  
most extensive

The ~~best~~ training is being given at San Diego, Long Beach and Inglewood. Santa Monica is giving more and more training to women and Los Angeles has recently opened a class to women in aircraft.

✓ Neither Glendale or Burbank - near the Lockheed-Vega plants have any preemployment training for women.

Private schools are unnumberable and are advertising daily in papers and via radio for women students. Fees charged by private schools range from 25 dollars to \$ 125 and upwards. Most pay a small cash deposit and are given a contract to sign for later payment. Contracts are so worded that the student must pay the balance ~~xxxx~~ as soon as any employment defense or otherwise is secured. Jobs, of course, are not guaranteed but sales talk is such that most prospective students believe they are assured placement.

Agent talked with 7 or 8 girls taking training in private schools and found most of the girls disgruntled with the fees and training given.

The aircraft companies claim they discourage the private schools but actually many graduates of private schools are given preference to persons without training.

The large and most reputable schools such as Curtis-Wright, Fletcher and Ryan have not as yet opened their course to women.



Los Angeles (City) School Aircraft Training - 11th and Flower  
February 20, 1942

Interviewed: Mr. Wallace - acting principal and  
Mr. E. Gallagher - instructor

98 girls have been taken on this week/ in aircraft sheet metal  
this week.

All certified by USES.

Course is planned for about 200 hours, 5 days a week, four hrs. a  
day.

Age preference - 21 to 35 but a few older and younger have come in.

Girls are doing riveting, drilling, heat treating, filing, burring,  
drill sharpening.

Course given to women will include:

Blue print reading - learn to read projections of 3 views.

Flat pattern layout, bend allowances, methods of laying  
out flat patterns, reading and interpreting directions  
and drawings. Use of scribe, bench shear, file,  
scales, center punch, etc.

Drill sharpening

Making templates

Assemble switch and disassemble voltage registers

Plate aligning

Heat treat - (5 aluminum alloys and 20 rivets.)

Rockwell on 30 points and 4 scales.

Inspection - use of mics, and gages.

Tool crib

Rivet layout, dimpling, rivetting, countersinking, etc.

Use all types of rivet guns and drills.

Defense Training

Los Angeles Area  
February 1942

Inglewood Defense Training

Person interviewed: Mr. Neville Redmon, supervisor

Defense training given in three buildings in area.

Opened classes for women in December, 1941

About 200 girls have been enrolled since beginning of training.

Have classes for women in

Machine shop - drill press, burring and the operation of light machines. About 75 girls taking or have taken this work. Women's machine classes are termed Burring and Bench Machining or Drill Press but give a general course in machining.

Riveting and sheet metal - have classes 24 hours a day, 6 days a week at present. Women are mixed in with men and some on all shifts. A few girls enrolled from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. About 100 girls taking or have had sheet metal training.

Welding - only 2 girls.

Period of training varies with individual aptitude. Riveting and sheet metal 3 to 6 weeks. Most of girls at least four or five weeks. Machine shop takes longer - try to keep students six weeks or more - urge them to stay 8 weeks.

Girls have found employment in aircraft and other defense plants. All who were recommended have jobs as far as known. A few older women - above 40 - and some who were not able to pass company physical examinations have been trained and these have not been successful in finding work. Some of companies won't take women who weigh over 150.

Have special classes for deaf mutes and a few deaf women enrolled. No woman as yet from this class placed.



Defense Training

Los Angeles, California  
March 1942

Los Angeles City Schools

Person interviewed:

Mr. Howard Campion - Ass't supt. of Schools in charge  
of vocational education and member of regional  
advisory committee on defense education.

Mr. J. Steir - principal Frank Wiggins Trade School  
Miss Estelle Churchill, - vice-principal " "

National Defense Training for girls -  
First course for girls for aircraft in Los Angeles City  
Schools opened middle of February - see notes on  
aircraft training.

Courses on vocational school basis have been offered to  
girls in electrical assembly, tool skills, mechanical  
drafting and lettering, and power sewing machine. These  
have not been under the Nat. Defense Training program.

Failure to offer courses earlier has been due to  
unwillingness of companies to sponsor such training.

Defense

Long Beach

National Defense Training

Benson interviewed: Mr. Leo Gable, Sup. of Nat. Def. Tr.

Long Beach began training women about April 1941.

Sub-contractors and small firms sponsored the training of women as could not get any of major companies as backers.

Over 450 women have been trained and placed. About 100 trained have no records of present placement status or whereabouts. Some may have left area.

Have about 225 women enrolled at the present time.

More than 10,000 men have been enrolled in defense training and have placement reports for over 3000.

Ages of women trainees - 21 to 36 (a small proportion of younger and older have been trained but 85 percent in range given.

Courses for women

Electrical - 2 classes at time of visit - about 140 have taken course and 50 to 60 enrolled at present.

Riveting and Sheet Metal - the most popular course - about 400 have taken or are taking. 3 classes at time of visit.

Welding - aluminum welding - about 60 trained or enrolled.

All get instruction in blue print reading, use of tools, take turns at tool cribs, and lectures on aircraft and machine nomenclature, etc.

Girls from schools are working in all the major aircraft companies in L.A. area and San Diego and also in smaller cos. such as Hughes, Doak, Fletcher, Marron Harkey Machine Co.

Note - Long Beach next to San Diego had best training set up for women.



Santa Monica Technical School - Principal Mr. B.A. Barnard  
Aircraft instructor George Druliner for sheet metal.  
Drill sharpening - Mr. Hopkins  
Machine shop - Mr. Downs

Women have been taken on since the first of the December.  
~~xxxx~~. Now have about 100 women in training. A  
40 in riveting, drilling and general sheet metal.  
25 in ~~air~~ radio assembly - training for electrical  
20 in tool grinding.

A course to be opened in machine shop as soon as an instructor secured.

A few girls in mechanical drawing.

All women certified by the employment service.

Age - At first limited to 23 to 25 years.  
Now age standards which are attempting to select from:  
Grinders - 25 to 35 (p.t. 300 hrs.)  
Radio 18 " 50  
Riveting 25 to 35

Have wanted to set up a course for production clerks but have never got an O.K.

Supplemental classes - 3 women who had architectural drawing, one a worker in storeroom at Douglas and wants to be upgraded, and one not much drawing experience but after a few evenings has been drawing parts for cockpit.

-----  
Note:

Arco Tool Co. 1620 Euclid, Santa Monica  
Mr. Shean - pres. (interviewed at the school)

Sub-contractors - about 100 employed. Recently took on one woman and she has been so satisfactory that are going to take on more. Might have almost  $\frac{1}{2}$  women.

 Feb. 1942

eqny

Notes from interview with Mr. Druliner -

1st group in aircraft sheet metal - 18 finished shortly after Xmas. Nine are known to have been placed - 7 at Douglas, 1 at Northrop and 1 at North American. Some of others may have found work without reporting back.

Time taken to complete course varies from 200 to 300 hours.

Cover layout, scribing, drill press, riveting, blue print reading. Women have proved at least as good as boys as trainees and in some respects better.

*Hotel Clark*

IN DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES . . . CALIF.

February 21, 1942

Supt. Warren Sp



Miss Ryan - Inglewood Employment Office

N. A. plans to take 3000 women.

No marital status - prefer single, however, except  
wives of service men. Prefer women with dependents.

Age 20 to 40. Weight 150 lbs.

Training in Inglewood

Started in July 1941 About 200 have been trained.

All but WPA have been certified by Employment Service.

Now about 110 in training.

160 hours average training period.

60% placed

Difficult to place older and those that are heavy.

First classes only for single lately married admitted.

N.A. - 150 women now *in factory*

Courses - radio and electric installation about 60.

Carefully selected.

Courses covers shop ethics, basic electrical  
theory, use of small hand tools, shop gives use of  
small tools, soldering irons, rules, scales,  
measuring, cutting, filing, sawing, wire stripping

Drill press and riveting - 120 (2 classes)

Burring and bench machining - 2 classes of about 60.

Most to Northrup.

In training - 90 ~~referrals~~ referrals for various kinds of  
sheet metal, layout and riveting - 3 classes.

About 200 women on active file - all types - many who  
want training.

7  
Feb. 1942

# *Hotel Clark*

IN DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES . . . CALIFORNIA

February 21, 1942

Supt. Warren Sp



## Training

California

A total of over 300,000 have been trained

4300 in training - (H.C.)

1 power machine class for girls.

N.Y.A. - open to women. { Sewing ass.  
Sheet metal dept.  
Motor ass.

Inglewood - Burbank - Downey Union High School for girls. (sheet metal ass.)

Power sewing also being in L.A. - 8th & Towne. (Ref. to P.S.)

9700 So. Sepulveda - (H.C. <sup>over payroll</sup> supplementary training)

Adv. Com. of Voc. School advised Blue Print Reading - 5 placed - till 8

Radio Ass. (reg. rec. curriculum)

Bench Ass.

Cooking classes - supplemental.

Sheet metal classes - 12 & 16 ~~inches~~

Harvey Mohr Co - gas tank - 20 ~~inches~~ -

## Training

Butter - only about 1 a day since Sept.

Lockheed - Vega - many girls look after it.

21 ~~girls~~ - older for women.

N.Y.C.

To - women - nty.

For both boys & girls - indicated its service - approved &  
\$750 for grand service & again.

me

Joe Bernick.

Tried to get an explanation

Scouts Monica - approved.

N.Y.C. - 639 Calumet

no approved classes.

Def. { 1. Power sewing - have had 8 classes - average 210  
rel. { 160 t.o. about 3 weeks - Production basis - related to,  
1500 hours in case of girls - 800 hours  
2. Radio - sub-assembly - not a definite project -  
but placed in account

Training opportunities.

With def. requires 80 hrs - 80 hrs. - no.

On new - definite - no classes approved.

W.P. A. 500 a month for 6 hrs a day -

160 hrs - 80 - 80 -  $\frac{2000}{200}$  for new. - 300

Restricted 18-25

Account having classes - have been approved  
Main St. 1st actually approved class for  
girls

40 girls - C

90 girls - steel metal & workshop. - L.A.  
80 hrs. { Have all the  
80 " metal { equipment.  
Welding - gas & arc.

Congress - 2 classes - 50 that

Steel metal ~~workshop~~ - and arc.  
General steel metal is applied



Clear & clean

At Melnykita. takes in about 30 - goes down & gets  
Retained - 20780 lbs.

Retained - 20780 hrs.

Wt. as 80 lbs - (Exp. Series - G. N.)

with military agencies. Production has been up to 300.

## Ford service

Long Beach - SD } Pres. + Related to.

{ Agass — 25 } 7th sense - can  
 { Phos — 25 } of children

{Pune 25 } 7 children

Hampton Park 50

Kilbuck 25

Release

1. First series - case of cholera.

Long Beach.

Estimated ship about 50 - up to 1000 gals  
to use as a life boat soon.

be as a before this soon.

Have had wood shop & steel mill projects - study

last March - 20% & 50% at least 300 gills.

to good as boys.

md. ship some gals - 4 or 5 -

{ Coldest and yet  
 14  
 Carthage (C  
 S. C.

Mullets -

Box - Skirt (N.D.) } multiple shells  
 mid slip (N.D.)  
 mid skirt (N.D.)  
 Pants (N.D.)  
 Slip belly (N.B.)

Small Cabinet (N.D.)

Pasto (N.D.)

Shops today. (N.B.)

## Women May Run Trolleys

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 25.—Hiring of women as streetcar motormen and conductors was foreseen here today in event of a continued drain on the male labor supply.

"If the war continues very long we may have to consider hiring women," declared Sam Mason, general manager of the San Diego Electric Railway Co. Women here already are driving taxicabs, operating refuse trucks, working in gasoline stations and serving as telegram "messengerettes," besides performing various types of jobs in the aircraft industry.

## Feel Punk, Consti

Try Herbs T

## Ground Course Announced to Train Women Pilots

Registrations Set for Tomorrow at City College With Class Limited to 50 and Flight to Follow

Because women pilots may be needed before the war is over, Los Angeles City College is initiating a ground course for women, with classes scheduled to begin tomorrow.

The course, which will teach the women the fundamentals of aviation, will be limited to 50 and will meet three nights a week, three hours each night for eight weeks. Other subjects to be studied include aerial navigation, civil air regulations and meteorology.

Graduates of the school will get their actual flight instructions in accredited flying schools, later becoming instructors or ferry pilots, or they may be used in other capacities, relieving men for military duties.

Miss Anne Rambo, first woman ground school instructor in the United States, will teach the course, registration for which will cost \$1.

Only 50 students will be immediately accepted, but a waiting list of others will be maintained and drawn from later.

## Women Training as Bank Tellers to Replace Men

Personnel Losses to War Effort Induces Local Institutions to Prepare for Change of Policy

Almost any day now when you walk up to a teller's window in a Los Angeles bank you may be greeted by a woman.

It's because of the war taking the men.

Women tellers have been a rarity for some reason or other, particularly in big downtown banks.

However, a number of the banks are training them in the receipt and passing out of money and they already are to be found in some tellers' boxes.

Twenty-five years ago when

the first World War was on there were a number of women tellers but they disappeared in peacetime, now to put in appearance again.



**Brief Synopsis of the Courses in the  
VOCATIONAL TRAINING  
PROGRAM**

Directed by  
The Adult Education Department  
of the  
Burbank City Schools

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**Four Training Centers**

**BURBANK EVENING HIGH SCHOOL**

Third Street at Fairmount Rd.

Ch. 6-4104, After 5 P. M. Ch. 6-1057

**JOHN BURROUGHS EVENING HIGH SCHOOL**

1920 Clark Street

Ch. 6-4101 After 5:00 P. M. Ch. 6-6401

**JOHN MUIR EVENING HIGH SCHOOL**

Third Street at Grinnell Ave.

Ch. 6-4101 After 5:00 P. M. Ch. 6-4103

**JACKMAN BUILDING (Under John Muir)**

1809 W. Magnolia Ave.

Ch. 6-5002

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*No National Defense Classes for Veterans  
A small number of supplementary  
training classes.  
88. Feb. 1942*

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

1. There are four different types of classes offered.
  - (a) Supplementary National Defense classes are open to workers in industries essential to National Defense and are intended to up grade the student in his trade.
  - (b) Pre-employment National Defense classes are open to anyone 18 years of age or over who can meet the requirements demanded by employers. He must be a citizen of the United States and registered with the California Employment Office.
  - (c) Trade Extension classes are open to anyone employed in the trade or in a related trade, temporarily out of employment.
  - (d) Trade Preparatory classes are open to anyone 18 years of age or over, who is employable in the trade.
2. Supplementary classes are in session from 15 to 18 weeks. February 2, July 1, and September 14, 1942 will be new starting dates for many of these classes.
3. Pre-employment and Trade Preparatory classes are set up on a 10 to 12 weeks basis. These begin and close at random.
4. Trade Extension classes give approximately 144 class hours during the school year.
5. All types of classes convene at all hours of the day and night.
6. Consult the schedules of the separate schools for the time and place of each class.



Oxycetylene process for welding and cutting metals covering information on welding equipment, tools and materials; preparing materials for welding, types of welds, with ample practice on cast iron, steel, stainless steel and aluminum.

#### **Aerodynamics:**

The course includes general aerodynamics theory, airplane performance calculations, stability of airplanes, and practical problems.

Prerequisites: Advanced algebra, trigonometry, college physics, and knowledge of slide rule.

#### **Airplane and Its Component Parts:**

A summary of the types of aircraft and airplanes and the development of their component parts such as the wings, fuselage empennage, etc. Open to men and women employed in aircraft factories.

#### **Aluminum Welding:**

Organized to develop and train men in the handling and operating of welding equipment, and the welding of aluminum and its alloys.

#### **Arc Welding:**

This class offers practical instruction in arc welding equipment and in all-position welding using various metals.

#### **Blueprint Reading:**

Instruction in geometric construction, linear measure, area and volume, trigonometry, orthographic projections, isometric and oblique sketches, including blueprint reading principles and practice, sheet metal development, shop mathematics, free hand sketching of simple assemblies and fabricated parts, sections and views, and assembly prints, including A. N. and Lockheed-Vega standards.

### **Blueprint Reading: II.**

Reviews blueprint reading I and covers the same subjects on an advanced level.

Prerequisite: Blueprint Reading I

### **Cable Splicing:**

This course is designed to meet the C. A. A. mechanic's license requirement covering warp, sweat solder, tuck, and serving tuck splices and splicing cable assembly to definite lengths for aircraft fabrication.

### **Design and Drafting:**

Class work and lectures on orthographic isometric, oblique projections; drafting materials, conventions and practices, descriptive geometry; sheet metal type jobs; plant materials, processes machines and fabrication; castings, forgings, machinery

### **Design and Drafting Layout,-- Advanced**

A course in orthographic, isometric, and oblique projections covering fundamentals of descriptive geometry, drafting, and dimensioning conventions and practices, type jobs and trade ethics.

### **Detail Design & Drafting -- Casting and Forging:**

Study of detail design of types of castings, forgings, machine parts and their terminology.

Prerequisite: Drafting experience or equivalent.

### **Detail Design and Drafting, -- Sheet Metal and Small Parts:**

Lectures on drafting conventions, freehand sketching, flat patterns, detail design, sheet metal materials descriptive geometry, welding, joints and attachments, and manufacturing operations.

Prerequisite: Algebra, geometry, trigonometry.

### **Drafting: (General)**

Work in drafting blueprint reading, trade mathematics, isometric, orthographic, and oblique projections, stretchouts of simple solids, bend allowance, shop trigonometry, dimensioning machine notes, trade terms, drafting conventions, handbooks, manuals and tables; and metallurgy and characteristics of metals.



**Drafting, Advanced (Descriptive Geometry) I:**

Principle views, auxiliary views, oblique views, planes, curved lines, single curved surfaces, and double curved surfaces are covered in this course.

**Drafting, Advanced (Descriptive Geometry) II:**

Advanced Drafting II covers advanced geometrical construction, principle views, complementary relation of views, representation of points and views, visualizing points, lines and planes, intersecting lines and planes, structures represented by intersections, methods of finding intersections, uses of developments, type of surfaces, right and oblique cones and cylinders, principles of double curvature, intersections and double-curved surfaces, and trade practices and trade ethics.

Prerequisite: Advanced Drafting I.

**Electrical Assembly and Installation:**

The course covers aircraft conduit fabrication, installation blueprint reading, wiring, simple and complex circuits, and inspection. Shop work gives experience in handling tools and materials.

**Electricity I:**

The course includes the fundamental principles of electricity and magnetism, basic circuit of aircraft electrical equipment and the materials and parts required in aircraft electrical installations.

**Electricity II:**

Includes the study of electric motors, control of electrical equipment, meters and instruments, ignition systems, starters and generators, wiring and conduit.

Prerequisite: Electricity I.

**Final Assembly -- General Installation:**

The course includes tools and their use, terms and nomenclature, materials and structure, and final assembly procedures.

**Heat Treating:**

Deals with normalizing, annealing, hardening, tempering, pack hardening, light case hardening, cyaniding, nitriding, heat treating of high speed steels, etc. with practical experience through use of materials and equipment.

### **Hydraulics and Plumbing:**

Four different courses are offered in this field, of aircraft plumbing fabrication, aircraft plumbing installation, plumbing specifications and formulas, and hydraulics and plumbing theory. Tube benders and other tools used in doing practical work in shops.

### **Industrial Management:**

Lectures on modern plant management in layout and equipment, routing, scheduling, planning control and system recording, material control, job rate evaluation, cost control, and function of supervision.

### **Inspection:**

There are seven courses offered in inspection. These are in Sheet Metal, Sheet Metal Fabrication, Sheet Metal Assembly, Machine Parts, Final Assembly, Precision Assembly and Receiving. The basic course for all of these covers the purpose, function, and branches of production inspection; rejection, salvage, and rework; data sheets and forms; strength checking by Rockwell, X-Ray, and Magnaflux; standards and specifications; common measuring tools, shop mathematics; blueprints; project slips; fabrication and assembly methods and processes; and finishes. Each separate course specializes in addition on specific data pertaining to the department under consideration.

### **Instruments:**

Familiarizes with the operation and theory of aircraft instruments and engine accessories such as barometers, flight electric and pressure indicators, automatic pilots, propeller governors, starters, generators, pumps and etc.

### **Jig Building, Major:**

Major Jig Building consists of the construction, layout, and assembly of metal and wood parts for the building of airplane parts including the calculation and elementary design, jig building. Using the tools and the supplies and materials to fasten together component parts, the cutting and shaping of the stock and assembly and checking of the jig on completion.



**Jig Design, Major:**

Enables student to analyze large engineering drawings and to picture freehand prospective tools for tool makers and executives. Course reviews perspective drawing, mathematics, use of calculating machines, analysis of jig metals, etc.

**Jigs, Small Metal:**

The course includes the fundamentals of small jig building, the use of precision instruments, use of bench and machine tools, and individual and group projects.

**Jigs, Wood and Steel I:**

Trains the student to plan, design and build practical wood jigs or tools that will aid in the production of aircraft parts and facilitate assembly.

**Jigs, Wood and Steel II:**

Develops ability to construct from blueprints all kinds of jigs and to develop ability to plan and design jigs and fixtures efficiently and economically.

Prerequisite: Steel and Wood Jigs I.

**Lofting I:**

The course includes contour design and drafting, and loft function in airplane design process. Lays out to full scale on mold loft floor lines of airplane and develops and makes full size paper templates or molds to conform to these layouts. May construct working model of airplane.

**Lofting II:**

General principles of lofting; fuselage line drawings; hull layout; intersections; constructional problems; and development of functional features. All lofting problems treated as they arise.

Prerequisite: Lofting I.

**Lofting III:**

Covers specialized formulae and short-cuts; various methods-best and easiest ways; lofting methods and systems, formulae for calculating ribs in different positions; fairing systems on wing tip and tail cones and flange angle formulae; filleting systems, and calculating machine operation.

Prerequisite: Lofting I and II

**Machine Shop:**

Develops student ability in blueprint reading mathematical calculations, layout, and in the operation of machine tools such as drills, lathes, shapers, grinders, mills, etc.

Prerequisite: Machine shop theory or may be taken concurrently .

**Machine Maintenance:**

The course includes proper handling of tools, correct sequence and procedure in overhauling machines, functions of various machines, mechanism, instruments and parts, testing and alignment of machines and parts of machines, grinding, gearing, and lubricants.

**Machine Shop Theory:**

Covers shop drawing and shop formulas bench and lathe work, milling machine and shaper operations, grinding, and production machines.

**Marine Arc Welding:**

Prepares students in the manipulation of arc welders and to make fillet, horizontal, vertical, and overhead butt welds, so that they can pass American Bureau of Shipping tests.

**Mathematics-Aircraft:**

A course in the practical application of algebra, trigonometry, analytic geometry, and calculus to everyday aircraft work.

**Marine Sheet Metal:**

Forming by hand and machine pattern development, blueprint reading, shop drafting, trade mathematics, marine nomenclature, and miscellaneous knowledge required of ship yard sheet metal workers.

**Materials and Processes:**

The materials covered are steel, aluminum, magnesium, wood plastics, rubber, paint and etc. The processes covered are machining, welding, riveting, casting and forging technique, finishes, paint, and plating.

Prerequisite: High school chemistry, Physics.



### **Mechanics Engines I:**

Covers fundamental principles of internal combustion engines and their accessories used on modern aircraft including the theory of construction, repair, servicing, and operation of aircraft engines and Civil Air Regulations pertinent to the engine.

Prerequisite: One year as engine assembly or service mechanic.

### **Mechanics Engines II:**

A continuation of Engines I. Covers the practical training in the engine overhaul shop and test stand on aircraft engine overhaul, servicing and operation according to manufacturers' specifications and Civil Air Regulations governing the same.

Prerequisite: Engines I.

### **Navigation and Meteorology:**

The course includes maps, charts, and the earth's surface; navigational instruments, navigational methods, practical navigational problems, contact flying, dead reckoning, drift, triangular course computations, and radius of action, radio beam and radio compass.

### **Operation Analysis -- Time and Motion Study:**

Covers function and economy of function of methods engineering, limitations and effect of quality on field analysis; type of methods study in field of application, process charts analysis sheet, use of micro-motion study, making of motion pictures and their analysis, etc.

### **Painting, Decoration Insignia Layout:**

Work covers codes designating finishes for various types of metals, materials applicable to stencil painting, paint specifications, basic construction of paint materials, proper masking of insignias, knowledge of insignia layout, stripe layout in relation to fuselage and wiring construction, and pounce patterns and templates.

**Plaster Mock-up:**

Prepares students to make simple patterns and to be effective helpers in mock-up making. Course develops principles of lofting and precision layout, technique of mock-up construction use of plaster, clay, and glue protective layout and pattern making; life and use of patterns.

**Production Engineering-Related Technical Science:**

The course prepares engineering graduates for eventual placement, acquaints them with the organization of an aircraft industry, explains the relationship between departments and their functions, familiarizes engineers with the types of work and employment possibilities in the aircraft industry.

**Production Methods I:**

A discussion of the functions and responsibilities of the production engineering group as to equipment, tooling, personnel organization, scheduling planning, production control time and motion reports, aircraft design, factory layout, material, inspection, and standards and specifications.

**Production Methods II:**

Specializes in functions of tooling pertaining to equipment, especially in sheet metal fabrication and assembly; covers phases of manufacturing, planning layout, and plant engineering.

Suggested Prerequisite: Production Methods I.

**Radio Telephone Practice:**

Includes basic electrical and radio theory, principles of receivers and transmitters, propagation of radio waves, direction finding and installation and adjustment of aircraft radio equipment.

Prerequisite: High School algebra and geometry and elementary physics or electricity.

**Rigging, Aircraft:**

The course is designed to develop skill in use of aircraft cables, pulleys and fittings, to understand rigging systems, and to execute simple rigging problems.



**Sheet Metal - Advanced:**

Completion of various assemblies (working in inaccessible areas, under adverse conditions). Installations of necessary patches and repairs as per specifications book and repair manual.

**Sheet Metal Fabrication - Machine Forming:**

Instruction of template development, blueprint reading mathematics, and science as pertains to trade. Specialized training in individual operations is provided as desired.

**Sheet Metal Riveting and Fabrication:**

Covers material analysis use, and handling; A N and L S Standards, rivet specifications, inspection symbols, adjustment and manipulation of rivet guns and drill motors; use of bucking bars, counter sinks, counter punching and sheet metal hand tools; trade terms and trade ethics.

**Small Tool Repair:**

The course covers fundamental rules concerning use, maintenance of small tools, small tool dissection and principles of operations and the repairing of small tools on lathes, shapers, milling machines and drill presses.

Suggested Prerequisite: Machine Shop experience.

**Spot Welding:**

Offers instruction in nomenclature, function, and operation of aircraft spot welders.

**Steel Welding:**

Covers theory and practice of steel and stainless steel welding including nomenclature, function, and control of equipment.

**Stress Analysis:**

The content includes mechanics, forces, vectors, resultants, components, moments, couples, principles, of equilibrium, friction, center of gravity, centroid, moment of inertia, frames, trusses, graphic statics, and kinetics.

Trains students to read, analyse blueprints, determination of parts for templates layout and shear-cut; using precision measuring devices and tools, trigonometric tables, SAE standards and machine handbooks, drafting manuals, etc.; and making templates.

### **Tool Design**

Covers purpose of tool design and expectation, precision requirements on tools and production parts, duplication of tooling mortality of tools, and company standards.

### **Tool Design, Advanced:**

This course makes tool designers, tool makers, and others more familiar with aircraft materials; processes production methods, machine tools, fabricating of materials; also helps to obtain a thorough knowledge of metallurgy and heat treatments of steels. It covers tool planning and design of machine tools, jigs, fixtures, blanking, forming, drawing, shaving, piercing, compound, progressive and continental dies; use of tables, manuals, formulas, and handbooks; the study of co-ordinating production and engineering problems; and use of trade ethics involved.

### **Tool and Die Making:**

To develop knowledge and ability to do layout work, machine tool set-ups, heat treating, metallurgy of welding, and tool and die construction together with working principles.

### **Tool and Stock Control:**

Covers factory management systems, coordination between management and a definite department, organization and duties of the tool control department, and inventory taking.

### **Trade Mathematics:**

The course is designed to familiarize students with methods of computation by arithmetic and algebra; to become acquainted with the principles of plane geometry, and trigonometry to aid in the template and detail layouts, and to learn application of trigonometry of oblique triangles to simple milling machine settings and solid angles.



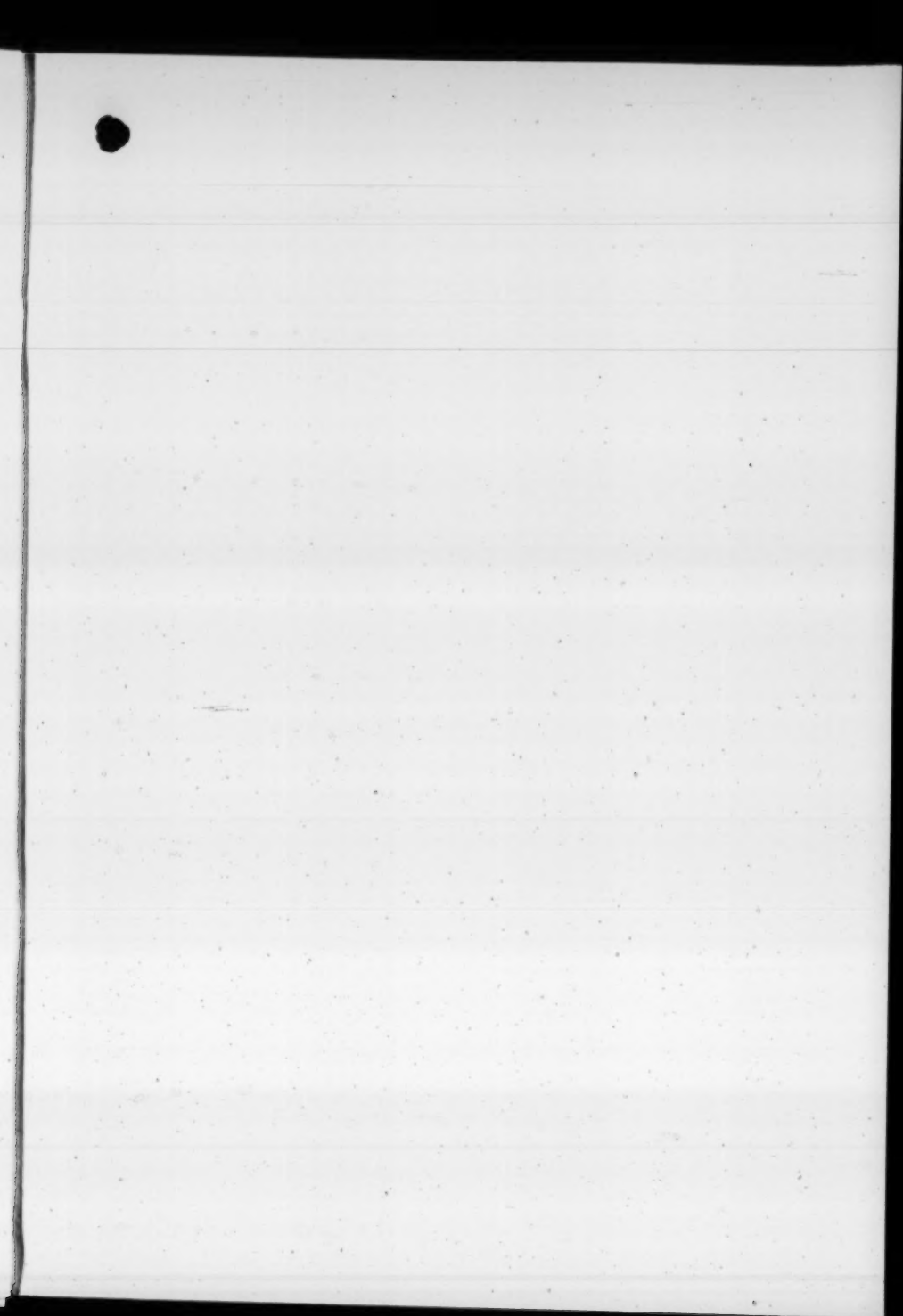
Deals with weight estimates, use of standard AN weight forms, and relation of material and finishes in computing weight in an outline of the weight departments of the Lockheed and Vega companies.

**Welding Theory:**

To acquaint students with welding processes, types of gases used in welding, types of welding machines used in arc welding, and fundamental metallurgy.

**Wood Working and Pattern Making:**

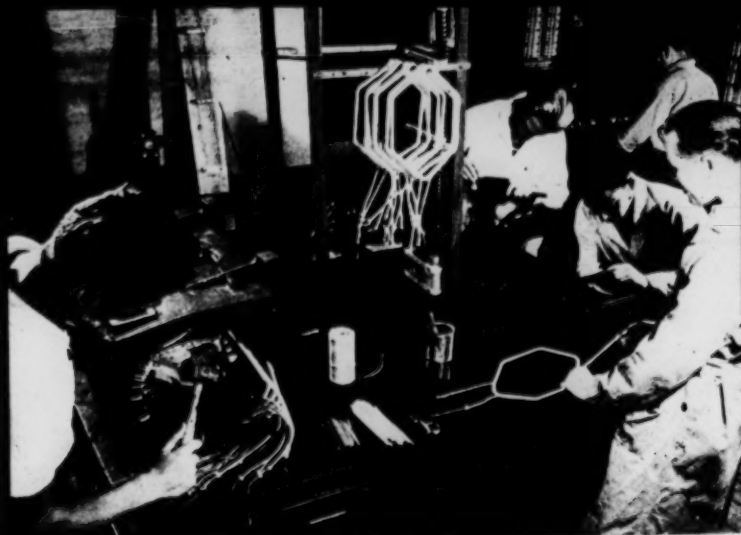
Covers use and care of machines, wood turning and use of lathe tools, sharpening of tools, blueprint reading, moulding procedure, and construction of patterns and core boxes.





#### INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY

Training in maintenance and industrial work.



#### RADIO

Training giving a thorough knowledge of fundamentals and experience with modern radio and equipment used in radio repair and communications.



#### ADVERTISING ART

Art training covers retail and national advertising illustration.



## OVER **20** DIFFERENT TRADES TAUGHT AT SAMOTECH

A decade has just passed during which the schools and industry trained relatively few skilled workers. Today modern industry is placing new demands on the public schools. The Santa Monica Technical School is a free public trade school established by the Board of Education in September, 1937 because of the demands for some definite type of training to fit individuals for employment in modern industry. The school is tax-supported like other public schools, but because it is an industrial vocational school it receives additional financial support from state and federal vocational educational funds. Samotech offers over twenty practical courses in technical subjects taught by a faculty numbering sixty teachers, each a skilled craftsman in the trade which he teaches.

*Aircraft, advertising art, carpentry, plumbing, cosmetology, electrical and communications trades, machine shop, textile trades, and wood pattern making.*

**SANTA MONICA TECHNICAL SCHOOL**  
*Twenty Second and Virginia . . . Santa Monica, California*

30 Different Courses are offered in the Santa Monica Technical Evening School. Sessions are held from 6:00 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. All instruction is free. Only persons 18 years of age and who have had trade experience related to the work of the class may enroll in evening school

**A FREE PUBLIC TRADE SCHOOL**

# Samotech

*Twenty-second and Virginia, Santa Monica, California*



#### WOOD PATTERN MAKING:

Training leads to employment in aircraft plants or job shops.



## Samotech... ITS GROWTH

Reflecting the marked trend toward vocational education, the Santa Monica Technical School has an enrollment today which is nine times its original enrollment in 1937. From 3, the teaching staff has grown to 60 and over 20 different trades make up the school's curriculum. On the school campus in 1937 was one building. Today you will find the two-story administration building, one large frame building devoted to aircraft classes and four large shop buildings equipped for classes in machine shop, industrial electricity, welding, and aircraft.

## General INFORMATION

The school's objective is to serve the youth of the community, to assist adults who need refresher training, to meet new trends in modern industry, and to contribute to the welfare of the industrial life of Santa Monica and neighboring communities. Samotech concerns itself with making well-trained, civic-minded craftsmen in sufficient numbers to establish a reasonable expectancy of gainful employment as a result of such training. The Evening School training concerns itself with the improvement of those already in the trade so that both the trade and tradesman may be profited by such training.

The school is in session ten months of the year, from September to June. There is a summer session of eight weeks for some classes. The National Defense Training classes will be open throughout the year. The school offices are open all during the year for those who wish to make application for enrollment.

The period of time required for any course depends upon the student's ability and previous experience. Trade preparatory classes are for those who come to the school to learn an occupation. Trade extension classes are for those who are employed at a trade and attend school to upgrade themselves in their occupation. Some trade extension classes are in the day school but are not open to trade preparatory students. Apprenticeship classes are for youth who have been selected and indentured to learn a trade under an agreement which requires school attendance, usually four hours per week for the period of indentureship.

Admission to classes is based upon the applicant's personal fitness to profit by the training and ability to meet the trade requirements for employment. The minimum entrance age is 16. Students under 18 years of age are subject to the California compulsory school law unless they are high school graduates. Students who desire to complete High School or Junior College graduation may register for part time training and count credits toward graduation requirements.

There are no tuition fees regardless of the place of residence. Students must purchase the necessary individual tools required for their chosen trades. No guarantee can be made as to placement. School experience shows that persons who qualify for employment have been placed. The school is affiliated with the California State Employment Service.

When a student enrolls in the school he automatically becomes a member of the Associated Student Body of the Santa Monica Technical School. It is the purpose of this organization to promote and further the welfare of the student body in general.

#### COSMETOLOGY:

After completing the 1600 training hours required by state law, a student must pass an examination given by the State Board of Cosmetology.



#### CARPENTRY:

Offers practical training on real jobs, with numerous opportunities for future employment. Two \$6,000.00 shop buildings constructed by students.



#### DRESSMAKING:

Offers training in power sewing, French draping, pattern making and practical designing.





# YOUR Questions Answered

General Information  
List of Day Classes  
Enrollment Procedure  
Placement Procedure



A Free Public School  
Conducted by the  
Los Angeles City  
Board of Education

**Frank  
Wiggins  
Trade  
School**

1646 S. Olive Street  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
Telephone PR 6203



## FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Frank Wiggins Trade School is a *free public school* administered by the Los Angeles City Board of Education and was built because of the demands of the people of Los Angeles for some definite type of training to fit individuals for employment in the local community. The school is tax-supported like other public schools, but because it is strictly an industrial vocational school it receives additional financial support from state and federal vocational educational funds. The school was founded in May, 1925, and was given its name to honor Frank Wiggins, one of Los Angeles' pioneer industrial leaders. It serves as a memorial to his efforts in promoting the industrial growth of this city.

## SCHOOL'S OBJECTIVES

The objective of the school is to serve the youth of the community, to assist those adults needing readjustments or retraining to meet new industrial conditions, and to contribute to the welfare of the industrial life of Los Angeles. Trade training concerns itself with the developing of well-trained, civic-minded craftsmen only in sufficient numbers to establish a reasonable expectancy of gainful employment as a result of such training. The training concerns itself also with the improvement of those already in the craft to the end that both the craft and the craftsman may be profited by such training.

## ORGANIZATION

1. *School Term*: The school is in session ten months of the year, from September to June, conforming to the sessions of other public schools. In addition there may be a summer session of six weeks for some classes. The school offices are open all during the year for those who wish to make application for enrollment.

2. *Daily Hours*: The hours one must attend school depend on the trade selected. All-day trade preparatory classes are six hours, from 8:00 a.m. to 2:45 p.m., one session each day. Part-time trade preparatory classes are four hours, two sessions each day, 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, and from 12:45 p.m. to 4:45 p.m. Enrollment is limited to only one session.

3. *Types of Classes*: Trade preparatory classes are for those who come to the school to learn an occupation. Trade extension classes are for those who are working at a trade and come here to improve skills or knowledge in their occupation. There are a number of trade extension classes in the day school. They are not open to trade preparatory students.

4. *Apprenticeship Classes*: These are extension in type. They are for youth who have been selected and indentured to learn a trade under an agreement which requires attending school, usually four hours per week for the period of indentureship, usually four years.



5. *Length of Course*: The period of time required for any course depends upon the student's ability, his previous experience or training, and upon the requirements set up for attaining the job level for which he is being trained. The actual time varies from two to twenty months. The trainee enters employment upon completion of his course as an advanced apprentice. Journeyman standing is acquired by further experience and training on the job.

6. *Citizenship Training*: It takes more than technical knowledge and perfection in skills to make a real craftsman and a useful member of society. Therefore, good citizenship, correct health practices, an understanding of the social order, and the development of an appreciation of the arts of the trade are included in each training program.

7. *Associated Students*: When a student enrolls in the school he automatically becomes a member of the Associated Students of the Frank Wiggins Trade School. It is the purpose of this organization to promote and further the welfare of the student body in general. A small student body fee, collected at the time of enrollment, goes into a fund to be used for carrying on various student activities. A Student Identification Card is given as evidence of school membership and this entitles the holder to admission to all Trade School athletic events, subscription to *Trade Winds*, the school paper, use of athletic, glee club, and other Student Body equipment.

8. *Recreation*: In keeping with a policy found beneficial by large corporations, opportunities are provided for students to participate in a varied recreational program. The purpose is not to develop athletes or winning teams but to extend healthful recreational activities to a maximum number of students.

9. *Community Singing*: This activity is carried on at stated intervals under an able leader. It is a real accomplishment everyone can share, to join with his fellow workers in a good sing. Participation in instrumental music, or orchestra, may be arranged for. The constant turnover of students precludes a permanent musical organization.

10. *Awards*: Training Record Cards are awarded to trade preparatory students who leave school because of placement on the job, or completion of the training program. This award indicates the employment levels which have been successfully completed. Job Improvement Cards are awarded to extension students which show the number of hours of special training completed.

11. *Diploma*: The Diploma is awarded to those students who have completed a prescribed course and produce evidence that they have successfully used the trade training they received for a minimum period of six months in the industrial world.

12. *High School Diploma*: It is possible to earn a regular high school diploma in this school. Those interested should consult with the Registrar immediately after enrolling.

## TRADES OFFER

### AIRCRAFT TRADES

Aircraft Drafting and Design  
Airplane Fitting and Welding  
Airplane Sheet Metal

### ART TRADES

Commercial Art and Design  
Commercial Lettering  
Sign Painting  
Show Card Writing  
Photography  
Window Display

### AUTOMOTIVE AND METAL TRADES

Automobile Electricity  
Automobile Repairing  
Body and Fender  
Reconditioning  
Diesel Engine Mechanics  
Welding

### BUILDING TRADES

Brick Masonry  
Cabinet Making  
Carpentry  
Furniture Upholstering  
Painting and Decorating  
Plumbing

\*Limited to individuals following this trade.

### BUILDING TRADES

Plumbing Appro  
Plastering  
Sheet Metal  
Tile Setting

### BUILDING OPERATIONS MAINTENANCE

Air Conditioning  
Refrigeration  
Custodian Work  
Custodian (External)  
Electric Elevator  
Landscape Gardening

### CLOTHING TRADES

Millinery  
Machine Pressing  
Spotting  
Men's Tailoring  
Power Sewing  
Dressmaking and Altering

### DRAFTING TRADES

Architectural Drafting  
Mechanical Drafting  
Machine Design  
Industrial Design

## TRADES OFFER

### ART TRADES

Commercial Art  
Commercial Lettering  
Photography  
Show Card Writing

### BUILDING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Custodian Work  
Electric Elevator Operation

### CLOTHING TRADES

Alteration of Women's Clothing  
Pressing  
Spotting  
Dressmaking and Costume Design  
Men's Tailoring  
Ladies' Tailoring

### CLOTHING TRADES

Laundry Service  
Millinery  
Power Sewing

### DRAFTING TRADES

Architectural Drafting  
Industrial Design

### ELECTRICAL AND COMMUNICATIONS

Morse and Automatic

### FOOD TRADES

Range Cooking  
Cake Decorating  
Pantry Work  
Pastry Making

\*\*For California State Licensed Operators.



## ERED TO MEN

TRADES  
apprentice

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ardening

TRADES

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and Costume Design

TRADES

Drafting  
Drafting and  
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## ELECTRICAL AND COM- MUNICATION TRADES

Electrical Wiring  
Electrical Maintenance  
Armature Winding  
Plant Operations  
Morse and Automatic Telegraphy  
Radio Service  
Radio Telegraphy and Telephony

## FOOD TRADES

Range Cooking  
Cake Decorating  
Pantry Work  
Pastry Making  
\*Commercial Baking  
Soda Dispensing  
Butler and Houseman

## PRINTING TRADES

Hand Composition  
Linotyping  
Book, Magazine, and  
Newspaper Make-up  
Bindery Work  
Press Work  
Platen, Automatic, Cylinder

## ERED TO WOMEN

TRADES

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TRADES

Drafting  
esign and Detail

AND COM-  
TION TRADES

Automatic Telegraphy

## FOOD TRADES

Household Service  
Soda Dispensing  
Waitress Training

## HAIRDRESSING AND COSME- TOLOGY TRADES

General Operator  
Manicuring  
\*\*Cosmetology (Extension)  
\*\*Electrolysis  
\*\*Stage and Screen Make-up  
\*\*Historical Hairdressing

## INDUSTRIAL OFFICE TRADES

Telephone Switchboard Operation

## PRINTING TRADES

Bindery Work  
Hand Composition

## ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. *Admission to Classes:* Admission to classes is based upon the applicant's personal fitness to profit by the training and ability to meet the trade requirements for employment.

2. *Residence Requirements:* This is a free public school conducted by the Los Angeles City Board of Education, and when there is a greater demand for training than can be supplied, enrollment must be restricted to residents of the Los Angeles School District.

3. *Age Restrictions:* The age limits are governed by the requirements of the various trades. *No one will be admitted under sixteen.* The average age of students in this school is twenty-three years. The practice is not to admit anyone who will not reach the employable age at the time the training is completed.

4. *School Minors:* Students under 18 years of age are subject to the California compulsory school law unless they are high school graduates. Such school minors will be accepted only upon proper clearance and transfer from the principal of their former high school.

5. *Required Schooling:* This depends upon the requirements of the trade for which training is sought. It varies from eighth grade to high school graduation. The majority of employers are asking completion of high school. About two-thirds of the students now attending have completed high school or better.

6. *Fitness for Trade:* The objective of this school is to train individuals for employment; therefore, those who seek training must meet the occupational specifications set up by industry as to physical fitness, educational background, emotional make-up, and intelligence.

7. *Limited to One Trade:* Since the objective of this school is training for job placement, applications for training can be filed for only one trade.

8. *Teacher Approval:* Before being enrolled in class the applicant must have an interview with the instructor to determine his qualifications for pursuing the selected occupation. Enrollment is subject to the approval of the instructor and department head. The school reserves the right to reject any applicant who does not propose to use the training for entry into employment, who is not occupationally qualified, or who cannot profit by trade training.

9. *Limited Classes:* As the industrial set-up in each classroom limits the number of students to the facilities and tools with which to work, the applicant in some cases is required to wait admission until vacancies occur.

10. *Deferred Admittance:* The filing of an application on the waiting list does not insure that one will be notified to report for training. At times a greater number of applicants accumulate than there



are facilities to accommodate. The instructor must select from the waiting list those who give evidence of employability.

11. *Expiration of Application*: All applications for enrollment become invalid three months from date. If it is not possible for the school to offer the training desired within that period, the application is automatically cancelled. It may be renewed by the applicant if desired.

12. *Notification to Report*: The fact that an individual on the waiting list is notified to report does not infer that he is to be enrolled in class. He must have an interview with the instructor and take an entrance test, if one is required, to determine eligibility for entrance into trade.

## REGISTRATION

1. *When?* Students may enter a class at any time during the school year when there is a vacancy. There are no terms or semester periods when an entire class is graduated and another group is taken on. Vacancies occur when individuals complete training or leave to go on a job. Those on the waiting list will be notified by mail when there are opportunities to enter the class.

2. *Where?* Personal application must be made at the Registration office where an application for enrollment must be filled out requesting training in the trade which one expects to pursue as a vocation. Mailed applications will not be accepted. If the class is filled at the time application is made the application for enrollment will be placed on the waiting list, and applicant will be notified by mail when there is a vacancy for which he might qualify.

3. *Fees*: A small student body fee is payable at time of enrollment. Students must purchase the necessary individual tools required to carry on the work as well as any required instructional materials. *In some classes there are laboratory fees.* There are no tuition fees regardless of the place of residence.

## PLACEMENT

The objective of this school is to place students in the occupation when sufficiently trained to accept employment, but employment is not guaranteed.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The employment office is open the entire year and the placement co-ordinator co-operates with trade co-ordinators and teachers in the placement of trained students in the trade. This office is also affiliated with the California State Employment Service and the Central Employment Service of the city schools. The school does not necessarily provide employment for students so that they may attend school, but after enrollment those wishing part-time work may file their applications with the placement co-ordinator.

## **FOLLOW-UP AND CO-ORDINATION**

This service is provided to insure that every student placed is properly adjusted to the job, to give help when needed and to promote further training for advancement. Such co-ordination keeps the training program up-to-date. Certification that the student has been successfully employed six months at the trade, a condition for the diploma, is likewise assured.

## **APPRENTICESHIP**

Specific apprentice training as required by some trades in industry is provided by this school. There is a definite understanding by all parties concerned that the trainee placed on a job will be assured of further training and job security until he becomes a journeyman.

An apprentice is a person at least 16 years of age who has entered into an agreement with a responsible agency to be hired as a learner, paid as a learner, worked as a learner, and promoted as a learner, for a stated length of time, until he becomes a journeyman.

## **EVENING SCHOOL**

There is an evening school at which sessions are held from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Only those who have had trade experience related to the work of the class may enroll in the evening school. The day and evening schools are separate organizations. A day school application does not hold rights in the evening school, nor can a student in the evening school be transferred to a similar class in the day school, or vice versa. The evening school office is open from 1:00 to 9:00 p.m. each school day.

## **TRADE EXTENSION TRAINING**

In a number of departments special classes are organized to accommodate those who now are, or who have been employed at the trade and who need improvement training at convenient times. In some cases such an extension class can be organized away from the school at some plant or shop. The teacher travels to the class or group who meet a schedule suitable to the particular situation.

## **CORRESPONDENCE COURSES**

This school does not offer any instruction by mail. Students who have enrolled in correspondence courses can be assisted to complete such courses here.

## **COUNSELING SERVICE**

A guidance and counseling service is available to those who have not discovered their vocational interest, or find it necessary to adjust themselves to new occupational situations.



The University of  
Southern California



ENGINEERING  
SCIENCE AND  
MANAGEMENT

Defense Training

JANUARY-JUNE  
1942

*These courses are now  
reported to be open to women.  
They are for the college-trained  
trainees and are of a  
supplemental nature.*

*Address all inquiries to the*  
**DEFENSE TRAINING OFFICE**  
Room 253, Administration Building  
3551 University Avenue, Los Angeles  
Office hours: 1:30 to 8 p.m.

*Telephones:*  
Richmond 4111  
Richmond 0104 (after 5:30)

## ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT DEFENSE TRAINING COURSES

### GENERAL INFORMATION

**T**HIS program, offered by the University of Southern California, is organized under the Engineering, Science and Management Defense Training Program of the United States Office of Education, and is part of a national project supported by the government for specialized training in fields essential to national defense. The courses are given without charge to students for *tuition*. Students are expected to meet other expenses.

All courses are of collegiate grade but the requirements for admission vary with the scope and intensity of each course. These requirements extend from high school graduation only, to engineering or science degrees. Specific prerequisites are given in the description of each course. The courses proposed in this program are subject to approval by the United States Office of Education. They are also contingent upon the demand for such studies, as shown by inquiries and applications. Additional courses will be offered if the demand warrants, and the courses now listed may be repeated if circumstances permit. Suggestions for additional courses may be sent to the Defense Training Office.

Applicants for registration in these courses must fill out a preliminary application in complete detail. Indicate the course and course number for which you wish to register. This application must be filed with the Defense Training Office, Room 253, Administration Building, University of Southern California.

Applicants will be notified by mail as to *tentative* acceptance for a course. Final acceptance may be contingent upon personal interview or examination.

The size of classes must necessarily be limited to effective working groups, therefore it is important that applicants furnish complete information at the outset. Furthermore, applicants are cautioned as to the necessity for having the basic training specified as prerequisite to the course.

The courses listed herein do not carry University credit, but students will be graded in their work upon the same basis as regular University classes. Each student who earns a C or better will receive a Certificate of Completion. In the event that circumstances compel a student to discontinue his work in any course, he should immediately notify the Defense Training Office in writing so that proper entry may be made on his record. Otherwise it will be necessary to enter a final grade of F.



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In the following pages courses are arranged in order of the course number. In general, courses numbered below 50 correspond, approximately, to work on the College Freshman level; courses numbered between 50 and 99 correspond to Sophomore work; and the remainder are approximately equal to Upper Division or Graduate level work.

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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## LIST OF COURSES

### 5. Engineering Drawing (16 weeks)

*Instructors:* H. G. Conley, U.S.C., and C. R. Johnson, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 205, Harris Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Monday and Thursday evenings, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* High School graduation or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Instruction and Laboratory Work concerning: lettering; drafting instrument technique; orthographic projection; working drawings; descriptive geometry.  
 (Students will be expected to provide drawing board, T-square, triangles and instruments.)

### 8. Elementary Radio Electricity (16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Elwood Smith, Installation and Service Supervisor, Western Electric Company.  
*Place:* Room 163, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Friday evening, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 13, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* High School graduation, including High School Physics, or equivalent experience.  
*Course Content:* Lecture and Laboratory instruction in: electrostatics; D.C. electricity, theory and instruments; A.C. electricity, theory and instruments; vacuum tubes, amplifiers, rectifiers, detectors, oscillators.

### 10. Engineering Trigonometry (16 weeks)

*Instructor:* L. E. Gurney, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 225, Old College, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Wednesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 11, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* One year of High School Algebra and one year of High School Geometry.  
*Course Content:* Lecture and Problem instruction in: trigonometric functions and their applications to plane surveying, mechanics and engineering; logarithms.

### 20. Chemistry of Engineering Materials (16 weeks)

*Instructor:* C. E. Trimble, Los Angeles City Schools.  
*Place:* Room 203, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Monday and Wednesday evenings, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* High School graduation.  
*Course Content:* Lecture, Problems, and Laboratory Work concerning: constitution and properties of matter, etc.; chemical principles; water fuels and combustion; metals and alloys—iron, steel, copper, brass, bronze, aluminum, etc.; non-metals—cement, glass, ceramics, refractories; organic materials—petroleum, rubber, plastics, surface coatings, solvents.

### 51. Surveying (16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Geo. O. Bauwens, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 309, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Monday evening, 7:00 to 9:00; Saturday morning, 9:00 to 12:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* High School graduation, including Trigonometry or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures and field work concerning: theory and practice of plane surveying; computation and platting of notes; and the elements of military map-making.

**53. Applied Calculus for Engineers**  
 (16 weeks)

*Instructors:* L. D. Ames, U.S.C.; Earl Rex, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 225, Old College, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Section A, Monday evening, 7:00 to 10:00;  
 Section B, Thursday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* Section A, February 9, 1942; Section B, February 12, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Plane Trigonometry and College Algebra.  
*Course Content:* Lectures and Problems concerning: elements of analytic geometry; derivatives of algebraic functions; rates, maxima and minima; transcendental functions; differentials; approximations, etc.

**62.64. Engineering Physics—Mechanics and Heat**  
 (16 weeks)

*Instructors:* J. S. Wiggins, U.S.C.; J. M. Schmidt, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 157, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* High School graduation, including Physics and Trigonometry.  
*Course Content:* Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: elements of mechanics and heat as usually given for engineers.

**66.68. Engineering Physics—Electricity, Light, and Sound (16 weeks)**

*Instructors:* J. M. Aitcheson, U.S.C.; L. T. Clark, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 157, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Wednesday and Friday evenings, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 11, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* High School graduation, including Physics and Trigonometry.  
*Course Content:* Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: elements of electricity, light and sound as usually given for engineers.

**101. Materials Inspection and Testing, Course A**  
 (16 weeks)

*Instructors:* George Brandow, Structural Engineer, John C. Austin, Architect; Paul S. Carnes, Mechanical Engineer, Arden Farms.  
*Place:* Room 309, Engineering Building, U.S.C., Tuesdays and Thursdays; Room 8, Engineering Building, U.S.C., Friday.  
*Time:* Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 10; Friday evening, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures, Demonstrations, and Laboratory Work concerning: materials of construction; ASTM standards; physical tests of ferrous and non-ferrous materials, including plastics, wood, cement and concrete, with special attention to materials used in aircraft and ship-building industries.



**104. Industrial Electronics  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* E. M. Morris, Engineering Supervisor, Westinghouse Electric Company.  
*Place:* Lectures, Room 304, Administration Building, U.S.C. campus; Laboratory, Monday Tuesday or Thursday, Room 102, Engineering Building.  
*Time:* Wednesday and Friday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00; Laboratory, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 11, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Three years of Electrical Engineering, or equivalent in experience.  
*Course Content:* Lectures and Laboratory Work in: fundamentals of gas-filled and high vacuum tubes; control circuits and timing devices; applications in industrial operations.

**107. Industrial Organization and Scientific Management (16 weeks)**

*Instructors:* Thurston H. Ross, U.S.C.; Chester J. Roberts, North American Aviation, Inc.; Harold L. Pierce, Consulting Industrial Engineer.  
*Place:* Room 240, Old College, U.S.C. campus, for Monday Lecture to both sections; Section A, Quiz section, Room 240, Old College, Wednesday, 7:00 to 10:00; Section B, Quiz section, Room 244, Old College, Wednesday, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*Time:* Monday and Wednesday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures concerning: plant organization; interdepartmental relationships; plant layout; equipment policies; elements of tool engineering; production planning and control; materials handling and storage.

**108. Time and Motion Study  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* Gerald Billman, Supervisor of Industrial Engineering, Aluminum Company of America.  
*Place:* Section A, Room 206, Administration Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Room 10, Bridge Hall, for Laboratory Work; Section B, Room 206, Administration Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Room 10, Bridge Hall, for Laboratory Work.  
*Time:* Section A, Lecture, Tuesday evening, 7:00 to 9:30; Laboratory, Wednesday or Friday, 7:00 to 10:00; Section B, Lecture, Wednesday evening, 7:00 to 9:30; Laboratory, Tuesday or Thursday, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* Section A, February 10, 1942; Section B, February 11, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures, Demonstrations, and Laboratory Work concerning: general operation study; motion study analysis; stopwatch technique; time study and analysis; setting of job standards; fatigue adjustments; operation simplifications, and application of time values to common work units.

**109. Foremanship Training and Safety Engineering  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructors:* Chester J. Roberts, North American Aviation, Inc.; Kenneth Hartley, Purchasing Agent, Electric Corporation of California.

*Place:* Room 240, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 9:30.

*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.

*Course Content:* Lectures, Reports, and Problems concerning: duties of shop foremen and minor executives; selection and training of workmen; wage systems and incentives; acts and laws concerning wages and hours; labor policies; rate setting; elements of cost finding; stores control; elements of safety engineering and industrial hygiene.

**112. Industrial Electrochemistry  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* Herbert Waterman, U.S.C.

*Place:* Room 200, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Wednesday and Friday evenings, 6:30 to 10:30.

*First Meeting:* February 11, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.

*Course Content:* Lectures, Problems, and Laboratory Work concerning: electrochemical theory; technical electrochemistry—plating, refining, corrosion, cells, electrolysis; electrothermics—furnaces, products; gases—discharges, fixation of nitrogen; engineering—power, materials of construction.

**115. Elements of Electrical Engineering  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* W. W. Austin, Electrical Engineer, Bureau of Power & Light.

*Place:* Room 103, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Room 100, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Laboratory.

*Time:* Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00, for Lectures; Friday evening, 6:30 to 10:30, for Laboratory.

*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* One year each of College Physics and Mathematics, or their equivalent.

*Course Content:* Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: general study of electrical circuits and apparatus; both direct and alternating currents; operating characteristics and efficiency tests of commercial types of D.C. and A.C. apparatus and machinery.

**118. Plastics  
(18 weeks)**

*Instructor:* R. B. Stringfield, U.S.C.

*Place:* Room 201, John Muir Junior High School, Burbank, California.

*Time:* Thursday evening, 7:30 to 9:30.

*First Meeting:* January 8, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* One year each of College Physics and Chemistry, or equivalent training and experience.

*Course Content:* Lectures on: compression molding; injection molding; extrusion; casting; laminating; plywood and its modifications; thermoplastics; industrial applications.



**121. Engineering Photography**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Harry Baskerville, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Rooms 5 and 7, Cinema Building, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures, Demonstrations, and Laboratory Work concerning: basic principles and practices in lighting, composing, exposing, and developing still pictures, photochemistry; optics; emulsions; filters; projection; printing; toning; finishing, etc., including standard usages for industrial and military work and advanced technical training in double exposure, reversals, montages and composites.

**122. Basic Motion Picture Processes for Engineers**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Franklin Judson, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Rooms 4, 5, and 7, Cinema Building, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures, Demonstrations, and Laboratory Work concerning: basic principles and processes in lighting, composing, exposing, developing of motion pictures; photochemistry, optics, emulsions, filters, projection, printing, editing; recording with stationary and portable equipment; preparation of composite prints; interior and exterior assignments.

**123. Hydraulics**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* K. C. Reynolds, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Visiting Professor at U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 104, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Thursday evening, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 12, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures, Demonstrations, and Laboratory Work concerning: hydrostatics and hydrokinetics, including flow through pipes, in open channels, and over weirs; methods of measurement and stream gauging.

**126. Aircraft Materials and Processes**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Manuel C. Sanz, Research Engineer, Vultee Aircraft, Inc.  
*Place:* Room 204, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Demonstrations concerning: materials fabricating methods and treatments used in the aircraft industry, including cleaning and finishing, surface coatings, adhesives, applications of rubber and plastics.

**127. Marine Electrical Engineering  
(16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** George Strawn, Chief Electrical Engineer, Consolidated Steel Corporation.

**Place:** Room 304, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Room 100, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Laboratory.

**Time:** Tuesday evening, 6:30 to 10:30, for Laboratory; Thursday evening, 7:00 to 10:00, for Lectures.

**First Meeting:** February 12, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Three years of College Engineering, or equivalent.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: circuits, equipment and specifications used in electrical installations on shipboard.

**129. Applied Mechanics and Strength of Materials  
(16 weeks)**

**Instructors:** George Brandow, Structural Engineer, John C. Austin, Architect.

**Place:** Room 205, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.

**Time:** Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.

**First Meeting:** February 10, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.

**Course Content:** Lectures, Problems, and Laboratory Work concerning: statics; analytical and graphical analysis; stresses and deformation of simple structural and machine members.

**130. Engineering Cinematography  
(16 weeks)**

**Instructors:** Franklin Judson, U.S.C.; Grover Laube, Assistant Head, Camera Department, 20th Century-Fox; Richard L. Bare, Camera-man, Geo. Pal Productions.

**Place:** Cinema Workshop, U.S.C. campus.

**Time:** Thursday evening, 6:30 to 10:30.

**First Meeting:** February 12, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.

**Course Content:** Individual and group training in: application of basic motion picture processes to the production of short films for training personnel, demonstrating new industrial developments, documenting military maneuvers, etc.

**131. Prevention and Detection of Sabotage  
(12 weeks)**

**Instructor:** Wm. W. Harper, Consulting Physicist, Pasadena Police Department.

**Place:** Room 244, Old College.

**Time:** Friday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

**First Meeting:** February 13, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Employment in Supervision of Personnel or Plant Protection and recommendation by the management of an important defense industry.



*Course Content:* Lectures, Demonstrations and Discussions. Various types of sabotage, their detection and prevention, preservation of evidence, methods used in criminological investigations, and a study of the vulnerable spots in industrial plants and methods of protecting them.

### 132. Aircraft Electrical Design (16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Paul L. Garver, Design Engineer, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.  
*Place:* Room 103, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Room 100, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Laboratory.  
*Time:* Monday evening, 7:00 to 10:00; Wednesday evening, 6:30 to 10:30.  
*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent experience in the electrical or aircraft industry.

*Course Content:* Lectures and Laboratory Demonstrations concerning: fundamentals of electrical engineering with special application to aircraft, distribution and control, wiring diagrams, electrical layouts, general problems.

### 133. Chemical Refining of Petroleum (12 weeks)

*Instructor:* Hooper Linford, Research Chemist, Union Oil Company.  
*Place:* Room 206, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* College Chemistry through Organic.  
*Course Content:* Lectures, Problems, and Demonstrations and Assigned Reports concerning: the chemistry and technology of petroleum refining.

### 135. Food Technology (16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Roger W. Truesdail, President, Truesdail Laboratories.  
*Place:* Room 206, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Monday and Wednesday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* One year each of College Chemistry and College Physics, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures on: plant engineering; processing methods; food preservation; micro-organisms in relation to food production and food spoilage; grading, testing and inspection of common food products.

### 137. Electrical Relay and Meter Engineering (16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Lloyd Hunt, Senior Electrical Engineer, Southern California Edison Company.  
*Place:* Room 103, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Rooms 100 and 304, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Laboratory.  
*Time:* Monday and Wednesday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 11, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Two years of College Electrical Engineering, or equivalent.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Demonstrations concerning: general protection—overcurrent relays, directional relays, distance relays, balanced current relays; pilot wire protection; transformer, generator bus protection; meters—theory and application of ammeters, voltmeters, wattmeters, RKVA meters, frequency meters, disturbance metering, commercial oscillography, watt-hour metering, etc.

### 138. Airport Management (16 weeks)

**Instructor:** Earle Lloyd, Director of Aeronautics, City of Long Beach.

**Place:** Room 124, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

**Time:** Wednesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

**First Meeting:** February 11, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Graduation from college, or comparable experience.

**Course Content:** Lectures on: airport design and construction; meteorological factors; buildings, hangars and shops; lighting and communications; ownership and financing; management; weather service; public relations; records and administration.

### 139. Aircraft Hydraulic Mechanisms (16 weeks)

**Instructor:** C. E. Deardorff, Hydraulic Engineer, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.

**Place:** Room 123, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

**Time:** Wednesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

**First Meeting:** February 11, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent; employment in aircraft industry.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Problems concerning: hydraulic principles; aircraft hydraulic systems; hydraulic unit design; standards; manufacturing and installation operations.

### 140. Reinforced Concrete (16 weeks)

**Instructor:** Roy C. Johnston, Engineer, Clyde Deuel.

**Place:** Room 304, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.

**Time:** Wednesday and Friday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.

**First Meeting:** February 11, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: theory and design of reinforced concrete structures; buildings, retaining walls; arches and foundations.

### 141. Metallurgy and Metallography (16 weeks)

**Instructors:** Edmund G. Babson, Metallurgist, Union Oil Company; Fred M. Arnold, Metallurgist, Norris Stamping and Manufacturing Company; Walter F. Hirsch, Consulting Metallurgist.

**Place:** Room 103, Harris Hall, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Room 5, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Laboratory.



**Time:** Lecture, Wednesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00;  
Laboratory, Tuesday or Friday evening,  
6:30 to 10:30.  
**First Meeting:** February 11, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** Three years of College Engineering, or equivalent.  
**Course Content:** Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning:  
properties of metals; grain structure; phase  
relations; heat treatment; macroscopic and  
microscopic examination.

**142. Fuels and Lubricants for Internal Combustion  
Engines (16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** Ben T. Anderson, Research Chemist, Union  
Oil Company.  
**Place:** Room 222, Old College, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Thursday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
**First Meeting:** February 12, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.  
**Course Content:** Lectures on: theory of internal combustion  
engines; bearing theory; engine lubrication  
requirements; testing of fuels and lubricants;  
refining methods; fuel requirements.

**143. Industrial Applications of the Arc  
Spectrograph (16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** M. F. Hasler, Director of Research, Hasler  
Laboratories.  
**Place:** Room 65, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Thursday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
**First Meeting:** February 12, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** One year each of College Chemistry and College  
Physics.  
**Course Content:** Lectures and Demonstrations on: theory of  
spectrography, gratings, arcs and electrodes,  
densitometry; qualitative and quantitative  
spectrographic analysis.

**145. Purchasing and Materials Control  
(12 weeks)**

**Instructor:** P. S. McAllister, U.S.C.  
**Place:** Room 305, Administration Building, U.S.C.  
campus.  
**Time:** Tuesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
**First Meeting:** January 6, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** Two years of college, including Accounting  
and Economics, or equivalent.  
**Course Content:** Lectures and Problems concerning: purchasing  
function and procedure; specification  
and inspections; quantities and sources of  
supply; prices and price policies; forward  
buying and selling; legal aspects; budgeting;  
standards.

**146. Inspection Problems, Tools and Gauges  
(16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** Edmond F. Wagner, Research Engineer,  
Kobe, Inc.  
**Place:** Room 8, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Monday and Wednesday evenings, 6:30 to  
10:30.  
**First Meeting:** February 9, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** Three years of College Engineering, or equivalent.  
**Course Content:** Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning:  
fabricating and processing in metals shops;  
design and use of gauges; inspecting and  
testing methods.

**149. Personnel and Labor Relations  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructors:* D. K. Livingston, Job Analyst, Aluminum Company of America; Kenne Woolbert, Employment Manager, General Petroleum Company.

*Place:* Section A, Room 123, Old College, U.S.C. campus; Section B, Room 124, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Friday evening, 7:00 to 9:00.

*First Meeting:* February 13, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Two years of college, or its equivalent.

*Course Content:* Lectures on: scope and function of a personnel department; job analysis and classification; employment records; wage plans and incentives; employment stabilization; collective bargaining; health and safety regulations; legislation affecting labor relations.

**150. Industrial Statistics  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* P. S. Ewart, U.S.C.

*Place:* Room 247, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Monday evening, 6:30 to 10:30.

*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Two years of college, including College Algebra and Economics.

*Course Content:* Lectures and Problems concerning: collection and tabulation of data; graphic presentation of statistical data; analysis of frequency distributions; sampling methods with special emphasis on small samples; normal curve analysis; time data analysis; correlation technique; index number construction; survey and appraisal of important index numbers.

**153. Industrial Applications of Electric Motors  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* William Hogue, Sales Engineer, U. S. Motors Company.

*Place:* Room 304, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Room 100, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Laboratory.

*Time:* Tuesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00; Thursday evening, 6:30 to 10:30.

*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Electrical Engineering, or equivalent.

*Course Content:* Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: principles of A.C. and D.C. machines; D.C. motors—construction, operation, applications; A.C. motors—construction of 3-phase, squirrel cage, phase wound, synchronous, asynchronous, 3-phase variable speed; A.C. single phase motors, etc.

**156. Cost Analysis for Defense Industries  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* R. J. Burby, U.S.C.

*Place:* Room 243, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Monday and Wednesday evenings, 7:00 to 9:30.

*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Two years of college, including Elementary and Cost Accounting, or their equivalent.



## **DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM—SPRING, 1942**

**Course Content:** Lectures and Problems concerning: production planning; shop layout; flow of work; materials records; labor records; overhead charges; changing volume of work; various types of cost systems, including job-order costs, process costs, estimated costs, standard costs.

### **157. Advanced Engineering Photography (16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** Harry Baskerville, U.S.C.  
**Place:** Rooms 5 and 7, Cinema Workshop, U.S.C. campus.

**Time:** Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, 6:30 to 10:30.

**First Meeting:** February 9, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Two years of college, plus ESMDT Course No. 121, or equivalent.

**Course Content:** Lectures, Demonstrations, and Laboratory Work concerning: advanced lighting; color photography; macro- and micro-photography; infra-red and ultra-violet photography; identification, photostat and other specialized applications of photography.

### **158. Industrial Traffic Management (16 weeks)**

**Instructors:** H. K. Snell, U.S.C.; Kenneth Vore, Assistant Traffic Manager, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

**Place:** Room 123, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

**Time:** Tuesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

**First Meeting:** February 10, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Two years of college, or equivalent.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Problems concerning: department organization and functions; shipping; packing and receiving freight; carrier liability; routes; classifications and rates; Federal and State regulations, etc.

### **160. Telephone Engineering (16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** A. P. Hill, Transmission Engineer, Southern California Telephone Company.

**Place:** Room 101, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.

**Time:** Wednesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

**First Meeting:** February 11, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** Three years of Electrical Engineering, or equivalent experience.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Problems concerning: central station engineering—central office equipment; outside plant engineering, including common and local battery systems, manual and dial type instruments, limiting loop-zoning, exchange equipment, toll office equipment, carrier circuits, etc.

### **161. Procurement and Control of Aircraft Materials (10 weeks)**

**Instructors:** F. J. Russell, Coordinating Supervisor Materials Control, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.; J. F. Conger, Assistant Supervisor, Materials Control, Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.

**Place:** Section A, University High School, Sawtelle; Section B, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., Santa Monica.

**Time:** Section A, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 9:00; Section B, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, 1:00 to 3:00.

**First Meeting:** January 6, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** High School graduation; employment in Douglas Aircraft Company Materiel Department.

**Course Content:** Lectures concerning: purpose of control; materials; schedules and releases; purchasing priority traffic; material receiving and handling; tool and production planning; records, etc.

## 162. Methods of Scheduling Aircraft Production (14 weeks)

**Instructors:** L. H. Cooper, Assistant Supervisor of Engineering Scheduling, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.; R. F. Dolan, Supervisor of Scheduling, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.; H. R. Craven, Assistant Supervisor of Personnel Forecasting, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.

**Place:** Section A, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., Santa Monica; Section B, University High School, Sawtelle; Section C, University High School, Sawtelle.

**Time:** Section A, Friday afternoon, 1:00 to 3:00; Section B, Tuesday evening, 7:00 to 9:00; Section C, Thursday evening, 7:00 to 9:00.

**First Meeting:** January 13, 15, or 16, for Section B, C, or A, respectively.

**Prerequisites:** Employment in supervisory capacity in Douglas Aircraft Company and recommendation by Education Department.

**Course Content:** Lectures on: scheduling organization; schedule structures; formulation of manufacturing schedules; engineering department schedules; scheduling materials procurement; scheduling tooling; advanced scheduling techniques; production planning; personnel forecasting; labor schedules.

## 163. Aircraft Production Control (18 weeks)

**Instructor:** R. V. Colbert, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.

**Place:** High School, El Segundo.

**Time:** Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 9:00.

**First Meeting:** January 13, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** High School graduation; employment in control department of aircraft company.

**Course Content:** Lectures on: engineering control; materials control; planning and estimating scheduling; production control—booth, shop; stockroom procedure; fabrication and inspection.

## 164. Air Conditioning (16 weeks)

**Instructor:** Albert Hanson, Sales Manager, Drayer & Hanson, Inc.

**Place:** Room 247, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

**Time:** Tuesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

**First Meeting:** February 10, 1942.

**Prerequisites:** College Algebra and Physics, or equivalent.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Problems concerning: review of physics; calculation of "U"; infiltration; calculation of winter heating loads; types of heating systems; ventilation; air duct design; psychrometric charts; summer cooling loads; laboratory and maintenance.



**165. Tool and Die Design**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Lee Springer, Manager, Tool Engineering Company of Los Angeles.  
*Place:* Room 247, Old College, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Thursday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 12, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Machine Shop experience, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures and Problems concerning: tools and dies; machine tools; jigs and fixture design; dies, presses and production; sheet stock dies; draw dies; solid metal dies.

**166. Advanced Textile Engineering**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Ernest Nelson, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 205, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Wednesday and Friday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 11, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* ESMDT Course in Elementary Textile Engineering, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures on: cotton manufacture and woolen manufacture, including opening; picking; carding; combing; slubber; intermediates; speeders; spooling; warping; slashing; designing; weaving; finishing; cloth analysis.

**167. Food and Nutrition**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* H. J. Deuel, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 159, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, 4:00 to 6:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* One year of College Chemistry, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures and Quizzes concerning: chemistry of foodstuffs; nutritive value of foodstuffs; the vitamins; caloric requirements; foods and acid-basic equilibrium; food requirements for nutrition.

**168. Structures**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* R. M. Fox, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 307, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Thursday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 12, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* ESMDT Course in Applied Mechanics and Strength of Materials.  
*Course Content:* Lectures and Problems concerning: statics; loads and reactions; stress analysis; mill buildings; highway trusses; railway trusses; building trusses.

**169. Engineering Administration II. (Economics)**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* J. S. Tucker, U.S.C.  
*Place:* Room 124, Old College, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Monday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Algebra; some engineering experience, or educational equivalence.

**Course Content:** Lectures on: interest; capital recovery; present worth and capitalized cost; rates of return; economics of a new enterprise; sources of investment funds; increment costs and sunk costs; replacement of machines and structures; depreciation; break-even and minimum costs; capacity and load factors; planning for growth, etc.

**170. High Vacuum Laboratory Technique  
(16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** Anton B. Burg, U.S.C.  
**Place:** Room 304, Administration Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Room 6, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus, for Laboratory.  
**Time:** Monday evening, 7:00 to 10:00; Tuesday evening, 6:30 to 10:30.  
**First Meeting:** February 9, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** Organic and Physical Chemistry.  
**Course Content:** Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: vapor pressure laws; distillation; desorption; equipment design—vacuum pumps, pressure gauges, etc.; semi-micro gas analysis; qualitative and quantitative analysis; proof of purity; handling of specific volatile substances including toxic gases and hydrocarbons.

**171. Bacteriology for Sanitary Engineers  
(12 weeks)**

**Instructor:** W. W. Smith, U.S.C.  
**Place:** Room 252, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6:00 to 10:00.  
**First Meeting:** January 6, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** Inorganic College Chemistry.  
**Course Content:** Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: bacteria; bacteriology methods; water, testing and purification; sewage; utensil hygiene; milk control; pathogens in milk and other foods.

**172. Job Analysis, Job Evaluation and Salary  
Determination (16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** Donald G. Saurenman, Supervisor, Wage and Salary Administration, Vultee Aircraft, Inc.  
**Place:** Room 247, Old College, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Wednesday evening, 7:00 to 9:00.  
**First Meeting:** February 11, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** ESMDT Personnel and Labor Relations course, or equivalent; two years of college; experience in personnel work in a defense industry.  
**Course Content:** Lectures on: job analysis, job description and classification; application of job analysis and job evaluation in—selection, placement, transfer, training, wage and salary surveys, collective bargaining, employee information; wage and salary determination.

**173. Technology of Strategic and Critical Minerals  
(16 weeks)**

**Instructors:** Thomas Clements, U.S.C.; Ben Page, U.S.C.  
**Place:** Room 406, Bridge Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.  
**First Meeting:** February 10, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** General Geology and some Mineralogy.



## DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM—SPRING, 1942

**Course Content:** Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: study of minerals important to defense, their composition, diagnostic characteristics, field determination and geologic mode of occurrence; exploitation of deposits; extraction, refinement and marketing of products; geographic distribution.

### 174. Practical Heat Treating (16 weeks)

**Instructor:** Fred M. Arnold, Metallurgist, Norris Stamping & Manufacturing Company.  
**Place:** Room 205, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Monday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
**First Meeting:** February 9, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent, including some experience in heat treating.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: fundamental metallurgy; hardenability and hardness; furnaces, controls, atmosphere; heat treatments applied to ferrous alloys; heat treatments applied to non-ferrous alloys; special heat treating procedures and tests; plant visitations.

### 175. Sub-surface Methods in Petroleum Engineering (16 weeks)

**Instructors:** H. P. Stolz, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Naval Reserve, Inspector, Naval Petroleum Resources; Ed Winchel, Petroleum Supervisor, Shell Oil Company.  
**Place:** Room 307, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Monday and Friday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.  
**First Meeting:** February 9, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** Working knowledge of oil field development methods; training in petroleum engineering preferred.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Problems concerning: methods of obtaining sub-surface data; methods of recording sub-surface data; interpretation of data; sub-surface maps, fault problems, structure problems.

### 176. Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers (16 weeks)

**Instructor:** E. C. Burwell, Technical Sales Manager, Jones-Dabney Company.  
**Place:** Rooms 8 and 309, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.  
**First Meeting:** February 10, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** One year each of College Chemistry and College Physics, or equivalent in experience.  
**Course Content:** Lectures and Problems concerning: paints; varnishes; enamels; lacquers; asphalt coatings; water paints.

### 177. Advanced Drafting (16 weeks)

**Instructor:** Theodore Ulmer, Design Group Engineer, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.  
**Place:** Room 110, Harris Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.

*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Engineering Drawing, Trigonometry, Applied Mechanics.

*Course Content:* Problems in: isometric and free hand sketching; aircraft design spot layouts; detail design; dimensioning and tolerances; fitting analysis; joints and connections.

**178. Engineering Administration I. (Contracts)**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* J. S. Tucker, U.S.C.

*Place:* Room 124, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Tuesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

*First Meeting:* February 10, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent experience.

*Course Content:* Lectures on: contract essentials; torts; real property; negotiable instruments; contracts of association; evidence; specifications writing; patent law.

**179. Photogrammetry**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Paul Futhy, Engineer, U. S. Engineering Department.

*Place:* Room 123, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Monday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Two years of college, including Trigonometry, or equivalent experience.

*Course Content:* Lectures and Problems concerning: cameras and equipment; photographic procedure; mathematics; mosaic maps; stereoscopic maps; application.

**181. Advanced Time and Motion Study**  
(16 weeks)

*Instructor:* Gerald C. Billman, Supervisor, Industrial Engineering Department, Aluminum Company of America.

*Place:* Room 304, Administration Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Room 10, Bridge Hall, U.S.C. campus, for Laboratory.

*Time:* Thursday evening, 7:00 to 9:30; Monday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

*First Meeting:* February 12, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* ESMDT Course in Elementary Time and Motion Study, or equivalent.

*Course Content:* Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: industrial motion picture photography; standards data; cost accounting; psychology; incentive plans; allowances; leveling; administration of time study; projects.

**182. Industrial Safety Engineering**  
(12 weeks)

*Instructor:* J. E. Kinsey, Manager, Engineering Department, Cosgrove & Company.

*Place:* Room 244, Old College, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.

*First Meeting:* January 6, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* High School graduation; employment in key position or supervisory capacity in a defense industry.

*Course Content:* Course will follow the suggested outline prepared by the U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, with special emphasis on local requirements.



**183. Non-Destructive Inspection of Materials  
(16 weeks)**

(X-Ray and magnetic examination of metals, etc.).

*Instructor:* Kenneth A. Smith, Procurement Inspector, U. S. Army Air Corps.

*Place:* Room 163, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Thursday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

*First Meeting:* January 8, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Engineering, or equivalent.

*Course Content:* Lectures and Demonstrations on: X-ray theory; X-ray photography equipment; foundry control; ferrous and non-ferrous alloys; magnetic inspection.

**184. Industrial Illuminating Engineering  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructors:* R. A. Crosby, Illuminating Engineer, Bureau of Power & Light; Wm. Robinson, Jr., Assistant Manager, General Electric Company, Los Angeles; Foster Sampson, Illuminating Engineer, Southern California Edison Company; Frank van Gilluwe, Illuminating Engineer, The Holophane Company.

*Place:* Room 163, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Wednesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.

*First Meeting:* February 11, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Engineering Physics, or equivalent.

*Course Content:* Lectures on: lighting calculation and design for factories, oil fields, etc.; lighting for protection; lighting for production; lighting for safety; lighting for detection.

**185. Marine Heat Power Engineering  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* Robert I. Stirton, Research Engineer, Union Oil Co.

*Place:* Rooms 104 and 305, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.

*Time:* Wednesday and Friday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.

*First Meeting:* February 11, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Engineering Physics and Calculus.

*Course Content:* Lecturers and Laboratory Work concerning: Principles of thermodynamics; steam; fuels and combustion; boilers; feedwater heating; draft; steam engines; turbines; condensers; pumps; compressors; internal combustion engines; power machines and equipment.

**186. Industrial Electrical Control  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* Loys Griswold, Commercial Engineer, General Electric Company.

*Place:* Room 308, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Room 100, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Laboratory.

*Time:* Thursday evening, 7:00 to 10:00, for Lectures; Monday or Tuesday evening, 6:30 to 10:30, for Laboratory.

*First Meeting:* February 12, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* Two years of College Electrical Engineering, or equivalent experience.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: motor circuit protective devices; types of control equipment; control of diagrams; starters and controllers for squirrel-cage motors; controllers for synchronous motors; controllers for wound-rotor motors; controllers and starters for D.C. motors.

**187. Industrial Temperature Measurement and Control (16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** R. E. Vollrath, U.S.C.  
**Place:** Room 163, Science Hall, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Tuesday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
**First Meeting:** February 10, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** Two years of college, or equivalent industrial experience.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Problems concerning: expansion thermometry; heat transfer; thermo-electric temperature measurements; radiation pyrometry; resistance thermometry; recording pyrometry; automatic temperature control; calorimetry; thermal analysis of alloys; special methods of temperature measurement; high and low temperature measurement; thermostats.

**189. Communication Engineering I (16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** John N. Cooper, U.S.C.  
**Place:** Room 305, Administration Building, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Monday and Wednesday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.  
**First Meeting:** February 9, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** College Physics and Calculus.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Demonstrations and Problems concerning: electrical capacities, electrical induction, capacitors, systems of conductors, specific inductive reactance; nature of circuit constants; elementary electrodynamics and electromagnetism; basic direct and alternating current circuit analysis; computation of A.C. circuits.

**190. Communication Engineering II (16 weeks)**

**Instructor:** J. M. Aitcheson, U.S.C.  
**Place:** Room 206, Administration Building, U.S.C. campus.  
**Time:** Monday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00, for Lectures; 6:30 to 10:30 (Day to be arranged), for Laboratory.  
**First Meeting:** February 9, 1942.  
**Prerequisites:** Three years of electrical engineering, or equivalent; or ESMDT Course in Elements of Electrical Engineering, or Communication Engineering I.

**Course Content:** Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: resonance circuits; fundamentals of vacuum tubes; amplifiers — resistance, capacity coupled, transformer coupled, impedance coupled, inverse feedback, cathode coupling; circuit analysis of those containing non-linear impedances; power amplifiers, Class A.



**191. Communication Engineering III  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* B. F. Miller, Transmission Engineer, Warner Bros. Studios.  
*Place:* Room 305, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Lectures; Rooms 101 and 102, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus, for Laboratory.  
*Time:* Monday and Thursday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00, for Lectures; Tuesday evening, 6:30 to 10:30, for Laboratory.  
*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* ESMDT Courses in Industrial Electronics, and Communication Engineering II, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures and Laboratory Work concerning: Power Amplifiers, Class B and C; Vacuum Tube Oscillators; Modulation; Detectors; Radiation theory; Antennae, transmitters and receivers.

**192. Advanced Production Planning  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructors:* H. L. Pierce, Consulting Industrial Engineer; C. J. Roberts, North American Aviation, Inc.  
*Place:* Room 222, Old College, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Friday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 13, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* ESMDT Course in Industrial Organization and Scientific Management, or equivalent.  
*Course Content:* Lectures on: layout; machine loading; planning; operating standards; waste control; production budget liaison.

**193. Business Office Management  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructor:* Walter P. Warmbold, Asst. Chief Accountant, U.S. Naval Base, Terminal Island.  
*Place:* Room 222, Old College, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Monday and Wednesday evenings, 7:00 to 9:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 9, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Two years of college, including elementary accounting and industrial organization.  
*Course Content:* Lectures and Problems concerning: executive management—organization charts, project planning, financing, accounting; major departments of business—purchasing, production, delivery; department divisional leadership; general plant units—personnel, paymaster-timekeeper, plant protection, first aid and safety; commissary, janitors and sanitation.

**194. Ceramic Engineering  
(16 weeks)**

*Instructors:* A. Lee Bennett, Manager Industrial Department, Gladding-McBean Co.; H. R. Goodrich, Research Director, Gladding-McBean Co.  
*Place:* Room 101, Engineering Building, U.S.C. campus.  
*Time:* Thursday evening, 7:00 to 10:00.  
*First Meeting:* February 12, 1942.  
*Prerequisites:* Two years of college chemical engineering, or equivalent.

*Course Content:* Lectures and Inspection Trips concerning: ceramic terminology; ceramic calculations; ceramic raw materials; glass, enameled ware, pottery; floor and wall tile; roofing tile and brick; refractories; insulating materials; sewer pipe and acid ware.

**195. Production and Factory Management**  
(12 weeks)

*Instructors:* L. J. Hoyt, Senior Industrial Engineer, Vultee Aircraft, Inc.

*Place:* Union High School, Downey.

*Time:* Monday and Wednesday evenings, 7:00 to 10:00.

*First Meeting:* January 5, 1942.

*Prerequisites:* High School graduation; employment in defense (aircraft); at least one year's experience in business or related work.

*Course Content:* Lectures and Quiz sections concerning: organization; departmental coordination; personnel; plant layout; production management; controls; schedules; tool and equipment control; cost control.



# UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE, AND MANAGEMENT **Defense Training**

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## LOS ANGELES CAMPUS

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*Course No. 150.1*

### AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING DRAWING

**A 12 Weeks Full Time Course for Women**

To meet the quotas of the production schedules announced by the President, the war industries are providing new opportunities for women to take up positions with manufacturing companies. In order to train college women for immediate employment in technical positions in the engineering departments of the war industries, the University of California Engineering, Science, and Management Defense Training Program (subject to approval by the United States Office of Education) will offer a short intensive pre-employment course for women. This short course will qualify a limited number of selected women as tracers and detailers for the engineering drafting rooms of the aircraft manufacturing companies.

The subjects to be studied include Aircraft Nomenclature, the Airplane and its components, Aircraft Materials, Elementary Physics, Elementary Mechanics, Aircraft Drafting Standards, and Drafting Room Procedures and drafting room laboratory with practice in Elementary Mechanical Drawing, Design Sketching, Elementary Descriptive Geometry, Machine Parts Drawing and Sheet Metal Drawing. Lectures and laboratory will require attendance 8 hours per day for 5 days per week during the 12 week period. At the start, about one-half of the time will be spent in the drafting room with increasing time as the course progresses.

*See Reverse Side for further information.*

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### INFORMATION

Defense Training Office: Room 2, Library Building, University of California at Los Angeles. Telephone, BRadshaw 2-2176, Local 397. After 5:00 P.M. call ARizona 30970 or BRadshaw 2-2176.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

## Defense Training

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*Prerequisites:* Satisfactory completion of two years of a college or junior college curriculum; trigonometry; college physics or college chemistry; mechanical or architectural drawing desirable. Preference will be given to college graduates in mathematics, architecture, or the physical sciences. Satisfactory completion of examinations indicating employability as detail draftsman and a satisfactory knowledge of prerequisites will be required. All enrollments are subject to the approval of the educational Supervisor. All women taking the course must be willing to accept employment on completion of the work in a capacity requiring a knowledge of the subject matter studied.

Only United States citizens may be employed in the defense plants. The employability examination is a standard type used by defense companies.

The subject examination will include elementary questions on algebra, geometry, trigonometry, chemistry, and physics. It is recommended that applicant review these subjects before the examination.

*Expenses:* No tuition charge will be made. The students will be required to purchase their textbooks, drawing instruments, paper and similar materials.

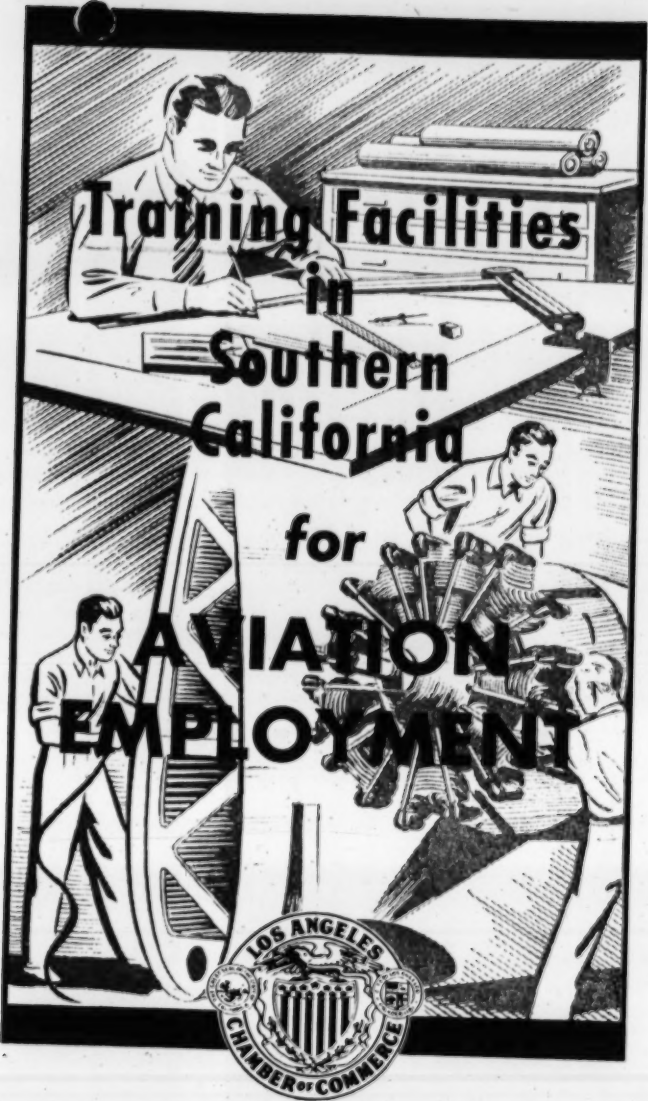
*Enrollment:* Applications for enrollment may be obtained from the local University of California Defense Training Office. Applications must be filed in the Defense Training Office by February 4, 1942, to receive consideration for this first group. Applications received after this date will be held for consideration when and if an additional section of this class is formed.

The examinations will be scheduled at the Los Angeles campus during the second week in February, the time and place being indicated on the notice of qualification mailed to the applicant.

Instruction will begin about the middle of February.

*Placement:* The Defense Training Office will provide all possible assistance for placement. This Office maintains close contact with agencies having to do with employment in the defense industries.





*Published by*  
**AVIATION DEPARTMENT**  
**LOS ANGELES**  
**CHAMBER**  
**of COMMERCE**



## **To the Man Interested in Aviation Employment**



Attracted by the world's greatest concentration of aircraft manufacturing, job-seekers by the tens of thousands have descended upon Southern California . . . are still coming, in an unbroken stream. Most of them are unskilled in the specialized arts and crafts of the industry. They merely *hope* for jobs. Others seek training which will adapt their skills and talents to aircraft work, or which will equip them with the wholly new skills and knowledge required.

Throughout the nation men and women look eagerly toward Southern California. It is mainly to them that this booklet is directed . . . to help them avoid the grave danger of dashed hopes, and hardships, likely to be their lot if they do not understand, or if they deliberately ignore, the nature of the aviation industry and requirements the industry has set up for employment.

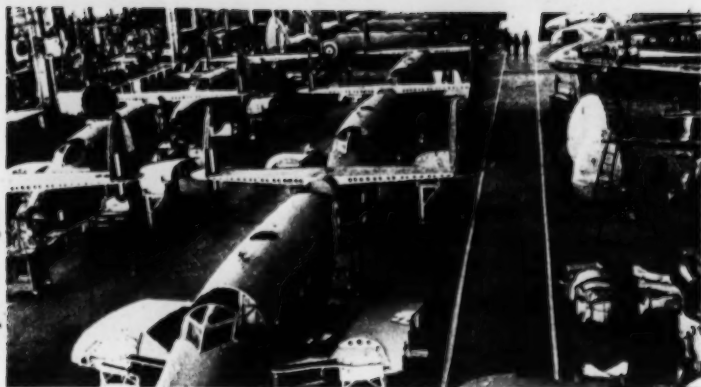
Because special aviation training is so vital a qualification for employment, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the aircraft industry and aviation schools of Los Angeles County, has prepared this booklet on the subject. Reflecting the viewpoints of both those who train and those who employ, it is intended to guide into a safe course the unskilled man who "just hopes for a job" . . . to help the man who seeks training choose the right kind of preparation for aviation employment . . . and to serve as an authoritative source of information for anyone engaged in vocational advisory work.

This booklet refers only to the facilities available in private aviation schools of Southern California. The aeronautical training programs conducted by universities, colleges, and public schools throughout the United States are of such size and diversity that information should be obtained directly from officials of such schools.

*Each transport in the air requires  
25 trained men on the ground*








*In factory scenes such as this, trained men fight the battle of production*

## What Is "The Aviation Industry"?

 For a man to start out for some aircraft center saying he is "going to get a job in aviation" is the first step toward disappointment. Aviation is not just one clear-cut field of employment like, say, carpentry. The industry has various divisions, and each division requires many skills. A man must first decide which branch of the industry interests him most, or which branch can use his skill with or without special training before employment. One must first understand that the aviation industry has these divisions:

Manufacturing	{	Aircraft
		Engines
		Accessories
		Sub-Contracting

Transport (Airlines)

Military Air Forces (*use civilian employees under Civil Service*)

Aircraft and Engine Repair and Overhaul Establishments (*privately operated*)

Fixed Base Operators (*Flight instruction, chartered flights, aircraft sales*)

Parts and Materials Distributors

Flying and Ground Schools

Through all these divisions, the aviation industry includes the design, manufacture, selling, operation, servicing, and maintenance of aircraft. The industry is world-wide, and at the same time reaches into every community, large and small. It includes factories, airline bases, airports, schools, and even business establishments away from where the wheels of planes touch the ground.

The man who wants a job in aviation must think of far more than just the thrilling sight of a great transport winging its way overhead . . . of far more than just a throng of workers pressing their way through factory gates . . . of even far more than an admirable patriotic desire to serve his country well by helping speed the production and maintenance of our fighting planes.



1932 \$32,045,681

## 10-Year Growth of Aircraft Production



(Figures from Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America)

1932  
51,171,887 miles flown



## 10-Year Growth of Airline Operations

1941

156,933,000 miles flown (estimate)



(Figures from U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority)

## The Industry's Amazing Growth



No other industry in all history has had the speed of technical advances or the rate of expansion displayed by aviation. But the industry's spectacular growth—as indicated by the graphs above—has been observed in far more familiar terms by the average person. He has craned his neck at small sport planes circling busily in the air over the tiniest communities in the land . . . has thrilled over coast-to-coast and 'round-the-world flights . . . watched great transports soar away from busy air terminals . . . seen in his newspapers pictures of aircraft plants sprawling over thousands of acres . . . perhaps even seen a new plant go up in his own home town or nearby. These speak far more eloquently than dry facts and figures.

## The Far Greater Future

In gauging the future of aviation we should think of the USE of aircraft, rather than of manufacturing alone. Authorities on aviation say that the USE of aircraft will constantly broaden, intensify, and involve more people.

Airlines will form a vast and intricate network the world over, will add more and more scheduled flights over each division . . . as more and more people travel by air for utmost speed and convenience. "Flying freight trains" are no fantastic dream—air express is already carried in huge volume, air freight and cargo ships are already accomplished facts.

Indications are that the public will eventually demand that all first-class mail go by air, just as it has demanded the utmost speed and service in all other forms of communication. More and more people will adopt the airplane—just as they did the automobile—for personal convenience and pleasure . . . spurred on by the thousands of pilots now being trained, and returning to private life "sold on flying."

## The Need for Trained Men

96 per cent of the thousands of aviation workers qualified for employment through some degree of skill.\* Men with skills gained in previous non-aviation occupations were adapted







to aircraft duties through special training. Unskilled men gained their first, or entirely new skills through intensive training in the specialized mechanical and technical duties of aviation. The industry cannot use a man who does not possess some particular required skill—each man must be trained in some degree. Each of the classifications of employment listed below demands at least one skill or type of technical knowledge . . . many require a broad range of technical knowledge and ability.

\*SOURCE: "Aircraft Trade Schools in California."

—By Industrial Survey Associates, Los Angeles, April, 1941.

## Classifications of Mechanical and Technical Work in Aviation (Ground)

### Engineering

Design	Weight Control
Drafting	Stress Analysis
Specifications	Aerodynamics
Planning	Shop Liaison
Standards	C.A.A. Liaison
Material Control	Flight Test
Production	Service
Structures	Research

### Production

Sheet Metal Layout	Riveting
Sheet Metal Working	Welding
Assembly (sub., wing, fuselage, final; skin fitting; power plant, instrument, electrical, accessories, controls, landing gear, hydraulics, radio, and armament installation)	
Patternmaking	Machine Operations
Woodworking	Finishing and Painting
Model Building	Covering & Upholstering
Tool Making	Inspection
Jig Building	Experimental
Metal Plating	Material Estimation
Metal Processing	Customers' Service

### Maintenance

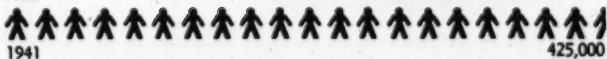
Airplane Repair and Overhaul  
 Engine Repair, Overhaul, and Testing  
 Instrument Repair, Overhaul, and Testing  
 Radio Repair, Overhaul, and Testing  
 Propeller Servicing, Repair, and Testing  
 Fuel System Servicing, Repair, and Overhaul  
 Hydraulic System Servicing, Repair, Overhaul, and Testing  
 Electrical System Servicing, Repair, and Overhaul  
 Line and Hangar Servicing

ALSO, specific operation, such as:

Sheet Metal Layout	Machine Operations
Sheet Metal Working	Welding
Metal Plating and Processing	
Covering and Upholstering	
Finishing and Painting	Inspection

1 9,878  
 1932

## 10-Year Growth of Aircraft Plant Employment



(1932 figure from U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority. 1941 figure from Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America).

1 5,610  
 1932

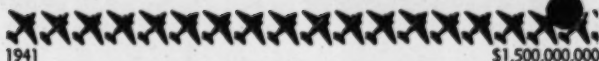
## 10-Year Growth of Airline Employment



(1932 figure from U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority. 1941 figure based on data from Aviation magazine).

\$32,045,681  
1932

## 10-Year Growth of Aircraft Production



1941

\$1,500,000,000

(Figures from Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America)

1932  
51,171,887 miles flown



## 10-Year Growth of Airline Operations

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156,933,000 miles flown (estimate)



(Figures from U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority)

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<i>Drafting</i>	<i>Stress Analysis</i>
<i>Specifications</i>	<i>Aerodynamics</i>
<i>Planning</i>	<i>Shop Liaison</i>
<i>Standards</i>	<i>CAA Liaison</i>
<i>Material Control</i>	<i>Flight Test</i>
<i>Production</i>	<i>Service</i>
<i>Structures</i>	<i>Research</i>

### Production

<i>Sheet Metal Layout</i>	<i>Riveting</i>
<i>Sheet Metal Working</i>	<i>Welding</i>
<i>Assembly (sub-, wing, fuselage, final; skin fitting; power plant, instrument, electrical, accessories, controls, landing gear, hydraulics, radio, and armament installation)</i>	
<i>Patternmaking</i>	<i>Machine Operations</i>
<i>Woodworking</i>	<i>Finishing and Painting</i>
<i>Model Building</i>	<i>Covering &amp; Upholstering</i>
<i>Tool Making</i>	<i>Inspection</i>
<i>Jig Building</i>	<i>Experimental</i>
<i>Metal Plating</i>	<i>Material Estimation</i>
<i>Metal Processing</i>	<i>Customers' Service</i>

### Maintenance

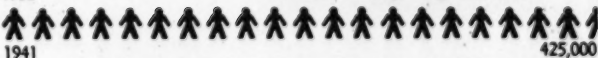
*Airplane Repair and Overhaul*  
*Engine Repair, Overhaul, and Testing*  
*Instrument Repair, Overhaul, and Testing*  
*Radio Repair, Overhaul, and Testing*  
*Propeller Servicing, Repair, and Testing*  
*Fuel System Servicing, Repair, and Overhaul*  
*Hydraulic System Servicing, Repair, Overhaul, and Testing*  
*Electrical System Servicing, Repair, and Overhaul*  
*Line and Hangar Servicing*

ALSO, specific operation, such as:

<i>Sheet Metal Layout</i>	<i>Machine Operations</i>
<i>Sheet Metal Working</i>	<i>Welding</i>
<i>Metal Plating and Processing</i>	
<i>Covering and Upholstering</i>	
<i>Finishing and Painting</i>	<i>Inspection</i>

1 9,878  
1932

## 10-Year Growth of Aircraft Plant Employment



(1932 figure from U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority. 1941 figure from Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America).

1932 5,610

## 10-Year Growth of Airline Employment



(1932 figure from U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority. 1941 figure based on data from Aviation magazine).



# Aviation Training Facilities in Southern California



The aviation training industry of Southern California dates back to 1910, the early days of this region's now world-famed aircraft industry. It has grown and progressed in step with its great parent industry. This long experience, and close association with so large a part of the nation's aviation industry, have resulted in proven training methods which include the most advanced technique in this highly specialized field of vocational education.

## The Major Center of Aviation Training

In Southern California there are more aviation schools than in any comparable region in the world. The combined investment, facilities, equipment, and personnel of these schools far exceed those of aviation schools in other areas. But these facts are not mentioned as merely a matter of community pride. They are cited as the reasons why the aviation schools of Southern California have been able to train 47,898\* men for the industry—more than all other aviation schools in the U. S. combined.\*\*

These graduates have established Southern California as the world's leading center of aviation training. Eighty per cent of them came from outside of Southern California\*\*\* . . . in steadily mounting numbers through the years as the advanced development of aviation training here became more and more widely known.

\*Reported (as of December, 1941) by 15 of the 25 aviation schools of Southern California.

\*\*Based on figures compiled from 1941 Bluebook of Aviation Schools.

\*\*\*Information obtained from the private school industry.

"For those who can afford it, a training course in a good private school is recommended for the reason that as a rule these schools keep in close touch with the industry and are up to date at all times. The better schools have excellent instructors with many years of practical experience in the industry. Good textbooks are, of course, important; but an instructor with years of practical experience to interpret the text and to demonstrate in a concrete manner the various techniques is of considerable importance."

Statement of Charles S. Mattoon in  
"Your Career in Aviation"

## Men Trained for Entire Industry

The majority of these trained craftsmen, mechanics, and engineers are at work in the aircraft industry of Southern California. But almost an equal number are throughout the nation and the world, employed by airplane builders, airlines, and firms in all other divisions of aviation. Their ready employment is national recognition from the whole industry of the high standards of aviation training which have been attained here.

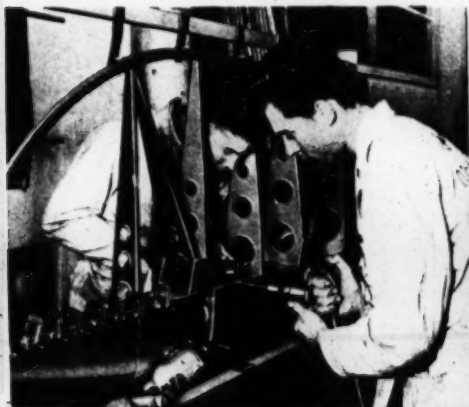
## Close Contact with Local Industry

Being in the midst of the world's greatest concentration of aircraft manufacturing, and in the thick of the stupendous expansion and spectacular developments of recent years, has been of immeasurable value to the aviation schools of Southern California. School men and industry men "put their heads together" to develop training which prepares the students to meet the exact personnel requirements of the industry. The student benefits in training which reflects—and includes—the latest technical developments. He is able to enter the industry as the most valuable type of man—a trained man.

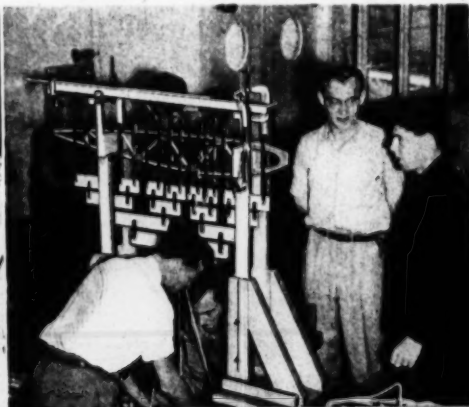
## All Types of Training Offered

Some of the aviation schools of Southern California offer only one type of specialized training; others offer many courses. Together they offer training for all of the many types of skills required by the industry.

Students learning production duties



Future aeronautical engineers




Airline mechanics in the making





## **Finest Training Facilities and Training Methods**

 The aviation training industry of Southern California is thoroughly established and has behind it the broad experience of training tens of thousands of men. For these reasons, the schools making up the industry have the ample facilities, abundant equipment, experienced instructors, and special knowledge required to provide correct and valuable training. In addition, their ability to determine a man's possibilities in the light of the industry's personnel needs, enables the schools to guide their students into the right types of training for the greatest assurance of employment and future progress.

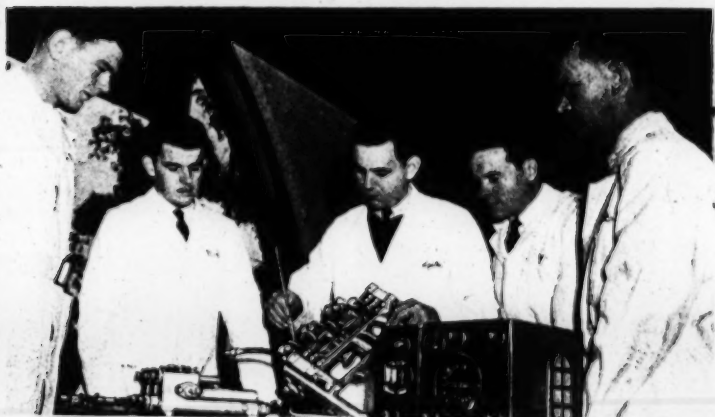
## **Actual Industry Equipment**

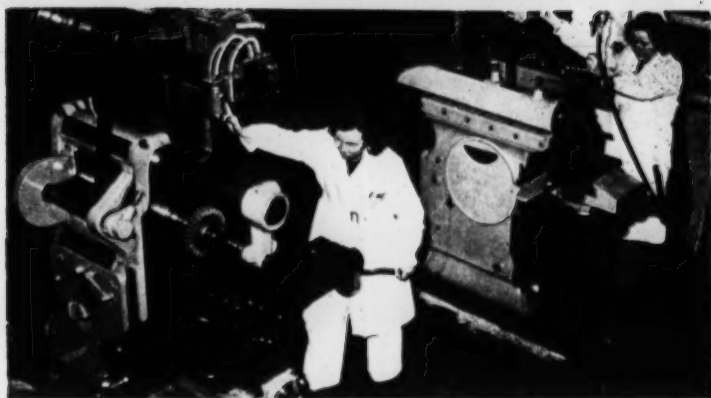
Mechanical and technical duties in aviation largely involve the use of tools and machines. To be of any value, the training for such duties must include the actual use and operation of such equipment. The aviation schools of Southern California are generously equipped with the self-same equipment used in the industry in engineering, production, and maintenance operations and processes. Except for the proper amount of classroom and individual verbal instruction, the student's training consists of the all-important achievement of practical ability.

## **Experienced Instructors**

The years of operation behind the aviation schools of Southern California have developed instruction staffs thoroughly versed in the field of aviation training. Many instructors have come from aircraft plants and airlines, bringing with them personal knowledge of and experience in

*Personal instruction is achieved by limiting the number of students per instructor.*





*Training equipment includes large machines of the same types as used in actual aircraft production operations*

what they teach. The students receive their training from men who both know their subjects and know how to impart their knowledge to others. Each student so benefits, through restriction of the number of students to each instructor sufficiently to permit personal instruction.

## **Advance Experience is Keynote of Training**

"Learning by doing," the long-established principle of successful vocational training, is carried out to its utmost degree in the aviation schools of Southern California. Before the student has completed his training he has had an abundance of virtually advance experience in the aviation duties for which he has trained to take up in the industry.

If a man seeks training in a single skill, such as riveting, he is made familiar with the operation of a rivet gun, and daily during his training period does riveting on actual aircraft structures. If a student is taking a somewhat broader course, he performs the practical duties in *each* of the classes of work included in his training.

The comprehensive courses given in advanced aircraft production duties, aircraft maintenance, and aeronautical engineering involve broad ranges of technical knowledge and the achievement of proficiency in many practical operations. Here, intensive study and classroom instruction is a "must." However, advance experience is still the major part of the training by far. The student learns how to do, and actually gains skill, in all of the numerous phases of work which he will be called upon to be familiar with and to carry out when he takes his place in his chosen branch of aviation.





## **Both Job Training and Vocational Training Offered**



The man who is interested in preparation for aviation employment should know that there are two general types of training available, and should understand the difference between them. Choice between the two types of training depends on the man's goal—on whether he desires simply a job and the earliest possible employment, or seeks a permanent aviation vocation and a career.

The man who seeks to enter aviation through gaining only one skill should keep in mind that he can always obtain additional training and thereby increase his value to the industry. Eventually, he can achieve the broad range of technical knowledge and abilities necessary for advancement and security.

### **Job Training**

A job-training course trains the student in the performance of a single type of aircraft work, such as riveting, welding, sheet metal assembly, or machine operating. Courses of this type are of 8 to 13 weeks in length. The training consists chiefly of shop practice in the one or more skills which the graduate must possess to be acceptable for employment.

There are many one-skill operations in aircraft manufacturing, and as the industry adopts production line methods there will be increasing need for men so trained.

### **Vocational Training**

A vocational training course equips the student with either a broad range of skills or specialized knowledge and ability in one highly technical type of work. Such training courses are from six months to two years in length. They include instruction in related technical subjects, along with thorough shop practice in each of the mechanical, technical, or engineering duties involved.

Men so trained are especially needed by the aviation industry for advanced production work, engineering duties, and aircraft and engine maintenance operations.

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**PROFESSIONAL TRAINING** in aeronautical subjects usually leads to a college degree. Such training—in aeronautical engineering and highly technical phases of aeronautics—is offered by a number of colleges and universities in Southern California, institutions famed for their high educational standards.

**HOME STUDY** is of value in aviation training the same as in any other vocational field . . . for the man who follows it up with practical experience or training. Certain of the aviation schools of Southern California offer home study followed by practical training.

### ***In Choosing Training, the Prospective Student Should . . .***

— Weigh carefully his own ability to benefit from the training.

— Investigate before investing time and money, making sure that the school has ample equipment and enough qualified instructors to give the type of training desired.

— Study carefully any agreement to be signed . . . to make sure of ability to meet its conditions, and to know exactly what will be received.

— Demand of any aviation school, anywhere, the high standards of training described in this booklet.

A representative of a reliable school will have, or will immediately obtain, information on any point. Any unanswered questions should be taken up by correspondence or personal investigation before enrolling.

### ***What C. A. A. Approval Means . . .***

The United States Civil Aeronautics Administration issues certificates of formal approval to aviation schools meeting its official requirements for courses of training in aircraft mechanics and aircraft engine mechanics. Such approval means that a school is qualified to give a student adequate training for obtaining the aircraft and engine mechanics licenses issued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. (These licenses are obtained by passing examinations, NOT by merely graduating from an approved school.)

C. A. A. approval refers only to the vocational type of courses in aircraft and engine mechanics. No type of approval of job training courses has been established by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, nor of courses in aeronautical engineering and other specialized training.

For some schools the only official indication of the extent and qualifications of equipment and personnel is Civil Aeronautics Administration approval as a repair station. This type of approval is issued for six officially classified types of aircraft repair. A school's approval as a repair station may cover one or more, or all, classifications.







## Concerning Requirements for Aviation Employment



In addition to the qualifications of past experience, knowledge, and training there are other requirements observed by aviation industry employers in hiring personnel. These are:

**AGE**—Minimum age, 18. Maximum age varies with different employers and different types of duties. For some types of work men over 50 are employed.

**CITIZENSHIP**—United States citizenship required. (Birth certificate or other proof of citizenship must be shown in applying for employment.)

**DRAFT STATUS**—Must be acceptable in respect to regulations and policies of Selective Service.

**SEX**—Both men and women are eligible. (No general requirements in the hiring of women had been established at the time this booklet was prepared.)

**PHYSICAL CONDITION**—Good health, free use of both hands and arms, sound limbs, good eyesight or vision corrected by spectacles, good hearing, and freedom from hernia and unhealed injuries. Other specific physical requirements pertain to certain duties, while in some types of employment certain physical deficiencies are allowable.

**EDUCATION**—The amount of education required varies with individual firms and the many different types of aviation employment.

### Concerning Actual Hiring

The final decision on the application of any individual for aviation employment rests with the firm to which he has applied, as a matter of course. School contracts and enrollment applications state definitely that employment is not guaranteed. However, the aviation schools of Southern California, in passing on the acceptance of any individual for training, follow closely the same qualifications set up by the employers. Their intimate knowledge of these requirements, and close cooperation with the industry, enable these schools to advise the prospective student for or against taking any one kind of training, and to guide him into the type of employment for which he is best qualified.

### Concerning Individual Schools

The Aviation Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is glad to answer questions concerning the general subjects of aviation employment and training. However, the Department does not offer a vocational guidance or placement service. On request, further information referring to the aviation schools of Southern California will be forwarded. Thereafter, communications should be directed to the school or schools of interest.

Anyone interested in aviation training who may be in Southern California is invited to visit the Aviation Department of the Chamber and obtain the same information offered above.



Lab. Mkt. Rept. E.L. 274

1/16 - 2/15/42

3 Cal

Employment in Cal. War industries now  
exceeds 400,000 - a increase of 20,000 during  
preceding month.

Shortages in San Diego.

Ship building now exceeds 115,000. Demand for  
15,500 workers in next 60 days.

Shortages of skilled & supervisory are being met  
by increasing work day to 10 hrs.



## San Francisco

### Transportation

Bureau is providing relief for East Bay  
Committees

They have ordered 300 new buses with a  
capacity of 15000 - to be delivered in 60 days.  
These will be up by Pac. Gas. Co. and will  
accommodate 10,000 workers commuting from  
East Bay - S.F.

### Women

Employers becoming reconciled to the necessity  
of hiring & training women workers. Finally.

1. Selective Service will draw on & utilize  
importance of secondary qualifications.
2. Increased presence of competition  
hiring by ship yards. Women workers in metal  
shops are considered serious to the "quality"  
of shipyard employees.

### Electricity Machinery

14 Feb - 4025 -

Gen. Cable (395 workers) intends to hire up to 60  
workers to replace men lost during.

Weldinghouse - will begin hiring women soon.

Benicia Arsenal - near 3000. No to be increased  
in next 6 mos. to a peak of 7500 in Aug.

L.A.

Fresh Canned

Demand for winter heavy because of scarcity  
of clean Japanese. Approx 2300 employed,



Saw Days

2/10/42

Training

Pre. - Total 900+ (Supp. -

About 800 are women + 30 handicapped.

Women ages - 18-35

Placement of 300 women impeded by their  
failing + secure necessary proof of citizenship  
to go to work on completion of training.

Negro women are applying for training -  
a problem because local employers  
have not yet modified their racial  
specifications.

Migration

Workers coming into the country at rate of

2250 per mo. About 150 from other parts  
of California + 1400 from outside the State.

58% men

60% below - 21-45 (27-52) <sup>concentrated</sup>

42% women.

1/3 to 1/2 referred to pre-employment courses.

Out migration -

1000-1250 a mo.

Recruiting -

Committee solicited OGD to investigate what  
work in manufacturing + now essential industries  
will be available locally for war production or  
naval curbing + to ensure their training. No action  
taken up 2/16/42.

San Diego

2/16/

Shrinkage -

Cleaned under, washers, fountain pens,  
bikini - strong.

Hourly -

1000 units gained 1/25/42

3000 - 3600 units to be built by July, 42.

Account -

8 Local est - employ about 47,150 workers.

Anticipate 21000 additional by Aug. 1942.

Consolidated 40,000 - (7500 additional w next 2 mos.)

Pohr - 1800 - 900 more by 4/15

Solar. 2850 - 200 more - peak reached.

Women

Consolidated has added 700 during past 30 days.

Age - not more under 28. Now taking  
28 - 35.

Up to 35. men over 35 not hired unless skilled.

At present men up to 55 will be hired.

Wages

Ryan increased its wage scale & generally  
local rates 2/22/42.



Labor Supply - Mr. Huxley - Chas. L. S. Law. 1942  
Committee

140,000 - unemployed in L.A. Co. (143,000)

56,000 - women 40%

84,000 men 60%

- { 20,000 - eligible for draft.  
13,000 - unemployed.

51,000 men available of the unemployed.

20,000 - employable fully unskilled.

71,000 men.

8,000 - being trained from rubber - auto bus, etc.

79,000 - men available.

Projected new jobs - when men no longer avail

Do not believe in pre-employment training for W.

No immediate need for mass employer. forces.

Present plan is to utilize local labor supply.

143,000 of which  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the unemployed are women.

Migrations most noticeable in San Diego.

On migrations - Border check - 10,000 a week

during fall. -  $\frac{1}{2}$  go into aircraft.

50% have been here less than 1 month

when employment is secured.

Women and Labor Supply

USES - Mr. McDonald, ass't director, L.A. Office.

January active files in California showed about  
355,000 registered.

Los Angeles represents 50 to 52 percent or about  
180,000. Women constitute about 38 percent  
of active file registrations. (Formerly were only  
about 30 percent.)

About 40 percent of women in Los Angeles on the  
active file are classed as com'l - white collar.  
This group as well as the industrial are "pickings"  
for defense industries.

Feb. 20, 1942



*Los Angeles*

Labor supply - Mr. Babcock

Approximately 73 percent of the men in the defense industries of the Coast are of draft age and more than 36 percent of employees are under 25 years.

Factories previously hired young men on the theory that they were easier to train. Now this trend will be reversed and men over 36 or women will be taken to insure some permanence in personnel.

*Los Angeles*

Labor Supply

Employment by the summer of 1942 in the Los

Angeles County aircraft industry is well over 150,000

Jan 1942 L.A. County - Employment of women for production work is becoming general and although no more than 2,000 to 2500 are currently employed it seems likely that there may be as many as 15,000 to 20,000 at work on production by July 1942.

Recruiting channel - Larger employers appear to be gradually shifting from reliance on their own employment machinery to turn their selection problem over to the USFS.



Defense - California

January 2 <sup>142</sup>

Notes on Labor Supply

From OPM - Pacific Coast Labor Market for Nov. 1941  
and Los Angeles Employment office

Persons interviewed:

Mr. <sup>and</sup> ~~Davis~~ Babcock, Chairman of Labor Supply Committee  
Mr. Anthony Racine, Regional Representative - California  
Employment Service  
Mr. Cameron - Statistician, Los Angeles Employment Office  
Mr. Arthur Woods - Director, ~~Editor~~ " " "  
Miss Martin, Industrial Placements of Women - Ditto

\*

27,000 workers added in Nov. on westcoast in aircraft and shipping.

284,000 employed in aircraft and shipbuilding - 178,800 in aircraft. (west coast)

Expansion in aircraft for next two months expected to be about 11,900.

Training - 14,245 pre-employment trainees in California  
22,246 in supplementary y

Immigration - Border count for November showed 9,145 entering, an 11 % decline from October when 10,227 entered and a decline of one-third from September peak of 13,795.

California Labor Market Summary

155,000 employed in aircraft - 78,700 in shipbuilding.  
Aircraft added about 9,000 workers.

Contemplated expansions curbed somewhat by material shortages.

Of approximately 14,500 trainees enrolled in pre-employment courses,  $\frac{3}{4}$  were in Los Angeles area, one-fifth in the S.F. region and less than one-tenth in San Diego.

Selective service withdrawals have not affected the labor supply to any considerable extent as yet. Changes in deferment may result in more serious shortages.

Los Angeles area

Employment in the two major defense industries in Los Angeles increased 12,000 in November to a total of 141,00 of which 119,00 are ~~manufacturing~~

## California - Labor Supply

November 1941

Report 81C # 39 Issued by the California Employment Service  
for November 1941. Date 12/11/41

The active file of registrations - total - showed:

(Women are estimated as 40 percent. Separate figures )  
(for women for the Los Angeles office were given and )  
(follow the totals.)

State	290,252
Los Angeles County - Area #2	143,480
Office in L.A. County	
Alhambra	3593
Burbank	5474
Covina	11545
Culver City	2976
Glendale	5135
Hollywood	8658
Huntington Park	10525
Inglewood	5036
Long Beach	113855
* Los Angeles	58106 *
Pasadena	8717
Pomona	1961
San Fernando	1595
San Pedro	3947
Santa Monica	5962
Torrance	2443
Van Nuys	2137
Whittier	1815

San Diego - Area #1	27,636
San Diego	10,423

## Analysis of Los Angeles figures as to sex. \*

	Men	Women	Percent women
<i>7111</i> Total - 58,106	38,273	19,833	35
Indust. 38,239	28,289	9,950	26
Com'l 14,820	7,435	7,385	50
Handicap 2,036	1,257	779	38
Junior 3,011	1,292	1,719	57
<i>Asst.</i> <i>Tot</i> 55067	33686	21,379	39
<i>Ind.</i> 32131	21514	10617	34
<i>Com'l</i> 15983	8233	7750	
<i>Sepl.</i> <i>Tot</i> 54921	31712	23209	42
<i>Ind.</i> 29877	19468	10409	35
<i>Com'l</i> 16376	8022	8354	



#### Los Angeles Area

The Nov. inventory of registered workers showed 10,754 who were qualified and available for immediate employment in defense industries. The effect of priorities and apprehension over such lay off are indicated by increased registrations of 400 workers in multi-industry metal trades, 23 230 in machine shop trades, and 100 in sheet-metal occupations. Those laid off other than white collar workers appear to have found other work after very little loss of time.

In the aircraft industry about 7000 are expected during the next 60 days, and large scale hirings in that estimate may increase it by 50%. Heavy hiring has made even unskilled labor less readily available. Skilled workers for tool making, die makers, template makers and all around machinists needed.

#### San Francisco Area

22,400 are employed in shipbuilding and repair at Mare Island Navy Yard and 31,886 in nine large other firms. Mare Island is expected to continue hiring 1200 to 1400 each month.

November count of active file registration showed only 2,649 workers qualified and available for immediate referral.

#### San Diego Area

Employment in the local aircraft plants totaled 35,550 on Nov. 15, of which 35, 125 were employed by 4 largest firms. Anticipated hires for the next 60 days are estimated at 4,500 and 5,000.

L. A.

Training -

Enrollment 12/31/41 -

Total 7,401

Aircraft 1785

Ind. Shop. 1270

Building 2414

Ship. Hq. 1087

Steel Plant 298

Rollerwork 140

Others 147

On Jan. 8, 597. (breakdown not available.)

Working last heavy prop. of older workers & women  
with the relaxation of suspensions.

Private sch. Training small in volume - a large  
proportion of trainees seemed to be women.

Supplementary total 10,117. Rejected & certain  
trainees a long time cutting from school.

King Beach - Training School.

Age - 25 - 35.



## Migration

Estimated as 13,700.

Of 24,710 applications F.S.S. - 5,350 last worked outside of Calif.

Estimated that 23,600 men registered will be called, 10,000 may be called from other draft bonds of those now working in L.A.

Recruitment - A central office for the industry - to be opened in March. Training & gate -

Standard at request of military authorities:

Conducting them will make it possible for workers to be placed on job in much less time than 10 days to 2 wks. now required.

## Transportation

Cal. Sky buses - 19,100

Lockheed Vega 53,000

Douglas - 37,800

} making studies of transportation of their employees

80-85% w area travel from & to work by private automobile.

L.A. Traffic Engineer estimates that 85% of the automobiles now getting will not be in daily use by Aug. 15.

## Care of Children

L.A. Council of Social Agencies, L.A. B.S. of Ch. & local defense councils have organized a committee to look into the substitution of centers for care and housing of children whose mothers are employed.

Will investigate housing, clothing, employment, & feeding & housing of volunteer workers & dependent children.

XII

Community  
Factors contrib-  
uting to turnover  
in San Diego  
(Old Survey Attached)

~~XIII~~  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WOMEN'S BUREAU

WASHINGTON

El Cortez Hotel  
San Diego, California

November 7, 1943

Mary Anderson, Director  
Women's Bureau  
U. S. Department of Labor  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Anderson:

Attached is a report on community factors contributing to turnover in San Diego. This material was gathered when I was in San Diego during September and part of October; however, I did not have time to write up the report before going to Portland to make the speech so am just now submitting it.

I have also enclosed a copy of a letter from Captain Crisp of the Mare Island Navy Yard. And, a copy of a letter from Mr. Robert Donovan of the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries together with my answer to his letter.

Yours sincerely,

*Margaret Kay Anderson*  
MARGARET KAY ANDERSON

~~XIII~~  
XII  
clipping - ~~see~~  
turnover in San Diego  
detached after this day  
from Anderson's office  
JAS

Letter from  
Capt. Crisp  
not enclosed  
Wm. Donovan



U. S. Department of Labor  
Women's Bureau

November 1943

By: Margaret Kay Anderson

COMMUNITY FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO TURNOVER  
AMONG WOMEN IN SAN DIEGO WAR INDUSTRIES

Persons Interviewed:

- ✓ United States Employment Service, 1165 Front Street, San Diego
  - Mr. William Lee, Assistant Manager
  - Mr. Ralph Garland, Statistician
  - Miss Ruth Kenoffel
- International Association of Machinists, Local 1125, 1133 Fourth Avenue
  - Elmer Whitworth, President
  - N. R. Pyeatt, Business Representative
- ✓ Division of Industrial Welfare, Department of Industrial Relations, State of Calif.  
California Theatre Building, Room 504, San Diego
  - Mrs. Maurene Newman, Chief of San Diego Division
- Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, 415 Commonwealth Building
  - Mr. Lyman Dixon, District Manager
  - Mr. Glen Mayfield, Inspector
- ✓ Federal Public Housing Authority, Linda Vista Housing Project
  - Aubrey Davis
  - Mrs. Crumley
- Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, AF of L
  - Mr. Max Osslo, Financial Secretary and Business Representative
- ✓ Young Women's Christian Association, 1012 C Street
  - Ruth Daughtery, Business and Industrial Secretary
  - Eloise Spencer, Health and Recreation Director
  - Miss Boyer, Counselor and employment bureau representative
- ✓ Child Care Counseling Service, 425 Union Building
  - Mrs. Osborne
- ✓ San Diego High School and Vocational School, Spreckles Building, Room 504
  - Mrs. Mary McMullen, Dean
- 11th Naval District, Civilian Personnel Division, 502 Kettner Blvd.
  - Captain F. P. Traynor, District Civilian Personnel Officer
  - Lt. C. G. Osborn, Executive Officer
  - Lt. Albrecht, Labor Relations Officer
  - Lt. Loring, Housing Officer
  - ✓ Ensign Golda Moser, child care and women's employment problems
- Dr. Langdon, Child Care Consultant
  - Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. (visited San Diego in Sept. 1943)

## Laundry Service

2.

*C. W. M.*  
Those in the armed forces are given priorities in deliveries of laundry and as a result it sometimes takes civilians as long as three weeks to get their laundry back. This was believed one of the causes of high absenteeism among some women war workers. Mr. Woodhead, President of Consolidated Vultee, was reported as having made the statement that he considered the laundry problem one of the chief causes of absenteeism among women at Consolidated.

The laundries have had great difficulty in getting workers because of low wage rates. The rates for most of the laundry workers are from 45 cents to 55 cents. Five of the thirty major laundries in San Diego filed Form 10's with the War Labor Board for wage increases. These were rejected by the War Labor Board because the labor situation was considered not so critical if only five of the thirty filed application. They also, the Area War Manpower Commission had made some statement that women workers should be available for laundry work because of the number laid-off at Rohr Aircraft, the women who had left Consolidated, and the women coming into San Diego to join their husbands in the armed forces. However, in actual practice ~~few~~ of these women were willing to work in the laundries at the wage rates offered.

Now all thirty major laundries are in the process of filing Form 10's for increases in wage rates. These are then to be accompanied by statements from the WMC, USES, Navy, Army, Congested Areas Committee, and Consolidated Vultee Aircraft pointing out the seriousness in the laundry situation. There is now also some discussion of the laundries trying to get piece rates established so that the more skilled operators can earn more money by virtue of their being able to produce more.

## Stores, Meat Markets, Restaurants, and Banks

*W. S.*  
Food shortages were reported by almost everyone contacted and it was considered a contributing cause to turnover among women because of the resulting difficulties in shopping. Food allotments into San Diego are based upon the 1940 civilian population which was around 200,000, and the present population is estimated as approximately 400,000. And no consideration is given to the great number of military installations in the area, and the great number of relatives and friends coming into San Diego because of the men stationed at these installations.

*C. W. M.*  
Mr. Lyman Dixon of the Wage and Hour Division assisted on a survey made in January 1943 which revealed that 70% of the customers in the restaurants were military personnel. This means that there are shortages of food for the civilians eating out, and it makes all the eating places very crowded for war workers. Thus, women working in the war plants would have difficulty in taking their families out to eat in public eating places.

The stores and meat markets close at six o'clock and very often there is nothing left for them to buy when they reach the store. Many of the women counselors said that women complained of shopping difficulties with the stores not staying open nights, and the shortages of food and merchandise when they did get into the stores. Some of the women workers contacted personally also complained of this. There was one example cited of a woman having to go to eight different stores before she could get a quart of milk.

There has been some local criticism of the meat cutters union for not allowing the workers to stay beyond six o'clock so that the meat markets could stay open longer. Contacts with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America revealed that it was more a question of having adequate supplies of meats than a problem of keeping the meat shops open. Often the meat markets were sold out by



### Stores, Meat Markets, Restaurants, and Banks

around 4 o'clock in the afternoon and there was no object in their staying open later than 6 PM.

The packing house deliveries were reported by the meat cutters union as being 35% below the needs of this area. The union also reported that there would be a scarcity of skilled meat cutters making keeping of meat shops open longer hours difficult, if their skilled men were drafted as they had been in the past.

The banks in San Diego close at 3PM just as during peace times which makes it very difficult for workers on the day shift to attend to banking matters. The Bank of America is constructing a branch bank near the Consolidated plant, and there is a tentative understanding that it will stay open late. This will be the first bank in San Diego providing such service.

### Transportation

Practically all of the aircraft plants visited mentioned the transportation difficulties in San Diego. There has been a committee working on this problem for the past year and one-half but still very little seems to have been accomplished.

There usually are enough buses running from the plants into town, but there are not enough buses running out to the residential areas. Almost everyone agreed that there was a need for cross-town buses which would cut the travel time for the war workers and obviate the necessity to go to the Plaza downtown to change buses which causes a traffic congestion.

There has been some difficulty in getting additional buses to meet the new needs. But there has been an even greater problem of getting drivers and operators for the buses and street cars. There is a bus parked on one of the downtown streets with a sign on it reading:

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The San Diego Street Railway Company is now recruiting women bus drivers in the midwest.

### Housing

The OPA rental regulations have aggravated the housing situation in San Diego. The rentals were frozen as of January 1, 1942 which is the low rental season for San Diego because it is the off-tourist season. During the time from 1938 to 1941 the fleet was not in San Diego as formerly and rentals dropped very low. Consequently the rentals as of January 1942 were really at the level of 1939-1941 rentals.

This has given rise to many bad practices to get around the OPA regulations. Some places charge as much as \$25 a month extra if there are children in the family. People looking for houses and apartments advertise in the papers that they will pay a \$25 reward, or some such sum, if they can find a house. This actually means that they will pay \$25 a month extra each month over and above the listed rental rate, rather than its being a lump sum payment of \$25.

Some houses built originally for sale are now open for rent because these places are able to charge much higher prices in not being held to a rental level as of January 1942. At the same time there were reported to be many homes in San Diego with rooms to rent, but they were not being opened for rental because of the low level of rentals which they are held to for January 1942.

## Housing

The 11th Naval District Office feels that the local OPA officials should be given power to make local rental adjustments in cases where rentals are frozen to abnormally low levels. This would do much to eliminate the many secret overcharges. Rentals could possibly be based upon an average over a period of time instead of being based upon a fixed sum as of a certain date.

Recruiting workers and housing: There were reports from several sources that people being recruited in the east were led to believe that housing was available for them when they got here. Some of these people have even come into the local housing center and asked for the keys to their house when they arrive in the city. In advertisements in the newspapers in the midwest for workers to come to work at Consolidated there were reported to be statements that housing would be available.

There were also known to be instances where local housing authority representatives have told people they must get a job at Consolidated before being allowed to get a house in one of the war housing projects. The 11th Naval District Office checked on one such case and found that the person had actually been told this at the housing center. The housing officer checked with the housing center and found that some of the people there did have the mistaken idea that some of the houses were reserved for Consolidated workers, and immediately clarified this matter so no more people were told that they had to work at Consolidated before getting housing.

### Public housing in San Diego

In the San Diego area there are approximately 10,000 families housed in war housing units. From January 1943 to September 1943 6000 families have been placed in war housing projects. This included both new and reoccupied houses.

Present war housing facilities in San Diego (Sept. 1943):

11,586	Family Dwelling
1,024	Dormitory accommodations for single women
80	Dormitory apartments for women with cooking facilities
650	Public trailers
<u>13,340</u>	

In addition there are spaces for 1000 private trailers. No more than four are allowed to live in one trailer.

There is now an application in Washington for 14,000 additional housing units for San Diego. 7000 are for war industries. 7000 are for the Navy, including 4000 for service staff personnel, and 3000 for war casualties, service families, and men temporarily stationed here while their ships are being repaired and overhauled.

There has been an approval for construction of 3500 family units in Old Town. The War Production Board has just granted AA-1 priorities for this housing project placing it in the same priority rating as Army and Navy work. It is anticipated that this project will be completed March 31, 1944.

In January 1943 there were 2500 unfilled applications for housing and in September there were 3500 unfilled applications on file at the housing center. There have been 1700 vacates in the past eight months but this includes families moving from one unit to another such as those going from Linda Vista to Chula Vista to be nearer Rohr Aircraft.



## Housing

There is nothing available in war housing except when families leave, and the turnover is now about 50 to 60 families a week. The turnover has diminished in the last month or so.

Linda Vista: Linda Vista is the largest war housing project in San Diego with some 19,000 to 20,000 people. It has a fire department, library, Safeway store, and a large shopping center is under construction. There are more people living there from the State of Illinois than any other state.

There was at one time a high turnover at Linda Vista but this has decreased considerably recently. In September 1943 there was a waiting list of 600 for houses at Linda Vista.

Preference is given to families with children in Linda Vista because of the difficulties they have in getting housing elsewhere. Below are figures showing the number of children in different age groups living in this housing project: (September 10, 1943)

3722	Under 5
2236	6 to 11
562	12 to 13
993	14 to 18
<u>7513</u>	18 and under

Riverlawn Dormitories: The Riverlawn Dormitories were originally built for men but they are now being converted over to women's dormitories so that women are now living in some and men in others. Eight of the seventeen buildings were occupied by women in September.

Linen is changed in the beds every week, and two towels are changed every day. The toilets, showers, and laundry basins are in the same rooms in the different buildings. There is no laundry room with many laundry stands and ironing boards because the dormitories were built for men who would not use such facilities. Consequently the women do their ironing in their rooms.

A center is being built which will include a cafeteria, medical center, and recreational facilities. At present there is no place on the grounds where the occupants may get hot food, and they must go some distance down the highway to find a place to eat.

Rates:	Large single room	\$5.00
	Small single room	4.50
	Double room	3.50

## Child Care

Child Care Survey: A child care survey in San Diego City and County was made by the Joint Defense Council Subcommittee on Child Care. The survey was completed in April 1943.

The survey revealed that 22-25% of all working women have children under sixteen years of age. There are 50,000 to 53,000 working women in San Diego which would mean that 11,000 to 13,000 would have children under sixteen. Questionnaires of 5557 women were tabulated and this group had 9371 children, which would mean that

### Child Care

there would be close to 19,000 or 20,000 children of mothers working in San Diego.

4708, or 87%, of the mothers were satisfied with present child care arrangements for their children, with only 13% indicating dissatisfaction with present arrangements. However, 3658 children, or 41% of the children, were cared for by a neighbor or friend (unlicensed boarding homes), left alone, or supervised by older children:

1214	children cared for by neighbor or friend
1615	children left at home alone
829	children left with older child
<u>3658</u>	

1425 mothers wanted some form of child care service as shown below:

54%	wanted extended day care
34%	wanted nursery care
12%	wanted boarding home care

However, of those wanting nursery care some had children under two which cannot be taken into the nurseries, so that 20% rather than 12% would actually be wanting boarding home care for their children.

The survey showed the following as being the **child care needs** in San Diego:

- 1) Facilities for children of mothers on **swing shift**, or 24 hour care.
- 2) Facilities for caring for children on Sundays.
- 3) Additional **facilities** for caring for children under two.

As a result of the survey a committee was formed to summarize the findings and arrive at some conclusions from the survey. The outcome was the formulation of the attached "Recommended Industrial Policy" with regard to child care problems.

Child Care Facilities in San Diego: Attached is a list of all nurseries and extended day care centers in the city and county of San Diego. This report also gives the capacity of each center and the average daily attendance as of July 1st, August 1st, September 1st, and October 1st. The report for October 1st shows that there was an average daily attendance of just 242 out of a capacity attendance of 455 in nurseries in San Diego City which means the nurseries were only being used 53% of capacity. In the extended day care centers of the city there was a capacity of 1120 with an average daily attendance on October 1st of just 306, or 27% of capacity.

The hours of the centers is from 5 AM to 6 PM. There is no 24 hour care in any of the centers nor is there provision for caring for any children on Sundays. In Chula Vista adjacent to the Rohr Aircraft Company there will be a nursery opened up for 24 hour care as soon as the facilities are completed.

On September 17th Dr. Lagdon, Child Care Consultant for the Federal Works Agency, was in San Diego and I went with her to see many of the nurseries and extended day care centers. A number of the **facilities** seemed poorly equipped and rather below standard. In some places the beds where the children rested were in cold rooms or corridors. In one extended day care center there was no place inside for the children to play, and this would naturally be a serious problem when the weather turns colder.

The centers in the newer housing projects were much better with good equipment, playgrounds, cooking facilities, etc., but these seemed to be no better attended than the less desirable nurseries.



## Child Care

There are two Navy nurseries, one at the marine base and naval training center housing unit and the other at the destroyer base housing unit. Both have been in operation since June 1943. Most of the children at the marine base and naval training center nursery were from the housing project, Ocean Beach, Pacific Beach, Point Loma, and Linda Vista. Those at the other nursery came from the housing project, Chula Vista, and a trailer camp which is close by.

The general requirement for children to get into the Navy nurseries is that they must be children of service families and the mother must be working. In a few instances children have been taken in when the mother was ill or in the hospital having another child. The nurseries are for both enlisted and officer personnel of the Navy, Army, and Marine Corps. Recently children of civil service employees working for the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps have been declared eligible.

Child Care Counseling Service: Under the child care subcommittee in the defense council there is a child care counseling service with offices in the Union Building. There are two counselors and one secretary who are paid by the welfare department.

Under the main child care committee there is a subcommittee that directs the policies of the counseling service. Represented on the subcommittee are the Catholic Welfare, San Diego War Chest, Spreckels Company, Family Service, City Health Department, County Welfare Department, Ryan Aeronautical, and the nursery schools.

Counseling is given on all types of child care services including boarding home care, extended day care, and nursery care. Although this office was set up for child care counseling purposes other forms of counseling have developed such as on employment, personal problems, licensing of boarding homes, housing, etc.

(See attached report for types of counseling service rendered during September 1943.)

The report shows that there is much counseling on care of infants under two these children being referred to boarding homes for care. There must be a licensing by the State Department of Social Welfare in all boarding homes. A boarding home is defined by the State as "..... a private family home which accepts one or more children to board with or without compensation, except that this does not apply to the boarding of nieces, nephews, grandchildren, brothers, or sisters." Which means that even a neighbor taking in one child should be licensed.

Fees in boarding homes range from \$30 to \$60 a month, averaging around \$40 a month. Rates are graduated according to the type of home.

### Problems related to the child care program

The turnover reports from the various aircraft plants in San Diego showed that quite a number of women were leaving because of child care problems, and visits to the plants revealed that some women were unable to accept employment because of child care problems such as lack of child care facilities on the swing shift.

At the same time the attached report on average daily attendance at the nurseries shows that the centers are not being used to anywhere near capacity.

A summary of some of the explanations given for this is given below together with some of the current needs in connection with the program:

- 1) There is need for more education of the mothers as to the child care facilities available and the use of these facilities.

## Child Care

- 2) Need for more publicity on child care facilities.
- 3) Need for more facilities for caring for children under two. There must either be an expansion in boarding home facilities or development of nursery care for infants. The local welfare department officials are opposed to institutional care of infants as the whole trend in the State of California has been away from all forms of institutional care of children.
- 4) Need for 24 hour care to take care of children of mothers working on the swing shift and graveyard shift. Local officials have been reluctant to start 24 hour care. The counseling service office has ten to twelve calls a day for 24 hour care. The plants in San Diego are getting more and more requests for 24 hour care.
- 5) Fees are claimed to be too high for some of the mothers. The fees are graduated according to the income of the family and the number of children left at the center. The maximum fee is a dollar a day.

Some of the women counselors in the aircraft plants said certain women with whom they had had contact just could not afford to use the child care centers because they did not earn enough. Many women are not earning as much in war work as commonly publicized, and with the high costs of living they do not have much money left to pay for care of their children.

California is the only state in the country which does not supplement federal funds in the child care program. There is an appropriation for child care but this state money cannot be used until all other funds are exhausted including federal funds. This means that the federal government and parents must bear the entire cost of the nurseries. Because of the relatively low average daily attendance the fees have had to be kept at the present level to bear the costs of maintaining the centers.

Some of the persons contacted said they knew of instances of where the mothers were willing to pay a private nursery for caring for her children, but at the same time felt that public nurseries should be free. It has also been found that some of the highest priced private nurseries are filled to capacity with long waiting lists, and in some instances the facilities in the private nurseries are not as good as in some of the public nurseries.

- 6) There were reports that some parents were hesitant about leaving their children at a public child care center for fear of government control of their children, believing the centers were a trend toward collectivism.
- 7) There were some rumors in San Diego that the children were not being fed properly in the centers, they were not adequately cared for, and some children were learning bad habits. Whether these rumors were well-founded or not they have had something to do with influencing some mothers not to place their children in the child care centers.

A survey is now being made by Ensign Golda Moser of the Civilian Personnel Division of the 11th Naval District Office, to determine the types of child care needed by the women presently employed. The women counselors are keeping a running record of the types of inquiries they are getting with regard to child care so that the current needs for San Diego can be ascertained. A record is also



## Child Care

kept of the number of women leaving because of child care problems and the type of service they needed, and the number of women who cannot except employment because of some child care problem.

An Action Committee has recently been formed under the war housing authority headed by Mr. Aubrey Davis. The committee is composed of the managers from the various war housing projects in San Diego, and the women counselors on child care in the child care centers. The Committee is making surveys in the housing projects to determine why the child care centers are not being used.

The week ending November 6, 1943 there was a report on the findings of a survey now in progress at the Chesterton Housing Project. 65 families have been contacted and in these families there was a total of 121 children under 16. 29 of the 121 children were under 2 years of age which gives some idea of the infant care problem that exists.

The employment status of the women in these 65 families is shown below:

15	- Unwilling to work
7	- Willing to care for children of other mothers working
18	- Presently employed
25	- Willing to work
<u>65</u>	

The 18 women employed had 63 children and none of these children were in any of the child care centers but were cared for in the following manner:

7	- grandmother
1	- other relative
1	- sick husband
1	- neighbor
1	- older child cared for younger children
1	- husband and wife both worked but on different shifts, so alternated in caring for the children.
2	- housekeepers cared for children
4	- no provision for caring for children
<u>18</u>	

25 of the women expressed a willingness to work under the following conditions:

7	women were pregnant and would like to work after their confinement.
2	women were willing to work part time.
16	women willing to work full time on the swing shift if there was some provision made for caring for their children.

With the information gathered by the 11th Naval District Office and the new Action Committee in the housing authority it is hoped that the child care facilities can be improved to meet the new needs of the working mothers. Indications are that the greatest needs at present are 24 hour care, and additional facilities for care of infants.

## CHILD CARE FACILITIES IN SAN DIEGO AREA

		Average Daily Attendance as of:				
		CAPACITY	July.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1
<u>CITY</u>	<u>NURSERIES</u>					
Naval Training Station (Navy)		70	17	24	27	33
Destroyer Base (Navy)		70	8	16	28	24
Bayview Terrace		33	15	16	23	19
Chesterton		35	10	16	15	19
Clay Street		40	19	18	16	19
Junior League		40	18	25	15	35
Kearney Street		35	17	16	12	13
Linda Vista #1		35	18	22	16	15
" #2		35	29	25	20	18
" #3		35	25	25	29	28
Neighborhood House		27	23	16	16	19
	Total	455	199	219	217	242
<u>EXTENDED DAY CARE</u>						
Bayview Terrace		70	13	22	18	13
Chesterton		70	19	24	26	33
Kit Carson		105	23	36	33	30
Linda Vista		105	18	31	29	33
Ocean View		35	14	19	11	7
Alice Bierney		70	21	31	40	23
Benjamin Franklin		70	10	21	18	14
Brooklyn		70	18	20	23	16
Central		70	22	19	19	34
Dewey		70	16	22	25	15
Florence		35	10	21	19	19
Hamilton		35	14	16	16	10
Jefferson		70	23	26	19	5
Logan		70	12	16	14	11
Ocean Beach		70	34	36	26	18
Pacific Beach		35	14	16	17	13
Sherman		70	16	22	22	12
	Total	1120	297	398	375	306

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NURSERIES</u>					
Chula vista M. E. Church		35	13	13	17	16
Coronado		35	17	17	17	15
Escondido		40	29	20	NR	NR
El Cajon (Church)	Awaiting application approval					
Lemon Grove	Awaiting application approval					
Chula Vista Hilltop School		20	14	16	12	9
					21	20
<u>EXTENDED DAY CARE</u>						
Chula Vista Hilltop School (combined with nursery)		5		8	11	
Chula Vista F Street School	Unlimited	16	22	27	20	
Coronado	Unlimited	35	28	27	Discontinued	
Escondido	Unlimited	20	19	NR	NR	



Report of United States Employment Service

The United States Employment Service in San Diego estimates that 15,000 additional workers will be needed for replacement and expansion purposes in San Diego within the next six months. There is an estimated pool of just 4000 workers which would seem to indicate the need for bringing more workers in from the outside or shifting workers from non-essential to essential industries.

There are approximately 53,000 women working in San Diego. It is estimated that well over 50% of these women have never worked before.

The local USES office made an analysis of applications from June 21 to July 3, 1943. It was found that 59% of the applicants were in-migrants (had been in San Diego less than sixty days). 64% of the in-migrants brought their families. 67% of the new applications were women and 33% were men. 53% of the <sup>in-migrant</sup> women had come to San Diego to join a relative or friend in the armed forces. 57% of the in-migrant women were 18 to 24 years of age.

Attached is a copy of the report on new applications made by the USES.

Community Factors Contributing to Turnover Among  
Women in San Diego War Industries - November, 1943

1. Child care problems
2. Housing shortage
3. Transportation difficulties
4. Food shortage aggravated by shopping difficulties
5. Limited laundry service

Child Care Problems

About 1/4 of all working women in this area have children under 16. (About 12,000 women). About 40% of the children are cared for outside of nurseries - by relatives, neighbors, friends, etc.

Turnover reports from various aircraft plants showed many women were leaving because of child care problems. At the same time reports on attendance at the nurseries show that centers are not being used anywhere near capacity, only about 50%. Some of the reasons given for this are:

1. Need for more education of the mothers as to child care facilities available and the uses of these facilities.
2. Need for more publicity on child care facilities.
3. Need for more facilities for care for children under two.
4. Need for 24 hour care of children as there is no 24 hour care in any center. The plants in San Diego are getting more and more requests for 24 hour care.
5. Fees are claimed to be too high. The fees are graduated according to family income - maximum \$1 per day.
6. Rumors in San Diego, children were not being fed properly in centers, were not adequately cared for etc. Whether rumors were well founded or not, they have had some influence on use of nurseries.

Recommendations as a result of the findings of child care survey:

1. In order to simplify the child care program, there should be some uniformity among the plants in the area in regard to the shifts on which mothers with child care responsibilities are employed. Wherever possible, these women should be hired on day shift, so their working hours may coincide with nursery school hours.
2. Mothers of children under two should not be hired until adequate child care has been provided. Generally speaking, the hiring of these women is undesirable.
3. It is recommended that all defense industries within the area adopt the split shift policy thus enabling mothers who ordinarily could not work at all or not 8 full hours to work a 5 hour shift.
4. If manpower problems become increasingly critical, the possible establishment of twenty-four hour child care services should be considered.

Other Conclusions of Child Care Survey Made in San Diego

"The paramount need throughout seems to be a necessity for more child care facilities and a counselling service available to all working mothers desiring advice as to proper placement and care of children, working hours, family problems, and any other service which they might need. When the small number of women, who are dissatisfied with present arrangements, is compared with the number of children inadequately cared for as listed under "present arrangements for child care", it

*See W.B. Report on Special Study made by Joint Defense Council subcommittee on Child Care*



is evident that many of these mothers are either neglecting their children or are in dire need of counselling. A further need for this service is also indicated by the desire shown for nursery school care for children under two as well as the marked tendency of mothers to attach little or no significance to the necessity of making arrangements for the care of children during illness."

### Housing Problems

The OPA rental regulations have aggravated the housing situation in San Diego. The rentals were frozen as of January 1, 1942 which is the low rental season for San Diego because it is the off-tourist season. During the time from 1938 to 1941 the fleet was not in San Diego as formerly and rentals dropped very low. Consequently the rentals as of January 1942 were really at the level of 1939 - 1941 rentals.

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About 10,000 families are living in war housing units, the first 8 months of 1943, 6,000 families had been placed in war housing projects - family dwellings, dormitory apartments, and dormitory accommodations for single women, public trailers. In September 1943 there were 3,500 unfilled applications on file at the housing center, nothing available in war housing except when families leave.

The largest war housing project is Linda Vista with some 10 to 20,000 people, preference is given to families with children.

Study was made by Employment Service of applicants from June 21 to July 3, 1943. It was found 59% of new applicants were in-migrants.

Housing appears to be the in-migrants greatest problem, with 46% of all in-migrant applicants now living in rooms. The greatest housing need appears to be for apartments. During the two weeks of the study 191 U.S.E.S. applicants stated they needed apartments, while virtually no apartments were available as indicated by newspaper advertisements. Chief complaints of applicants about their housing were high cost, particularly of rooms and hotels; overcrowding, particularly among persons doubling up with other families; and lack of kitchen facilities.

### Transportation

Practically all of the aircraft plants visited mentioned the transportation difficulties in San Diego. There has been a committee working on this problem for the past year and one-half but still very little seems to have been accomplished.

There usually are enough buses running from the plants into town, but there are not enough buses running out to the residential areas. Almost everyone agreed that there was a need for cross-town buses which would cut the travel time for the war workers and obviate the necessity to go to the Plaza downtown to change buses which causes a traffic congestion.

There has been some difficulty in getting additional buses to meet the new needs. But there has been an even greater problem of getting drivers and

*See Community report 11/43  
for more detailed information*

operators for the buses and street cars. There is a bus parked on one of the downtown streets with a sign on it reading:

JUST ONE OF MANY BUSES IDLE FOR LACK OF DRIVERS.  
UNCLE SAM WANTS YOU TO DRIVE A BUS OR STREET CAR  
TO FIGHT THE BATTLE OF TRANSPORTATION.

The San Diego Street Railway Company is now recruiting women bus drivers in the midwest.

#### Food Shortage, Shopping Problems, etc.

Food shortages were reported by almost everyone contacted and it was considered a contributing cause to turnover among women because of the resulting difficulties in shopping. Food allotments into San Diego are based upon the 1940 civilian population which was around 200,000, and the present population is estimated as approximately 400,000. And no consideration is given to the great number of military installations in the area, and the great number of relatives and friends coming into San Diego because of the men stationed at these installations.

Mr. Lyman Dixon of the Wage and Hour Division assisted on a survey made in January 1943 which revealed that 70% of the customers in the restaurants were military personnel. This means that there are shortages of food for the civilians eating out, and it makes all the eating places very crowded for war workers. Thus, women working in the war plants would have difficulty in taking their families out to eat in public eating places.

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The banks in San Diego close at 3PM just as during peace times which makes it very difficult for workers on the day shift to attend to banking matters. The Bank of America is constructing a branch bank near the Consolidated plant, and there is a tentative understanding that it will stay open late. This will be the first bank in San Diego providing such service.

#### Limited Laundry Service

Those in the armed forces are given priorities in deliveries of laundry and as a result it sometimes takes civilians as long as three weeks to get their laundry back. This was believed one of the causes of high absenteeism among some women war workers. Mr. Woodhead, President of Consolidated Vultee, was reported as having made the statement that he considered the laundry problem one of the chief causes of absenteeism among women at Consolidated.

The laundries have had great difficulty in getting workers because of low wage rates. The rates for most of the laundry workers are from 45 cents to 55 cents. Five of the thirty major laundries in San Diego filed Form 10's with the



War Labor Board for wage increases. These were rejected by the War Labor Board because the labor situation was considered not so critical if only five of the thirty filed application. Then also, the Area War Manpower Commission had made some statement that women workers should be available for laundry work because of the number laid-off at Rohr Aircraft, the women who had left Consolidated, and the women coming into San Diego to join their husbands in the armed forces. However, in actual practice, few of these women were willing to work in the laundries at the wage rates offered. Now all thirty major laundries are in the process of filing Form 10's for increases in wage rates.

REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1943  
CHILD CARE COUNSELING SERVICE

320 - - Persons counseled during the month. Regarding:

230 Child Care  
23 Employment  
9 Wanted Housekeepers  
25 Licensing of own home (office interviews)  
11 Place to live in exchange for caring for children  
23 Counseling only

304 - - Children Referred

122 Infant to 2 years old  
119 2 to 5 years old  
63 School Age

	<u>Referrals Given</u>	<u>No Referrals</u>
Full time care	168	47
Day care		
Homes	44	9
Extended Day Care Centers	23	0
Night care	5	6
Mother-Child homes	0	2
	<u>240</u>	<u>64</u>

Reasons for Placing Children:

104 Fathers in the Service - necessary for mothers to work  
110 Employment  
2 Housing  
6 Marital Difficulties  
4 Illness in the Home  
4 Absence of Parents

Employment:

<u>Mothers</u>	
Consolidated	54
Ryan	9
Rohr	7
North Island	19
Waitress	17
Solar	3
S. D. Elec. Ry. Co.	8
Casper Aircraft, L.A.	2
Telephone Company	4
Clerk	2
Office	3

One Each: California Photo Shop, Acme Pipe Co., Ratner Manufacturing Company,  
Shell Oil, American Red Cross, San Diego Gas & Elec. Co., A & P Grocery, M & M Market.



loyment - cont'd

Post Office, Photo Shop, Kit Carson School, Army & Navy cleaners, Naval Supply,  
U. S. Grant Hotel, First National Bank; housekeeper, saleswoman, and beauty operator.

<u>Fathers</u>	
U. S. Navy	67
U. S. Marines	22
U. S. Coast Guard	1
U. S. Army	25
Consolidated	20
Ryan	4
North Island	5
S. D. Elec. Ry. Co.	4
Rohr	2
Concrete Ship Const.	3
Civil Service	2
Truck Driver	5

One Each: Telephone Company, V. R. Dennis Construction, Woods Plumbing, Post Office,  
San Diego Gas and Electric Company, Solar Aircraft, General Paint Co., Curtiss  
Propeller Company, National Auto Supply, O.P.A., gardener, taxi driver, shipyards  
and mechanic.

Residence in California:

Less than One Month:	31
Less than One Year	40
More than One Year	159

Homes Recommended to Agencies:

Family Service	5
Catholic Welfare	4
County Probation	6
American Red Cross	5
Dept. of Public Welfare	2
Children's Home Society	3

Referrals to Agencies for Service:

American Red Cross	2
--------------------	---

Boarding Homes:

License Applications Referred	84
Full Time Homes Licensed	30
Day Care Homes Licensed	18
Mother-Child Homes Licensed	3

Telephone Calls Regarding Service - 1,622

Telephone Calls Re Boarding Home License - 155

COPY

STUDY OF NEW APPLICATIONS

Confidential

United States Employment Service  
San Diego  
June 21 to July 3, 1943, Inclusive

From: 7/1/44  
Nov. 1943

48

A second study of new applications was initiated by the San Diego U. S. Employment Service from June 21 to July 3, 1943. The study included all new applicants, both local and in-migrant.

Summary

New applications have been decreasing in number since the first of the year, but suddenly increased in June and July, possible due to summer vacations and regulations of the revised stabilization plan. The percentage of men applying for work has dropped 14% since the first study was made.

59% of the new applicants are in-migrants (persons in San Diego 60 days or less) while the first study showed 43.3% in-migrants.

Housing appears to be the in-migrants greatest problem, with 46% of all in-migrant applicants now living in rooms. The greatest housing need appears to be for apartments. During the two weeks of the study 191 USES applicants stated they needed apartments, while virtually no apartments were available as indicated by newspaper advertisements. Chief complaints of applicants about their housing were high cost, particularly of rooms and hotels; overcrowding, particularly among persons doubling up with other families; and lack of kitchen facilities.

Migration of individuals took place chiefly from the Midwest states, from within the state of California, and from the Southwestern Area.

Service wives and sweethearts comprise 53% of the in-migrant women, while 50% of the in-migrant men came to San Diego seeking work. Only 2.7% of in-migrants are here on vacation.

Trend in New Applications

An extension of the study of new applications made from January to April 1943 shows a decline in the number of new applicants until June, 1943, when new applications began to increase.

Four weeks ending:

Number of New Applications

2-6-43	3590
3-6-43	3198
4-3-43	2981
5-1-43	2611
5-29-43	2408
6-26-43	2765
7-24-43	2782



Of significance is the fact that on May 27, 1943, the Southern California Labor Stabilization Plan required that all in-migrants to this area secure Availability Certificates through their local U.S. Employment Service office. The rise in the number of new applications was probably in part due to this ruling. It is possible that the vacation period also affected new applications to some extent.

In the first study of new applications an over-all decline of 19% was observed from the first to the last week of the study. A total of 9,869 new applicants registered from January 11 to April 3. It was predicted that if the same rate of decline continued during the following 12 weeks, only 8,000 new applications would be received during that period. Actual figures for the 12-week period ending June 26 were 7,784.

In the first study of new applications, 47% of the applicants were men; 53% were women. In this study 33% are men; 67% are women.

#### Age Groups

Applications from men, both local and in-migrant, show no heavy concentration in any age group. 83% of the in-migrant male applicants are under 50 years old, as are 80% of the local male applicants.

57% of the in-migrant women are between 18 and 24 years old, as were 40% of the local women. Figures from the first survey showed 54% in-migrant and 32% of the local women falling in this age group. 85% of the in-migrant and 70% of the local women are under 35 years old.

The number of persons 50 years and older entering the labor market has decreased. 17% of the in-migrant men and 20% of the local men fall in this age group, as against 18% and 21% respectively in the first survey. 4% of the in-migrant women and 12% of the local women are fifty years and over, against figures of 5% and 16% respectively on the first survey.

#### Length of Time in San Diego

59% of the new applicants were in-migrants who had been in San Diego 60 days or less. 41% were local applicants. In the first survey 43.3% were in-migrants and 56.7% were local applicants.

An analysis of the length of time the applicant had been in San Diego shows:

<u>Length of Time in San Diego</u>	<u>Percent of Applicants</u>
10 days or less	36%
11 - 30 days	17%
30 - 60 days	6%
2 - 6 Months	6%
6 - 12 Months	5%
1 Year or More	30%

### Housing

An analysis of San Diego's housing situation as it affects applicants registering at the U. S. Employment Service indicates that the housing problem is most acute among in-migrant applicants. 1351 applicants answered the question on housing, of whom 815 were in-migrants and 536 were local applicants.

A comparison of the type of housing secured by in-migrants and local people shows:

<u>Type of Housing</u>	<u>Percent Local Applicants</u>	<u>Percent In-Migrant Applicants</u>
House	39%	5%
Live with friend or relative	35%	35%
Room	13%	46%
Apartment	12%	11%
Trailer	1%	2%
No housing		1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Although only 36% of the in-migrants have no families in San Diego, 46% of all in-migrants were living in rooms. 33% of the local applicants stated they had no families in San Diego, yet only 13% of all local applicants were living in rooms. The preponderance of local persons renting or owning houses (39%) is striking, particularly when contrasted with the 12% who rent apartments.

The table below provides some indication of housing needs in San Diego in that it shows the type of housing with which there is most dissatisfaction.

	House	Apartment	Room	Trailer	Live with Friend, Relative
<b>In-Migrants</b>					
Satisfied	80%	70%	47%	78%	66%
Not satisfied	20%	28%	50%	22%	33%
Inf. Not Available		2%	3%		1%
<b>Local</b>					
Satisfied	91%	86%	71%	67%	88%
Not satisfied	9%	14%	29%	33%	12%
Inf. Not Available					

Among in-migrants, greatest dissatisfaction is with rooms, chiefly because of high costs plus the inconvenience and expense of eating in restaurants. Second greatest dissatisfaction is among those doubling up with friends and relatives, where overcrowding is the chief complaint. Third is dissatisfaction among those renting apartments, where high cost for the type of facilities offered was the chief complaint.

Housing difficulties among local applicants are not as severe as had been expected. 86% of local applicants were satisfied with their housing, while 14% were not satisfied. Excluding persons living in trailers, greatest dissatisfaction among local residents was among those renting rooms; second



among those living in apartments and third, among those doubling up with friends and relatives.

261 in-migrants explained why they were dissatisfied with their living quarters. 88 simply wanted a house or an apartment. 43 objected to overcrowding (of whom 28 were doubling up with friends and 15 lived in rooms) 50 stated that they wanted kitchen facilities (of whom 4 were people living in so-called apartments that had no kitchens). 31 claimed their living quarters were too expensive (of whom 19 lived in rooms, 6 in hotels, 3 in tourist courts, and 3 in apartments). 18 stated their living quarters were undesirable; in one case a room was described as ill-smelling, unsanitary and a fire hazard. 15 of these complaints came from people living in rooms. 10 claimed they lived too far from town; and 31 had miscellaneous objections to their living quarters.

157 of these complaints came from people living in rooms, including hotels. 72 complaints came from people doubling up with friends or relatives.

Greatest housing need among in-migrants appears to be for apartments, and among both local residents and in-migrants, apartments are secured with some difficulty. It is apparent that non-war workers are having difficulty in securing accommodations other than hotel rooms and rooms in private homes when they arrive in San Diego. In view of the fact that 64% of the in-migrants have families with them in San Diego, some adjustment of housing facilities available to newcomers seems essential.

307 in-migrants (38.3% of all in-migrants) expressed a need for the following types of housing; 166 want apartments; 82 want houses; and 59 want rooms. 66 local applicants (11.2% of all applicants) expressed a need for housing as follows: 34 want houses; 25 want apartments; and 7 want rooms. During the two weeks of this study, 191 U. S. Employment Service applicants sought apartments and it is doubtful whether a half dozen apartments were advertised in the newspaper during that period.

Informed observers state that in some neighborhoods in San Diego people are living in converted chicken coops, garages, and in unsanitary shacks and trailers. This situation has been of some concern to public health authorities in the city.

#### Occupation and Industry in Which Applicant Last Worked

7% of all of the new applicants were new entrants to the labor market. 61 of the total of 99 new entrants were local people, of whom nearly all were women.

Among both local and in-migrant women, the greatest number left clerical and sales jobs. The next largest number of in-migrant women left professional and managerial positions -- most of which were teaching positions. Service jobs held second place among local women, with professional and managerial occupations also accounting for a number of women.

The largest number of in-migrant men left skilled jobs, with unskilled and semi-skilled jobs next in importance. Local men left semi-skilled, skilled, and unskilled jobs for the most part.

The transfer from one industry to another by local workers is significant when considered in the light of turnover rates in local industries. Quits from aircraft accounted for 78 of the new local applicants. Quits from non-essential industries (barber shops, amusement places, service stations, etc.) accounted for 56 applicants. 53 applicants, mostly women, left laundries and restaurants, and 51 left the retail and wholesale trades. 45 left the teaching field, and 43 (nearly all men) left construction jobs.

A breakdown of the applicants leaving local and out of town jobs and the industries they left is shown below.

<u>Industry left</u>	<u>Percent local applicants</u>	<u>Percent in-migrant applicants</u>
Aircraft	18%	8%
Non-essential	13%	8%
Laundry-Restaurant	12%	13%
Retail & Wholesale Trade	12%	11%
Education	10%	13%
Construction	10%	5%
Government	6%	5%
Other essential industries	5%	14%
Transp. & Communication	3%	4%
Agriculture	3%	5%
Other industries	8%	14%
TOTAL	100%	100%

#### Child Care Problems

13.4% of all the women applicants had child care problems. However, child care is of more significance among local women, where 19% of the women stated they had a child care problem.

Among the local women there were 67 mothers who had 116 children. Of these mothers 57% had only one child; 21% had two children; and 22% had three children or more.

62 in-migrant mothers had 102 children. 58% of these mothers had only one child; 27% had two children; and 15% had three children or more.

Most of the mothers were depending upon relatives to care for the children, and only 7% of the mothers intended to use community child care facilities. 12% had not made child care arrangements before applying for work.

Among local women, there were 25 children under 2 years old involved. Among in-migrants only 10 of the children were under 2. However, 43% of all the children (94 youngsters) are under 6 years old and 81% are under 13 years old.

Child care arrangements of local women are no better than those of in-migrant women, indicating a necessity for more publicity on child care.



Locals of Previous Residence

This portion of the study applied to in-migrants only. The Midwest still remains the area of greatest out-migration, with 29% of the in-migrants coming from that area.

The over-all picture of migration is the same as in the first study on new applicants. The heaviest proportion of in-migrants come from the Middle Western States. Second, is the migration from within the state of California; and third is migration from the Texas-Oklahoma-Arkansas-Louisiana Area.

Reason for Coming to San Diego

The chief incentive bringing women to San Diego is their desire to be with a friend or relative in the armed forces. 53% of the in-migrant women give this as their reason for coming to this area.

50% of the in-migrant men come to San Diego to seek work. Of these 13% came here for construction work, 13% to work in the shipyards, and 24% to work in aircraft.

Only 2.7% of all the in-migrants stated they were here on vacation, but 11% of all in-migrants came here to join other members of their families.

# STUDY OF NEW APPLICATIONS

PERIOD COVERED: Weeks Ending June 26, 1943 and July 3, 1943

Total No. of New Applicants for Two Week Period			1428*	100%
Total No. of New Applicants in San Diego less than 60 days			842	59%
	MEN	232		
	WOMEN	610		
Total No. of Local New Applicants			586	41%
	MEN	238		
	WOMEN	348		
	Week Ending 6-26-43	Week Ending 7-3-43	Total	
In-Migrant Applicants	111			
MEN	111	121	232	
Women	293	317	610	
Local Applicants				
MEN	125	113	238	
WOMEN	180	168	348	
TOTAL	709	719	1428	

\* This figure represents the number of new applicants who completed their questionnaires, and falls slightly short of the total number of new applicants reported by the United States Employment Service over this period of time.

USES report  
6/21-7/3-1943



# ANALYSIS BY AGE GROUPS

	In-Migrants Applicants	Local Applicants	TOTAL	Percent In-Migrants	Percent Local
<u>Men</u>					
Under 18	8	10	18	4%	4%
18-24	56	60	116	24%	25%
25-34	59	52	111	25%	22%
35-49	69	69	138	30%	29%
50-Plus	40	47	87	17%	20%
	<u>232</u>	<u>238</u>		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>WOMEN</u>					
Under 18	17	34	51	3%	10%
18-24	348	140	488	57% ✓	40%
25-34	151	71	222	25%	20%
35-49	70	62	132	11%	18%
50-Plus	24	41	65	4%	12%
	<u>610</u>	<u>348</u>		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

# MARITAL STATUS

	<u>In-Migrant Applicants</u>			<u>Local Applicants</u>		
	Single	Married	Widowed Divorced Separated	Single	Married	Widowed Divorced Separated
<u>Men</u>						
Under 18	8	10	2	10		
18-24	43	10	3	50	9	1
25-34	10	44	5	12	38	2
35-49	1	50	8	13	46	10
50-Plus	6	22	12	4	37	6
<u>Women</u>						
Under 18	14	3		31	3	
18-24	146	188	14	64	71	5
25-34	40	101	10	19	45	7
35-49	11	40	19	12	39	11
50-Plus	2	8	14	3	19	19
Total Men	78	126	28	89	130	19
Total Women	213	340	57	129	177	42
Total Applicants	291	466	85	218	307	61

Length of Time in San Diego

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
10 days or less	187	327	514	36%
11-30-days	32	210	242	17%
31-60 days	13	73	86	6%
2-6 months	22	62	84	6%
6-12 months	25	43	68	5%
1 year or more	191	243	434	30%
TOTAL	470	958	1428	100%

Number in the Family\*

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4 or more</u>	<u>Inf. Not Avail.</u>
<u>In-Migrant Applicants</u>					
Men	94	43	32	45	18
Women	212	296	41	48	13
<u>Local Applicants</u>					
Men	84	45	44	41	24
Women	111	112	40	53	32
Total No. In-Migrants	306	339	73	93	31
Total No. Local	195	157	84	94	56
Total No. Applicants	501	496	157	187	87

	<u>Percent Transients</u>	<u>Percent Local</u>
1 in family	36%	33%
2 in family	40%	27%
3 in family	9%	14%
4 in family or more	11%	16%
Inf. Not Available	4%	10%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

\* 1 in family refers to the applicant alone.



**HOUSING SURVEY**  
**IN-MIGRANT APPLICANTS**

<u>Now Rent</u>	<u>Men</u>				<u>Women</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>No. in Family</u>				<u>No. in Family</u>				
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
House		3	6	3	3	12	5	8	40
Apartment	3	4	2	3	18	47	4	6	87
Room	51	9	2	7	104	189	12	3	377
Trailer	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	4	18
Live with friend or relative	34	24	19	30	86	46	19	27	287
No housing	4			3					7
Tent				1					1
Satisfied	56	25	16	21	144	159	19	28	468
Not Satisfied	34	18	13	28	56	137	21	18	325
Info. not avail.	4		3		12		1	2	22
<u>Need to Rent</u>									
House	5	7	6	22	3	20	5	14	82
Apartment	7	8	5	7	30	93	13	3	166
Room	22	3	2		15	17			59

815 out of 842 in-migrant applicants answered at least a part of this question

**HOUSING**  
**in-migrant applicants**

KIND OF HOUSING	TOTAL	NO. SATISFIED	NO. NOT SATISFIED	INF. NOT AVAIL	% SATIS.	% NOT SATIS.	% INF. NOT AVAIL.
House	40	32	8		80%	20%	
Apartment	87	61	24	2	70%	28%	2%
Room	377	179	188	10	47%	50%	3%
Trailer	18	14	4		78%	22%	
Live with friend or relative	285	187	93	5	66%	33%	1%
Tent	1		1			100%	
No housing	7		7			100%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>2%</b>

# HOUSING SURVEY

## LOCAL APPLICANTS \*

	<u>Men</u>				<u>Women</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>No. in family</u>				<u>No. in family</u>				
<u>Now Rent</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
House	5	27	31	29	13	38	29	35	207
Apartment	3	5	6		7	34	2	7	64
Room	26	3		1	16	22		2	70
Trailer	1	3	1	2		2			9
Live with friend or relative	49	7	6	8	81	16	9	9	185
Live in converted store room				1					1
Satisfied	78	35	39	29	108	93	37	44	463
Not satisfied	6	10	5	12	9	19	3	9	73
<u>Need to rent.</u>									
House		8	4	10		4	3	5	34
Apartment	2	1	1	1	5	14		1	25
Room	2				4	1			7

<u>Kind of Housing</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Not Satisfied</u>	<u>No. Not Satis.</u>	<u>% Satis.</u>	<u>% Not Satis.</u>
House	207	189	18	91%	9%
Apartment	64	55	9	86%	14%
Room	70	50	20	71%	29%
Trailer	9	6	3	67%	33%
Live with friend or relative	185	163	22	88%	12%
Live in converted store room	1		1		100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>14%</b>

\* 536 out of 586 applicants answered at least a part of this question.



# OCCUPATION IN WHICH APPLICANT LAST WORKED

## In-Migrant Applicants

	Prof. & Mgrial.	Cler. & Sales	Service	Agric.	Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Unskilled	No. rec. Exper.	Inf. Not Avail.
<u>Men</u>									
Under 18		2		2			3	1	
18-24	1	4	8	9	3	11	9	5	6
25-34	5	1	8	6	25	5	8		1
35-49	5	5	6	26	22	12	11		2
50-Plus	4	4	3	4	14	5	4		2
<u>Women</u>									
Under 18	1	8	3				1	3	1
18-24	41	163	45	1	6	27	35	14	16
25-34	34	53	20		3	20	9	7	5
35-49	23	16	12		3	2	3	7	4
50 Plus	3	7	8		2	1		1	2
Total # Men	15	16	25	27	64	33	35	6	11
Total # Women	162	247	88	1	14	50	48	32	28
Total # Applicants	117	263	113	28	78	83	83	38	39

## LOCAL APPLICANTS

	Prof. & Mgrial.	Cler. & Sales	Service	Agric.	Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Un-Skilled	No. rec. Exper.	Inf. not. Avail.
<u>Men</u>									
Under 18						4	4	1	1
18-24	1	6	9	3	8	18	10	14	1
25-34	8	5	3	2	13	7	11		3
35-49	9	4	6	4	15	11	14		6
50 Plus	4	5	8	7	9	6	5	1	2
<u>Women</u>									
Under 18		12	7				1	10	4
18-24	4	46	23		2	10	14	31	10
25-34	13	23	16		2	6	6	2	3
35-49	19	10	6	1	2	6	5	8	5
50 Plus	7	7	11		2	4	4	4	2
Total # Men	22	20	26	16	45	46	44	6	13
Total # Women	43	98	63	1	8	26	30	55	24
Total # Applicants	65	118	89	17	53	72	74	61	37

# INDUSTRY IN WHICH APPLICANT LAST WORKED

## In-Migrant Applicants

	Air- Craft.	Ship Bldg.	Mun.& Ord.	Const.	Trans.Lmbr. & Comm.	Mines & Agric.	Gov't Serv.	Mil. Serv.	Retl & Whls.	Laund & Rest.	Law Fin. Ins.	Hos. & Med.	Other Ess'l Indu.	Non Ess'l Indu.	Edu.	No. Rec. Exp.	Inf.. Not Avail.
<u>Men</u>																	
Under 18	1			1		2			3							1	
18-24	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	3	1				2	4	1	6	18
25-34	2	5	5	5	3	5	7	2	5	1	3		5	4			7
35-49	2	4	1	15	3	1	6	3	1	2	2	2	12	3	1		11
50 Plus	3	2	2	4	5	1	4		3	2			5	3	1		5
<u>Women</u>																	
Under 18									1	3				4		3	6
18-24	25	9	12	1	6	1	19		39	38	9	4	34	18	28	14	91
25-34	8	1	3	1	2		4		12	16		4	22	8	31	7	32
35-49	4	1	2		1				4	8	1	2	5	2	17	7	18
50 Plus						1	1		5	6				2	3	1	5
Total Men	10	15	28	28	13	28	27	7	9	10	7	2	24	14	3	6	41
Total # Women	37	11	15	2	9		24		61	71	10	10	61	34	79	32	152
Total # Applicants	47	26	23	30	22	8	29	31	9	71	78	12	10	85	48	38	193



# INDUSTRY IN WHICH APPLICANT LAST WORKED

## LOCAL APPLICANTS

	Air- craft	Ship Bldg.	Mun. & Ord	Const.	Trans & Comm.	Lmbr. & Mines	Agric	Gov't	Mil. Serv.	Retl & Whls	Laund. & Rest.	Law & Fin Ins	Hos & Med.	Other Ess'l Indu.	Non- Ess'l Indu.	Edu.	No Rec. Exp	Inf Not Avail
<u>Men</u>																		
Under 18	2									2				2	2		1	1
18-24	13	1		4	1		3	2	3	4	4			1	10		4	10
25-34	13			8	1		1	4	2	2	1				5	6		9
35-49	13	2		18		1	4	2	2	2	2			3	4	6		12
50 Plus	1		1	12	3		5	4	1	2	2			3	3		1	7
<u>Women</u>																		
Under 18								1		5	6				4		10	8
18-24	15	1	2	7	7			3		21	18		2	4	10	3	31	22
25-34	10	1		1				5		4	9		1	4	7	13	2	13
35-49	7				2		1	3		4	7			2	3	15	8	8
50 Plus	4				1	1				5	4			2	8	2	4	8
Total Men	42	3	1	42	5	1	13	12	8	12	9			9	24	12	6	39
Total Women	36	2	2	1	10	1	1	12		39	44		3	12	32	33	55	59
Total applicants	78	5	3	43	15	2	14	24	8	51	53		3	21	56	45	61	98

# ANALYSIS OF CHILD CARE PROBLEMS OF IN-MIGRANT WOMEN APPLICANTS

610 in-migrant applicants registered for work during the period of the survey. 62 (10%) of these answered the question relating to Child Care Problems.

Mother's age	No. of Mothers with Child Care Problem	No. of mothers having								Child care arrangements		
		1 Child	2 Children	3 Children	4 or more Children	Under 2 yrs.	2-5 yrs	6-12 yrs	13-16 yrs	none	arranged	no ans.
18-24 yrs	15	13	2			7	9	1			14	1
25-34 yrs	25	12	7	3	3	3	18	26	3	5	20	
35-49 yrs	16	8	7	1			3	10	11	2	13	1
50 Plus	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	62	36	17	6	3	10	31	39	22	7	52	3

## ARRANGEMENTS MADE

Grandmother	12	Husband	2
Relative	10	Neighbor	1
Relative out of State	8	Child over 16	1
Friend	4	Child under 16	1
At home alone	4	Child employed	1
Nursery or Day Care Center	4	Boarding school	1
Boarding Home	3		

NOTE: One women with seven children ranging from 2 to 13 years has no child care arranged. Another with four children has not arranged child care. Another has five children in various boarding homes.



# ANALYSIS OF CHILD CARE PROBLEMS OF LOCAL WOMEN APPLICANTS

During the period covered by this survey, 348 local women registered for employment.  
67 (19%) of these answered the question relating to child care problems.

<u>Mother's age</u>	<u>No. of Mothers with Child Care Problem</u>	<u>No. of Mothers Having</u>				<u>No. of Children</u>				<u>Child Care Arrangements</u>		
		<u>1 child</u>	<u>2 children</u>	<u>3 children</u>	<u>4 or more children</u>	<u>Under 2 yrs.</u>	<u>2-5 yrs.</u>	<u>6-12 yrs.</u>	<u>12-16 yrs.</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>arranged</u>	<u>noans.</u>
18-24 yrs	23	14	6	2	1	19	13	6		4	19	
25-34 yrs	21	15	4	2		5	7	16	1	3	18	
35-49 yrs	<u>23</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL:	67	38	14	9	6	25	28	44	19	8	52	2

## TYPE OF CARE ARRANGED

Grandparents	10	Child under 16	3
Relative	9	Boarding home	2
Husband	7	Neighbor's child	1
Housekeeper	6	Private party	1
Nursery or day care center	5	Care in my home	1
Neighbor	4	Home alone	1
No explanation	1	With relative out of state	1

# IN-MIGRANT APPLICANTS

## Locale of Previous Residence

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Did not Answer Question
<b>Men</b>								
Under 18		7					1	
18-24	2	8	4	16	7	5	12	2
25-34	4	6	3	15	8	4	17	2
35-49	6	12	3	9	11	8	19	1
50 plus		11		12	10	1	6	
<b>Women</b>								
Under 18	1	3		6	5		2	
18-24	23	119	33	43	39	25	64	2
25-34	9	56	15	21	12	9	28	1
35-49	3	18	6	13	12	2	15	1
50 plus		7	2	4	5		6	
<b>Total # Men</b>	12	44	10	52	36	18	55	5
<b>Total # Women</b>	36	203	56	87	73	36	115	4
<b>Total # Applicants</b>	48	247	66	139	109	54	170	9

<u>Zone 1</u>	<u>Zone 2</u>	<u>Zone 3</u>	<u>Zone 4</u>	<u>Zone 5</u>	<u>Zone 6</u>	<u>Zone 7</u>
Maine	Ohio	Maryland	Arkansas	Montana	Oregon	California
New Hamp.	Indiana	Wash., D.C.	Louisiana	Idaho	Alaska	
Vermont	Illinois	Virginia	Oklahoma	Wyoming	Hawaii	
Mass.	Mich.	West Va.	Texas	Colorado	Mexico	
Rhode Is.	Wisc.	N. Carolina		New Mexico	Washington	
Conn.	Minn.	S. Carolina		Arizona		
New York	Iowa	Georgia		Utah		
New Jersey	Missouri	Florida		Nevada		
Penn.	N. Dakota	Kentucky				
Delaware	S. Dakota	Tenn.				
	Nebraska	Alabama				
	Kansas	Miss.				



# IN-MIGRANT APPLICANTS

## Reason for Coming to San Diego

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>Did Not Answer Question</u>
<u>Men</u>											
Under 18		1		1	1		3	1	1		
18-24	4	18	4	6	4		4	4	1	7	4
25-34		16	7	6	5	1	6	8		3	7
35-49	3	14	12	13	6		4	6	1	3	7
50 plus	5	7	6	5	2	1	4	4		1	5
		<u>56</u>									
<u>Women</u>											
Under 18	5	6				1	5				
18-24	196	47	2	1	10	6	37	4	11	20	14
25-34	92	21			1	4	14	3	5	8	3
35-49	25	9			3	2	16	3	2	2	8
50 plus	6	5				2	7		2	1	1
		<u>54</u>									
Total # Men	12	56	29	31	18	2	21	23	3	14	23
Total # Women	324	88	2	1	14	15	79	10	20	31	26
Total # Applicants	336	144	31	32	32	17	100	33	23	45	49

- A. To be with husband or relative in the service
- B. To secure work in aircraft
- C. To secure work in shipbuilding
- D. To secure construction work
- E. Because of higher wages in this community
- F. Because of a job transfer of a member of the family
- G. To join other members of the family
- H. Health
- I. On vacation
- J. Other reasons

# EMPLOYMENT IN SAN DIEGO

Type of Work	Number of Employees		Annual Payroll	
	Jan. 1941	Jan. 1942	Jan. 1941	Jan. 1942
Aircraft Manufacturing	16,250	38,800	\$34,000,000	\$62,400,000
Fishing Industry	3,300	3,300	4,000,000	4,500,000
Other Manufacturing	5,000	5,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Service Industries	4,000	4,000	5,600,000	5,600,000
Wholesale Trade	4,000	5,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
Retail Trade	15,000	16,000	13,500,000	14,400,000
Utilities	3,000	3,500	5,500,000	6,000,000
Office & Professional	39,000	40,000	57,500,000	59,000,000
Civil Service & Schools	10,000	11,000	18,000,000	20,000,000
TOTAL	99,550	126,600	\$148,600,000	\$184,900,000



San Diego Child Care Survey - May 5, 1943

RECOMMENDED INDUSTRIAL POLICY RESULTING FROM SURVEY

"In view of the man power situation in this particular area it is necessary to make available the pool of man power as represented by the women in the community to the industry engaged on war contracts as soon as possible and in as large quantities as possible, the man power shortage and the necessity for filling the manpower schedule is so imperative that the industries are forced to employ anyone who voluntarily applies for employment, irregardless of ~~any~~ race, sex, or marital status.

It is also pointed out that the industries in this area are greatly interested in the immediate establishing of child care facilities including both nurseries and extended day care programs for two reasons:

1. To increase the flow of applications from women available for employment.
2. To relieve working mothers now employed of worry regarding the proper care for their children, thus increasing their value in the productive enterprises.

The survey brought out a fourfold program in child care as follows:

1. The problem of the day shift worker who requires both before and after school care for children.
2. The problem of the afternoon or swing shift worker who must have after school care until midnight or perhaps 24 hour care for her child.
3. The problem of Sunday worker who, at present, has no arrangements for the care of her child on that day when she must work.
4. The problem of the worker who has children under two years of age.

It is obvious that the satisfactory solution of the aforementioned problems can only be reached through a close cooperation between those setting up child care facilities throughout the country, the employers of personnel making use of the facilities, and the private and public welfare agencies who have normally, in the past, provided the basic elements of child care. Unless such a cooperation exists the entire program is likely to break down. Therefore, the following specific recommendations are provided as a guide in the field of the industrial policy in the matter of child care.

1. In order to simplify the program of setting up the child care program which incidentally presents a manpower problem it is recommended that some degree of uniformity be reached within the industry in the area in regards to the employment of mothers with child~~re~~ care responsibilities. Wherever and whenever possible an attempt should be made to hire the aforementioned applicants on the day shift so that their working hours may, insofar as possible coincide with the hours the child care facilities are available.
2. It is recommended that the Child Care Coordinator be assigned the additional responsibility of contacting local defense industries in connection with the establishment of a uniform policy setting forth the advantages pertaining thereto.

3. Mothers of children under two years of age should not be hired by industry unless, or until, adequate child care has been provided. Generally speaking the employment of mothers with children under two years of age is undesirable.
4. It is further recommended that all defense industries within the area adopt the split shift policy already in effect in some plants in other areas thus enabling mothers who ordinarily would not work at all or who find it impossible to work a full eight hours due to child care and other problems. It is easier to arrange care for children for five hours during the day than it is for ten hours or eleven hours.
- ✓ 5. It is considered advisable to inaugurate the child care program on a 5:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and thereafter conduct a constant study of results with the idea in mind of the possible establishment of twenty-four hour child care services in the event that the manpower problems become increasingly critical.
6. The problem of the Sunday worker is not considered to be sufficiently urgent at the present time to warrant immediate consideration. Adjustments to take care of this group will be a comparatively simple matter once the problem is under way."

# # # # #

#### OTHER CONCLUSIONS OF CHILD CARE SURVEY MADE IN SAN DIEGO

"The paramount need throughout seems to be a necessity for more child care facilities and a counselling service available to all working mothers desiring advice as to proper placement and care of children, working hours, family problems, and any other service which they might need. When the small number of women, who are dissatisfied with present arrangements, is compared with the number of children inadequately cared for as listed under "present arrangements for child care", it is evident that many of these mothers are either neglecting their children or are in dire need of counselling. A further need for this service is also indicated by the desire shown for nursery school care for children under two as well as the marked tendency of mothers to attach little or no significance to the necessity of making arrangements for the care of children during illness."



Defense - 1942

San Diego, California  
January 1942

XII

training

Persons interviewed on community problems, labor supply, etc.:

- ✓ Lt. Max Black, San Diego Civilian Defense Council, City Hall.  
(Loaned from the navy and is a member of the navy civilian labor board.)
- ✓ Captain Traynor, Chief of the Naval Labor Board for Civilian Employees,  
Broadway Pier
- ✓ Mr. Stanley M. Gue, Deputy Labor Commissioner, Division of Labor Statistics  
and Law Enforcement, 604 California Building, 1122 - 4th Street
- ✓ Mr. Lewis C. Tompkins, Area Director, N.Y.A., 525 E Street
- ✓ Miss Nesbitt, Industrial Secretary Y.W.C.A.
- ✓ Miss Evelyn Boyer, Employment Counselor, Y.W.C.A.
- ✓ Mrs. Farrell, Room Registry, Y.W.C.A.  
U.S.
- ✓ Mr. Ray Mathewson, Director Employment Service (formerly California Employment  
Service) 1065 Front Street, ~~San Diego~~
- ✓ Mr. L. Perry, Business Agent, A.F. of L. Aeronautical Union, 1054 - 3d Ave.
- ✓ Mr. Ed. Pierce, Central Labor Council, A.F. of L, 621 - 6th Avenue
- ✓ Mr. Thomas Bomar, Manager Industrial Department, Chamber of Commerce
- ✓ Mr. Graham Sullivan, Supt. of Vocational Education
- ✓ Mr. Larry Boeing, Principal of National Defense School, Balboa Park
- ✓ Mr. J. P. Gifford, " " Vocational School
- ✓ Mr. Ronald K. Millar, Vice-principal in charge of Business Education.
- ✓ Mr. Killiam, ~~director~~ of adult education and National Defense Training, Sweetwater  
Union High School.
- ✓ Mrs. Gilbert, USO, Y.W. (Miss Margaret Starbrook, director was away because  
of illness and had not returned day before agent left.)

Defense 1942

San Diego, California  
January 1942

Community and Background Notes

Employment, Labor Supply, In-migration, etc.

Population - The manager of the Industrial Division of the Chamber of Commerce estimated that the metropolitan population of San Diego was well over 300,000. The 1940 Census showed 202,000 and the last estimate which did not take in all surrounding area which is a part of the San Diego area industrially was 276,000.

Employment in the city has increased from 99,550 to 126,600 from Jan. 1, 1941 to January 1, 1942. See attached "Employment in San Diego" from the Chamber of Commerce. Aircraft has more than doubled in this period from 16,25 to 38,800. The growth of the aircraft industry in the last ten years is:

Jan. 1, 1931	-	6 employees	
1934	55	"	(Solar and Ryan)
1935	1580	"	(Consolidated came to S.D.)
1936	3805		
1938	1648		
1939	4457		
1940	16238		
1941	38870		

Figures - above from Chamber of Commerce

Are anticipating a peak of over 65,000 employees in aircraft.

A summary of employment and employment anticipations as of January 1, 1941 for aircraft shows:\*

<u>Aircraft</u>	Present	Spring 3 months	Summer 6 months	Peak
Consolidated	34,000	48,000	55,000	60,000
Ryan	1,500	2,100	2,300	2,300
Rohr	1,550	2,000	3,000	3,200
Solar	2,200	2,500	2,500	2,500
<u>Other defense</u>				
Campbell - metal products	324	400	400	400
S.D. Marine	286	325	325	325
Marlin cloth Ship Bldg.	220	264	324	324
Standard Parachute	309	400	400	400
Navy - civilian	5,500	7,500	10,000	10,000

\*Data supplied by Lt. Max Black

By the peak employment will have increased from 35,000 to 40,000. 1500 to 2000 a week to be employed if peak to be reached by fall of 1942.

Local labor supply cannot meet this and the need for large numbers of women is imperative as many of present employees will be ~~lost~~ drafted as average age of men is 23 to 25.

Employment service and Lt. Black estimated that there was an untapped labor supply of more than 25,000 women which should be utilized to prevent further inmigration.



Defense 1942

San Diego, California  
January 1942

Community notes - employment continued

Active file of employment service showed:

Total	11,148	registered
Men	5,762	
Women	5,386	

This, however, is not representative of women who would work and would register if a call went out for women. Have not registered because knew there was little opportunity and also, many are being employed directly at the gates.

Commercial and technical files of registrants almost depleted.

For placements of Employment Service during December 1941, see report on analysis of placements by occupation and industry.

Have referred close to 5000 to school - Nat. Def. - for training.

Consolidated has not co-operated with Employment Service and has recruited large numbers outside of area. Has not co-operated with union in seeking help.

Negro population of San Diego is less than 1 percent.

Local ship building firms are small and have drawn from building trades - build wooden ships, tuna boats in past, and now some of these are being converted to mine layers and sweepers.

In-migration and out-migration both are extensive. 4000 some days at Employment Service - majority have been in town less than 3 days and most seem to continue on if they are not hired in a few days.

No figures on total in-migration but increase in population is almost entirely due to out state in-migration. About two-thirds of in-migrants come from mid and southwest. Large numbers have come from Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. Has been estimated that every person who looks for work can be considered as 1.8 person increase in population if remains. Many single men but more with wives and children. Two thirds of men are married and about one-half first come without families.

Age - Bulk of those coming are from 25 to 40.

Of the men who come, about two-thirds are unskilled and include many farm workers, and about one-third are white collar workers.

Of the women, 60 percent have no training or industrial preference and about 40 percent have had experience either clerical or industrial.

See report on Migratory Workers Coming into the San Diego Area. This was prepared last summer and was reported as still valid by Mr. Mathewson.

Defense - 1942

San Diego, California  
January 1942

Community Notes

Defense training for women

Pre-employment classes for women at the Ford Building, Balboa Park

National Defense Training School opened in Balboa Park in April of 1942 with over \$200,000 worth of equipment. All types of training - pre-employment and supplemental along aircraft and defense lines offered.

It was not until late summer that local firms could be made to express any interest in the training of women and refused to certify courses. Finally at the urging of school officers, employment service and demands from women, it was decided to allow women to take aircraft training.

About 550 to 600 women have completed courses - pre-employment and about 500 are in training. In addition, defense courses are given in welding, electrical assembling, and power sewing machine at the down town vocational school.

At the present time women outnumber men about 2 to 1 in defense pre-employment courses and plans are to train increasing numbers of women.

Principal said that more have been trained than originally certified by companies but they are glad to employ the girls when trained. Companies loathe to sponsor training for women.

About 90 percent of the women trained have been employed by Consolidated, the others by Solar Aircraft.

Ages of trainees - Preference has been given to those from 22 to 35 although small proportions of younger and older have been trained.

Length of course - Work on an individual basis and training has varied from 150 to 300 hours. Work is offered 6 days a week, 5 hours a day.

Electrical subassembly and sheet metal subassembly have been the two courses in which most women have been trained. See report for Jan. 21 '42 which gives numbers enrolled week of visit.

drill press

In electrical, and sheet metal assembly, girls are given same training as was set up for boys. The work from blue prints and work orders, are taught to set up any machines used, and have to complete same projects as boys. Three-fourths of instructors are either former employees at the aircraft plants or are part time at plant and part time at school so bring shop methods and standards into their training. Have class room related work in groups - i.e. - shop mathematics, interpretation of blue prints, terminology, use of tools etc. Occasionally motion pictures to demonstrate.

Course in tube bending has been very successful. Shorter than electrical and sheet metal assembly course and only given for four hours and about two or three weeks gives sufficient training.



## Defense training - continued

Riveting is included in ~~XXXXXXXX~~ sheet metal courses and is also given separately for those who especially want to concentrate on riveting. Many of the 15 who are registered for riveting in the evening have taken other courses or are now employed but want to be able to rivet if opportunity opens for more women riveters.

In machine shop and drill press courses there is considerable overlapping and trainees are taught more than the operation of drill presses. They are expected to set up their machines, to scribe work, change tools, cut materials on shears, hack saws, burr and file, etc. as the project requires.

Mr. Boeing, principal, emphasized the point that the ~~intensity~~ designation of the courses was misleading and that there was considerable overlapping. The objective is to give all the women who enroll basic knowledge in the handling of different kinds of tools, some knowledge of metals, and to give them sufficient training in some field which they prefer so that they are able to qualify at least on one or more specific jobs. Most all learn to drill, to scribe, to use scales, to make simple assemblies and do general bench work.

Plaster pattern making course was set up for girls a few weeks ago. Women go all through steps of making plaster cast and finishing it to specifications. Industry did not demand or request this course but it was felt that if women were made available who could do the work they would be hired. Women were reported as doing very well and working to as fine and careful tolerances as the boys have done.

women

✓ The course for weight controls clerks is also new. Trainees must have at least two year's college and a knowledge of higher algebra. The girls in this course from blue prints and specification calculate amounts of material and weights of materials to be used - must understand materials and use slide rules, mathematical formulas, and also develop formulas for practical problems. Course was not requested but started without a sponsor by the school as feel that these girls will be able to qualify as clerks in the engineering offices.

The course in gas welding for women was sponsored by Solar Aircraft and about 70 are enrolled. After 250 hours or so of training, a group of 12 were sent to Solar for a shake down test and 9 passed. More have qualified since. 30 to 40 women have qualified now and are on Solar's payroll as trainees receiving 51 cents an hour for two or three weeks of intensive training and practice to enable them to pass army and navy welders' test. These girls spend 8 hours a day in school and time cards are checked by company. Expect to train hundreds of women as welders.

In addition to pre-employment training at least 50 to 60 women are taking supplemental courses in drafting, blue print reading, stock keeping, etc. Instructor in drafting is a woman and some women have been enrolled in day course and have been placed in city and offices other than aircraft. No women from drafting course as yet have been placed in drafting.

## Defense training - continued

Business Education Division of the San Diego Vocational School is offering both day and evening courses in office work, general clerical, accounting and stenographic. Office workers are in demand - especially qualified stenographic and accounting clerks. About 500 are enrolled in the day sessions and twice as many in the late afternoon and evening classes. The work is on an individual basis and the duration depends on individual needs. Students are urged to stay long enough to really develop skills. School has a placement division and is able to place all ~~men~~ who can be recommended. See Information - Training For Business.

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Training program in the vocational school seemed very good. Have food equipment, plenty of space and a large staff of instructors. Principal and director of vocational education have been definitely interested in training women and have done a good job. Women who come from school are given preference if recommended by the school.

Reported that a good many women over 35 have requested the right to have training. Have only taken a small number as Consolidated has not wanted to place them. At present are paying less and less attention to the standards set by Consolidated as in practice they do not stick to them at the plant. At first ~~men~~ were instructed only to train relatives of workers but when school trained others, they were employed as readily as the relatives. School officers felt that the same might be true of older women. Will not train many at first but will try a few out.

At present Consolidated as announced a policy of giving preference to wives of men in the service so many of the new trainees are such. Also, have several whose husbands were killed at Pearl Harbor as they have been assured jobs.



Sweetwater Union High School - near Chula Vista and National City and about 10 miles south of San Diego

The Sweetwater school has been having defense training for boys and men of the usual sort for more than a year.

Women were not admitted until after Pearl Harbor when Consolidated and Solar both had indicated an interest in taking on more women.

pre-employment

The following courses are now open to women: aircraft sheet metal, and riveting, machine shop, and welding. Women are outnumbering men in all courses and more than 100 girls are in training. See Schedule of Classes Sweetwater Vocational School. Although not so specified supplementary classes are open to women but except for a few in blue print reading none have applied.

Private Schools

San Diego has a number of private schools offering aircraft training and since women have been employed in Consolidated all have advertised as catering to women except Ryan's Aeronautical School. The latter is an old school and specializes in training ground mechanic and pilots.

See attached ads from want ad section of newspaper.

Casper Aircraft Institute, a small school, poor equipment, located near Consolidated. Charges a fee of \$ 60.00 for three weeks of training. At time of visit, 20 men and 30 women were in training. 50 women who were trained had not yet been placed but were certain they would be. Some were above ages set by companies.

Irvin Aircraft Schools - This one of a chain of schools that have been opened in aircraft centers. A former employee of Consolidated and California Employment Service are part owners. Employment service called them for Women's Bureau agent and secured the following information: 30 men in training, no women. Have trained 400 women and most of them not placed as yet so are not enrolling any till most of those trained have been placed. Fee for 3 to 4 weeks training is \$ 50.00. Training offered by this school reported best of private schools.

Woolard Aircraft - Could only get indefinite information as to number of women being trained - less than 50. School has a bad reputation and was reported as taking older women who had little chance of placement. Only a few men in training. School has little equipment and apparently was a racket.

Notes - Donald Frye, a former personnel manager of Consolidated, has started two chains of private schools, the Frye and Irvin. Rumors around San Diego were that he sold certificates stating that holder had been trained for \$ 20 and \$ 30 and with these jobs were secured at Consolidated. He was supposed to have been fired by Consolidated because of his "job selling activities." Schools are now operated by him in Kansas City and somewhere in Texas - Fort Worth was thought to be the location.

Private schools - continued

Women's Aircraft Training, Long Beach

Mr. Elden Carl at Solar's told of girls being referred to this company by the above school and said they had been told that there was an agreement between the company and the school to employ them. Mr. Carl wrote the regional director of the California Employment Service and also, the school the attached letters which are self explanatory. He said the school had written and asked if they were going to employ women and that an affirmative reply had been given but there was not any agreement to take their students other than that any qualified woman might apply at the plant.



Defense

San Diego, California  
January 1942

Community Notes

Housing

In-migration of almost 100,000 into San Diego has caused serious housing problems, but they have been problems of the family group chiefly. Rents have increased 25 percent to 60 percent.

Defense housing projects for civilian workers and for navy have prevented any serious shortage. See attached sheet of Defense Housing Projects which was prepared by the Chamber of Commerce in the fall of 1941.

The Linda Vista project with 3000 houses has about 10,000 persons in the community. All residents must be defense workers except a few houses which were rented to non-commissioned army men. Either husband or wife must be employed in a defense factory. Manager's office did not know how many were rented on the basis of a wife working, but was sure it was not many as until recently Consolidated was only hiring wives or relatives of workers. Rents are from 22.50 up to about 37.50. Houses vary from one to three bedroom and were attractive dwellings.

There are two other projects for defense workers - Pacific Beach and Market Street - which were not yet occupied but would be ready in a short time. The housing at these is poorer than that at Linda Vista. These will relieve any present scarcity.

Three dormitories for single men have been built and provide housing for about 1700 men. Lt. Black reported that they are only about one-half filled. Locations are not especially convenient for food service and so far have not been popular. If there should be a rapid increase in number of women who are unattached, there was feeling that these might be converted to housing for women.

In addition there are two trailer camps which have 450 trailers - Federal projects and in addition all around the outskirts of the city are trailer camps and auto camps private owned. Trailers ~~were reported~~ in the Federal units were reported as rented only to families or groups of single men. See newspaper clipping on trailer.

A room registry is maintained by the San Diego Defense Council but it has been difficult to keep it up to date. Doubt whether rooms still listed as available actually are as when people are sent are often occupied. Lister do not report back on rentals. Rents high but still many rooms available.

Y.W. and room registry of defense council were not conscious of any critical housing problems for women. In-migration of women has not been marked except as they have come with members of their families. Y.W. dormitory of 94 rooms is always full but mostly business girls. The Y.W. has three rooms kept for girls who may be stranded and they are not occupied to any marked extent. ~~Recreation~~ Also, soroptomist club reported as having three or four rooms at the Palms Hotel which they keep for women in distress but did not think these were often occupied by industrial girls. The girl with a job is finding a room but is having to pay more than men as women are not desired as tenants. Cheap rooms are in demand and almost none now available for less than 15 to 20 a month and this frequently means sharing a room. The Y.W. charges a girl \$ 16 a month for housing in a double room and \$ 17 for a single. Said this was as high as private rates but that

Defense notes

Housing - continued

San Diego  
January 1942

girls get more in service and privileges at Y.W. than in homes. There are public kitchenettes and refrigerators with plans for girls to cook own breakfast and provisions for doing laundry which private homes often do not allow.

General opinion seemed to be that there was no acute problem as yet in the housing of women. Companies have preferred married women or those living in family groups. Single unattached girls have not yet come in any numbers. There has been some influx of business girls but all seem to have been housed without serious problems.

Y.W. reported that most of business girls take apartment in groups of two or three and these can still be secured for from \$ 35 to \$ 50 furnished. Such apartments usually have a bedroom and living room. Fewer tourists this year because ~~few~~ of war and higher prices has helped some with housing. San Diego



# DEFENSE HOUSING PROJECTS IN SAN DIEGO

Compiled by Industrial Department

San Diego Chamber of Commerce

NAME	LOCATION	NO UNITS & TYPE	COST, EXCL. OF LAND	CONTRACTOR	FED AGENCY SPONSORING	DATE OF COMPLET.	* CO CUPIED	REMARKS
Naval Housing#1	Barnett Avenue	150, four family flats	\$2,315,000 inc Grading	Wm A Simpson Constr Co	Navy	6/30/41	100	for Navy personnel re- ceiving less than \$1500 yearly salary
Naval Housing#2	Destroyer Base	300 duplex houses	\$1,810,000	Wm A Simpson Constr Co	Navy	6/30/41	100	for Navy personnel
* Linda Vista	Sixth Ave Extension	3,000 permanent	\$13,738,000 inc utilities	McNeill Constr Co & Zoss Constr Co	F W A	11/15/41	2500+ replaced	for Defense workers, adding 50 families per week
* Pacific Beach	Garnet & Pico Sts	1,000 temporary	\$3,260,249 inc grad.etc.	F J Early(500) Myers Bros(300) Wesco Co (200)	F W A	12/15/41	--	For Defense workers
* Market Street	47th & Market	500 temporary	\$2,060,000	Campbell Constr Co	F W A	2/1/42	--	For Defense workers
Torrey Pines	Top of La Jolla Canyon	75 temporary	\$202,163	Herbert Mayson	F W A	11/24/41	100	100 for families of army enlisted Personnel
Kettner Dormitories	Foot of Kettner Boulevard	4 dormi- tories for 264 men		Fred J Early Constr Co	F S A	6/16/41	50	For single men in Defense industries
28th St Dormitories	Foot of 28th St	10 Dormi- tories for 662 men		Fred J Early Constr Co	F S A	6/16/41	40	For single men in Defense industries
28th St Trailers	Foot of 28th St	147 trailers			FSS A	6/1/41	100	Rental \$1.00 per day for Defense workers
32nd St	Foot of 32nd St	303 trailers			F S A	8/11/41	80	Rental \$1.00 per day for Defense workers.
Riverlawn	OldTown	12 Dormi- for 750 men	\$334,000	McNeill Constr Co	F W A			single men in

about  
1/2  
filled

Defense

San Diego, California  
January 1942

Community Notes

Child Defense Centers (nurseries for children of working mothers)

Miss Langdon and Dr. Powers from the U. S. Office of Education have visited San Diego during the last year and talked with the school board and social agencies as to the need for nurseries for the pre-school child. School Board and Consolidated not interested. There have been three W.P.A. nursery schools for young children of families on relief and several private schools for middle class working mothers. Most of the private schools are filled and do not recruit many from the homes of industrial workers.

After December 8th and with the increased employment of women, Mr. Fred W. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Health and Welfare of the San Diego Defense Council appointed a child care committee, made up of representatives from the Adult Education Department of the city schools, W.P.A. nursery school supervisor, Family Service Ass'n, Child Placement Bureau and Department of Public Welfare. They have been working out plans for nursery schools to be located in areas where defense workers live.

Plans were still in the making, two meetings had been held to recruit women who would give volunteer service in assisting teachers paid by the WPA. School and other public buildings, church rooms, etc will be used.

Hope to be able to find women volunteers who have been teachers or had training and backgrounds which will enable them to assist with the children. Many women have signed up with civilian defense agencies and this list was used. At the first meeting 119 women signed up as willing to assist and 45 were rejected as unsuitable, and 65 were registered for child care and training and 11 additional to work on group activities with older children who might come to the centers after school. Training courses to be given women in child care.

The first nursery was to be opened at the Sherman School in a week or so. Did not know how many children would be enrolled. Plans are to have nursery open from 6.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Were considering the possibility of having some arrangement if needed to care for children of school age.

Agent asked about children of mothers who might work on second and third shifts but had not yet considered that problem.

Expect to charge a fee but had not decided on what basis. Lunch will be served to children and usual milk and juices during morning and afternoon.

Mrs. Crumly, supervisor of W.P.A. nursery schools, is in charge. She took agent to Linda Vista Housing Project for Defense Workers. Hope to have a nursery here. Half the families had children under 5, of almost 10,000 ~~under 18 living in~~ Linda Vista, there were 4000 children and more than one-half of these were under 5 and about 85 percent were under 11. However, not many women in Linda Vista employed in aircraft or other employment.

Persons interviewed: Miss Lenore Panunzio, Adult Education Pr., S.D. Schools  
Mrs. Margaret Crumly, W.P.A. supervisor of nursery projects  
Mr. Fred Morrison, Chm. Committee on Health and Welfare,  
San Diego, Defense Council

*See attached program of meeting and registration card.*



## Civilian Defense Child Haven Will Aid S. D. Women Workers

There is a place for San Diego's small children in the city's plans for civilian defense, a warm, happy place where children may grow and learn, members of the child care committee explained before 150 women at the First Methodist church this morning.

Within a short time the committee expects to have a child care center in operation at the Sherman school, and the program will be expanded as needed until 20 centers are functioning, Mrs. Leonore Panunzio explained. The committee, of which Mrs. Panunzio is a member, worked under the civilian defense council's health and welfare committee, directed by Fred Morrison.

### Preserves Home Unity

The plan contemplates preservation of home unity and is an emergency move to enable mothers to work in the city's defense industries, Mrs. Margaret Crumly, another committee member, explained.

"We believe in the great Ameri-

can home," Mrs. Crumly said. "We want to preserve its unity. We want to enlist the aid of women qualified by experience or training to care for the pre-school age child. We must guard against the normal shock that comes to a child taken from its home for the first time. That means that women selected for this work must understand children."

Speakers emphasized that the aircraft plants need women workers, and many women are willing to work in factories if the problem of child care can be solved.

The women were asked to sign cards listing their training and experience, and the time they could give voluntarily to the program.

A similar meeting will be held Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. in the Good Shepherd Lutheran church. All women interested in the program are welcome, it was announced.

Members of the committee other than those already mentioned are Mrs. Amy Williams, Miss Isabel Hammack, Miss Eleanor Mead and Mrs. Bertha Tweed.

Card "A"

*Shifting*

REGISTRATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR CHILD CARE

*Saw Dec. 1-4*

*Meeting 1/23/42*

1. NAME

(Last name) (First name) (Mrs.-Miss)

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

Number of children

Under six

In grade school

Age

2. TRAINING FOR WORK WITH CHILDREN:

High School Graduate

College or University

Courses in:

Child Development

Parent Education

Child Care

Nutrition

Teacher Training

3. EXPERIENCE WITH CHILDREN:

Teaching:

Nursery School

Kindergarten

Elementary

GROUP LEADERSHIP:

Camp Fire

Scouts

Girl Reserves

Hobby Groups

PREPARATION OF FOOD

WELFARE WORK

(Do not write in space below)

*119 cards - 1*

*63 for Ch Cr + Tr.*

*45 rejected*

*Group Act (over Sch. Age) 11*



## CHILD CARE COMMITTEE, CIVILIAN DEFENSE

"A Stronger and Better People in face of Restrictions." - Walter Cooper  
San Diego City Manager

### NEED FOR CHILD CARE SERVICES:

Due to defense production needs in our national emergency, many women are working in industry. Industrial leaders say the number of women workers will increase. Many children will have to be cared for in Child Defense Centers in San Diego.

### WHAT IS A CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEFENSE CENTER?

A Child Development Defense Center is a nursery school planned to meet the needs of parents working in industry, who need educational and physical care for their young children while they work.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES REQUIRED Enough persons required to run these Child Development Defense Centers cannot be hired because of financial limitations. This means many volunteers are needed to give dependable services as head teachers, assistant teachers, clerks, cafeteria helpers, food preparation, general helpers. Your services are needed and appreciated in the Child Care field, as well as in other areas of volunteer services.

### TRAINING OFFERED:

Training courses will help us understand how to do a better job of building future American citizens by protecting our young children. Opportunities for learning how to do our work better will be offered through classes in child care and related subjects.

You will want to be adequately prepared to meet the call of Young America by attending training courses regularly. Classes will be organized on the basis of information you show on Card "A". If you can give leadership to club activities in after school hours through Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Reserves and other group agencies, please indicate it.

THE CHILD CARE COMMITTEE includes representatives from:

Adult Education Department, San Diego City Schools  
Work Projects Administration  
Family Service Association  
Department of Public Welfare  
Child Placement Bureau

under the Committee on Health and Welfare, San Diego Defense Council, Fred W. Morrison, Chairman.

"A civilization is measured by the care it gives its children."

*Every person  
has a say*

*Focus of Chairman*

PROGRAM  
CHILD CARE COMMITTEE MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS  
FRIDAY, JANUARY, 25, 1942.

CALL TO ORDER.....FRED W MORRISON, Presiding

SALUTE TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.....

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.....One verse.

INTRODUCTIONS.....<sup>not speeches</sup>Mr. Morrison (List below and others  
you feel should be introduced.)

ORIENTATION.....FRED W MORRISON, Chairman Health and Welfare  
Committee, Civilian Defense

Suggestions:

1. Why this group of women has been called.
2. Where names were secured...Civilian Defense registration and PTA list
3. Who is sponsoring the CHILD CARE COMMITTEE (Agencies back of it)
4. The different places where women will be asked to serve.  
Mention of the other places as, Health (Dr. Lesem) Work with  
Dr. Cordua (Nutrition) Public Welfare (Rainwater)

Mrs. Williams wants to get some women to help her in her work  
on evacuation.

Women are going to have to be sold on the idea for training for  
working with children for they all think anyone can take care of  
children. We want to sell the idea of getting ready to do a good  
intelligent and essential job.

Impress, too that all of us interested in Children are working  
together on this, not any one agency alone.

ARE WE PREPARED TO DO OUR TASK ? .....Lenore Panunzio, Coordinator  
Family Life Education, Adult Ed. Department, San Diego  
City Schools.

Mrs Panunzio will here discuss the Training and the need for the  
Child Development Defense Centers and the material on the sheet  
handed out as she sees fit.

FILLING OUT OF CARD "A" .....Margaret S. Crumly, Supervisor  
Nursery Schools, Work Projects Administration, working with  
Adult Ed Department of San Diego City Schools

CLOSING.....

CLOSING.....Mr. Morrison...any final remarks, collecting of the  
cards by the ushers and THANKS to everyone.

INTRODUCTIONS..

Lt. Max I Black, Civilian Defense

James Lee, his assistant

Bertha Trowbridge Tweed, Child Placement Bureau

Eleanor Meade, Family Services

Mrs Lenore Panunzio, Adult Ed Department SDCS

Family Life Education Coordinator

Mrs Amy Williams, Child Welfare, S D

Isabel Hammack, San Diego State

Margaret S Crumly, Nursery School

Supervisor, Works Projects Admi



Defense - San Diego

Community notes

San Diego  
Janaury 1942

XII

Recreation

The U.S.O. has two women at the Y.W. and one at the Cathbolic center - latter not visited.

So far the work of the U.S.O. with women has been only to register girls who will attend parties, dances and outing for the parties and and activities sponsored. Large numbers have enrolled and women are taking an active part in this recreation.

All the aircraft companies have extensive recreation programs. The Consolidated has taken over the entire facilities of the Y.W. for gymnasium, swimming, etc. and certain periods are open to women employees and wives.

Y.W. and Defense Council did not have any plans for special program for recreati n for women as no need apparent so far. Would be glad to have usggestions. Women in the factories are mostly family women and not interested in group activities. Also, climatic conditions, nearness of mountains, beaches, etc. provides common facilities for outdoor recreation for all who desire such. "Not house bound" was phrase used by one of the pers ns interviewed.

Adult educati n program of the San Diego School, business, vocational and avocational is open to all and many take advantage of it.

OR man; H. J. Kinsman and Wise. I the 1942 state DRAFT.

*San Diego Labor Leader 1-23-42*

## S Central Council Unanimous Against Women's Law Change!

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Opposing any change in state laws governing the employment of women, the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council last Wednesday night went on record by unanimous vote petitioning state authorities against relaxing the present statutes.

Telegrams were directed to Margaret Clark, chief of the state division of industrial welfare; Governor Culbert Olson, and Herbert C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, to this effect.

"I believe the central body reflects the united opinion of San Diego's 60,000 AFL members on

this question, and I certainly trust that these laws will not be altered without a great deal more discussion and thought given to the question than has so far been evident on the part of employers in Southern California," one delegate to the central body declared following the unanimous balloting.

**San Diego Labor Leader 1-23-42**



Labor Organizations

A.F. of L. - Aeronautical Union has contracts with Consolidated, and Rohr Aircraft.

Solar Aircraft has an independent company union for all except welders who are affiliated with the United Aircraft Welders.

Ryan Aeronautical has a CIO contract.

All are open shop.

60¢ an hour

The beginning wage/and progression to the basic minimum of 75¢ an hour are the same at Consolidated, Rohr, and Solar. At Ryans, the beginning wage is lower - 50¢ an hour and progression after 2 months is to 54¢ an hour. The beginning wage for experienced workers at Ryans is 62.5¢. However, contract negotiations were underway and by now Ryan may have a new contract.

Standard Parachute has a contract with the UGW. Women begin at 40¢ an hour.

Labor representatives of the AFofL interviewed were against any change in law for women. Insisted that there were still men unemployed, and preferred seeing all men placed before women were taken on in any large numbers. Agent felt that their interest in seeing the standards maintained for women might at least partly be to deter their employment and as a bargain factor with contracts for men. They all agreed that men's wages must apply to women.

All the labor men and Mr. Gue of the Labor Enforcement Office reported that Consolidated always try to break down any standard set. Have always had difficulty with Consolidated over house and bad labor practices. Felt that if Consolidated did not fear the union that wages for women would be cut. (This was undoubtedly true as interviewees at Consolidated said that women would be glad to work for less and would not force wage issues as the men do, would be content to stay at 35¢ as that was considered a superlatively high rate for women.)

Women's Bureau  
U.S. Department of Labor  
Washington

January 1942

San Diego, California, Summary - Confidential

Community and Background Notes.

A. Population -

The manager of the Industrial Division of the Chamber of Commerce estimated that the metropolitan population of San Diego was well over 300,000. The 1940 census showed 202,000 and the last estimate which did not take in all surrounding area which is a part of the San Diego area industrially was 276,000.

B. Employment -

Employment in the city has increased from 99,550 to 126,600 from January 1, 1941 to January 1, 1942. Aircraft has more than doubled in this period. The peak has not been reached, and will probably double again within this year. Local labor supply cannot meet this and the need for large numbers of women is imperative as many of the present employees will be drafted. Average age of men employees is 23 to 25.

Employment of women -

It is estimated that there is an untapped labor supply of more than 25,000 women which should be utilized to prevent further in-migration.

Active file of employment service showed: Total registered, 11,148; Men, 5,762, women, 5,386. This is not representative of women who would work and would register if a call went out for women. They have not registered because they knew there was little opportunity and also many are being employed directly at the gates. Close to 5,000 have been referred to schools for training. Training is being given quite extensively to women now. Of the women who come in from other States 60 percent have no training or industrial preference, about 40 percent have had either clerical or industrial experience.

Training of women -

All types of training - pre-employment and supplemental along aircraft and defense lines are offered by the National Defense Training School, some high schools and private schools. Courses are given in welding, electrical assembling, power sewing machine, tube bending, riveting, plaster pattern making, weight control drafting, blue print reading, stock keeping, etc.

In the National Defense Training School preference has been given to women from 22 to 35 years of age, although small proportions of younger and older have been trained. The work is on an individual basis and training has varied from 150 to 300 hours. Work is offered 6 days a week, 5 hours a day.



### C. Migratory Workers Coming into the San Diego Area -

#### General -

Large numbers of people have come into San Diego for many years, as is evidenced by population statistics. However, beginning in the summer of 1940, and as a direct result of national defense program activities, a sharp increase has been noted. A large proportion of these workers has been needed; some of them, however, cannot be used.

Until two months ago no over-supply existed, with the exception of unskilled labor, persons without specific training, and female clerical and factory workers. Currently, with the leveling off in building construction activities, there has been added to this over-supply a considerable number of skilled building mechanics, particularly carpenters, and a large number of unskilled building construction laborers.

Migration out of this area has also been quite extensive. That migration both into and out of this area is a continuing process is evidenced by the constantly changing condition of our active file of applications for employment. Our total active file figures have not changed very much, but the movement of cards into and out of the active file amounts to several thousands per month.

#### Three major groups -

Workers coming into this area may, for the purpose of this report, be placed in three major classifications: Aircraft, building construction, and general.

Migration of aircraft workers began in the spring of 1940. The peak is yet to come and will probably be reached about July, 1942.

Migration of building construction workers started about September, 1940, and the peak was reached about April 15. As of that date the number started to dwindle.

The third large group of workers consists of the (1) so-called white collar class, (2) husbands and wives (mostly wives) who have followed defense workers to this area, and a (3) general group of persons without specific training or skills drawn here by attendant publicity in connection with the defense program. Volume of migration in connection with this large general group is not so extensive as in the case of the other two, but it will continue for a longer period. This migration commenced about the spring of 1940, and it is believed the peak will be reached about the end of this year, provided there is no new activity other than that now contemplated.

#### Source of migration -

In attempting to determine the areas from which migrants have been coming we have made an exhaustive check of our employment application files

and unemployment insurance claims records. 16.61 percent of our active applications for employment are migrants. 19.5 percent of our unemployment insurance claimants are migrants. (This figure has ranged as high as 28 percent on a monthly basis since last September.)

Only 9.1 percent of migrant applicants for employment are from the Eastern and New England States. of this number 6.09 percent are from New York and Massachusetts. Only 5.45 percent are from the deep South. Of this number 2.18 percent are from Florida. 22.32 percent are from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. The major proportion of migrants, better than 63 percent, are from the eighteen Middle Western States.

Ninety-one percent of the unemployment insurance claimants are from 28 States. Of these 28 States, 7 percent are from New York and Massachusetts, 27 percent are from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, and 57 percent are from the Middle West. From the 20 other States there are only 9 percent. These States are all Southern, Eastern, or New England States, with the exception of North Dakota.

#### Occupational characteristics -

Aircraft workers fall into two major classifications, skilled mechanics and potential trainees or recent aircraft training school graduates. It is from this latter group that the so-called helper groups are recruited.

Building construction workers are about evenly divided between skilled mechanics, all classifications, and unskilled laborers.

Of the general group about 60 percent of the women have no training to speak of. They have accompanied or followed their husbands to this area, but are definitely in the labor market for some kind of employment. The other 40 percent of the women are clerical workers and eastern factory hands with little probability for utilization of their skills in this area. About one-third of the men in the general group are so-called white collar workers, and the other two-thirds are without previous training or skills but attracted by and interested in aircraft employment. Many of this latter group are Middle Western agricultural workers.

#### Other general information -- all

The age range is from 18 to 65, with the bulk of them between 30 and 40 years of age. About 65 percent are male and 35 percent female. Practically all are citizens. Mostly all are whites, except in one category, that of building construction laborers, in which case about one-third are Negroes. About two-thirds are married and one-third single. Of those who are married about half come here without their families.

#### Cause of migration -

General publicity with respect to the national defense program, and especially publicity in connection with activity going on in this area, has been responsible for bringing in most of our outside people. While



wages are the same as in other defense areas, wages have been a factor in drawing workers from the Middle West. It is, and has always been, necessary to recruit aircraft workers. Every known means is being used to secure the two principal types desired, that is, highly skilled workers and trainees. In the aircraft industry skilled workers have been recruited by clearance, by advertising, and by sending personal representatives to areas from which they might be secured. Trainees and school graduates have been secured by advertising, by arrangements with other private schools, and by clearance. The kind not desired, that is to say, those without skills and those unable to meet training class requirements have come of their own accord, as a result of the general publicity attendant with the increase in aircraft manufacturing. In the case of building construction workers, most of them have come in response to rumors. It has been necessary to secure some by recruiting methods, but not very many. These have been in certain highly skilled occupations.

The opportunity for work -

Up to two months ago practically all skilled building mechanics were able to find employment. At no time was it possible for all building construction laborers to secure work. At one time, but for a very brief period, all that came could be used, but the surge of migrants to this area in these classifications continued way beyond our ability to absorb them. At the present time there are approximately 2,000 building construction laborers on hand, about 800 carpenters, and from 500 to 700 other building craftsmen.

All skilled aircraft mechanics or other skilled mechanics who could be utilized in aircraft employment have found work. All training school graduates and all trainees could be placed up to the first of this year. About that time hiring in the industry was suspended and has only now commenced again.

In the meantime we built up what we thought was a reserve supply of graduate trainees to the amount of about 1,100. However, it is interesting to note that with a resumption of hiring and in an effort to fill our first few orders a survey determined that most of these graduate trainees had gone back home, secured employment in the industry elsewhere, or secured some other kind of employment locally. Of this group about 150 have been placed in the industry, and there are now on hand about 200 available for placement. The balance have become definitely unavailable, a great proportion of them by migration out of the area.

D. Housing -

In-migration of almost 100,000 into San Diego has caused serious housing problems, but they have been problems of the family group chiefly. Rents have increased 25 to 60 percent.

Defense housing projects for civilian workers and for navy have prevented any serious shortage. There are three projects for defense workers; one of 3,000 houses and with about 10,000 persons in the community was already occupied. The other two would be ready in a short time.

Three dormitories for single men have been built and provide housing for about 1,700 men. It was reported that they are only about half-filled. Locations are not especially convenient for food service and so far the dormitories have not been popular. If there should be a rapid increase in the number of unattached women, there was a feeling that these might be converted to dormitories for women.

In addition there are two trailer camps which have 450 trailers. These are Federal projects. Besides these, all around the outskirts of the city there are trailer camps and auto camps which are privately owned. Trailers in the Federal units were reported as rented only to families or to groups of single men.

A room registry is maintained by the San Diego Defense Council but it has been difficult to keep it up to date.

The Y.W.C.A. and room registry of the Defense Council were not conscious of any critical housing problems for women. In-migration of women has not been marked except as they have come with members of their families. Y.W. dormitory of 94 rooms is always full but they are mostly business girls. The Y.W.C.A. has three rooms kept for girls who may be stranded and they are not occupied to any marked extent. The Soroptimist Club also was reported as having three or four rooms at the Palms Hotel which they keep for women in distress but did not think these were often occupied by industrial girls. The girl with a job is finding a room but is having to pay more than men as women are not desired as tenants. Cheap rooms are in demand and almost none now available for less than 15 to 20 dollars a month, and this frequently means sharing a room. The Y.W.C.A. charges \$16 a month for a double room, and \$17 for a single. They said this was as high as private rates but that girls get more in service and privileges than in homes. There are kitchenettes and refrigerators with plans for girls to cook their own breakfasts; and there are laundry facilities, which is often not allowed in private homes.

The general opinion seemed to be that there was no acute problem as yet in the housing of women. Companies have preferred married women or those living in family groups. Single unattached girls have not come in any numbers. There has been some influx of business girls but all seem to have been housed without serious problems.

#### E. Recreation -

The U.S.O. has two women at the Y.W.C.A. and one at the Catholic center. So far the work of the U.S.O. with women has been only to register girls who will attend parties, dances, outings and other activities. Large numbers have enrolled and women are taking an active part in this recreation.

All the aircraft companies have extensive recreation programs. The Consolidated has taken over the entire facilities of the Y.W.C.A. for gymnasium, swimming, etc., and certain periods are open to women employees and wives.

The Y.W.C.A. and Defense Council did not have any plans for special programs for recreations for women, as no need is apparent so far. They



would be glad to have suggestions. Women in the factories are mostly family women and not interested in group activities. Also, climatic conditions, nearness of mountains, beaches, etc., provides common facilities for outdoor recreation for all who desire it.

The adult education program of the San Diego School - business, vocational, and avocational is open to all and many take advantage of it.

**F. Child Defense Centers (nurseries for children of working mothers) -**

Miss Langdon and Dr. Powers from the U.S. Office of Education have visited San Diego during the last year and talked with the school board and school agencies as to the need for nurseries for the pre-school child. There have been three W.P.A. nursery schools for young children of families on relief and several private schools for middle class working mothers. Most of the private schools are filled and do not recruit many from the homes of industrial workers.

After December 8th and with the increased employment of women, Mr. Fred W. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Health and Welfare of the San Diego Defense Council appointed a child care committee, made up of representatives of various agencies concerned. They have been working out plans for nursery schools to be located in areas where defense workers live. Plans were still in the making, two meetings had been held to recruit women who would give volunteer service in assisting teachers paid by the W.P.A. Schools, other public buildings, church rooms, etc. will be used. Training courses in child care are to be given to the women volunteers.

The first nursery was ready to be opened. The daily schedule would be from 6:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The possibilities of providing for children of school age if necessary were being considered. The problem of taking care of children of mothers who might work on the second and third shifts had not yet been discussed.

They expected to charge a fee, but the basis for the fee had not been decided. Lunch will be served to the children and milk and fruit juices will be given them during the morning and afternoon.

Mrs. Crumly, supervisor of W.P.A. nursery schools is in charge. The Linda Vista Housing Project for Defense Workers was visited with her. They hope to have a nursery here. Half the families had children under 5. Of almost 10,000 in Linda Vista, there were 4,000 children and more than one-half of these were under 5 and about 85 percent were under 11. However, not many women in Linda Vista are employed in aircraft or in any other employment.

# DAY CARE

*For*

# CHILDREN

Under pressure of wartime necessity, hundreds of children will have to be cared for during the day when mothers are at work. The demand of defense industry for women employees is on the increase, and due to the flow of employees from other forms of business to the defense industry, there are many other places of employment that will have to be filled by women.

Many women who have children would find it possible to assist the defense effort if places could be found for the daytime care of their children. These conditions make it necessary that such places be found. Private homes who do not find it possible to serve the war effort in other ways may assist very materially by making provision for the daytime care of children whose mothers work. For the guidance of those who may be interested in serving in this manner, the following minimum requirements for day care of children in private homes are quoted from regulations published by the State of California Department of Social Welfare, Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions:

San Diego County  
Department of Public Welfare  
Children's Division



## **Excerpts from Minimum Requirements For Day Care for Children In Private Homes**

A day care home for children is a private family home which accepts children for care during the day, with or without compensation. This does not apply to the boarding of nieces, nephews, grandchildren, brothers, or sisters.

Day care is a specialized service. It may not be combined with service to:

- (1) Adult roomers or boarders
- (2) Parents in residence with their children
- (3) Boarding children for 24 hour care
- (4) Any other service

The license will specify the number, sex, age, and other limitations as to children who may be cared for. No exception may be made without the approval of the Department of Public Welfare which is the Accredited Agency for the State Department of Social Welfare in San Diego County.

No more than two infants under two years of age shall be allowed in any day care home under the supervision of one adult, and no more than four at any one time. If two such infants are cared for, no additional children may be accepted unless there is another adult to share supervision.

No mentally defective or epileptic children may be accepted. Responsibility for licensing homes for children of this type rests with the State Department of Institutions.

The foster mother must be of suitable age, education, and temperament to care for children. She should plan cooperatively with the child's own family in such matters as hours of care, diet, habits, method of discipline and relationship of parent and foster parent to the child, etc. "The day home is a supplementary service to the parental home and not a substitute for it." (p. 47, "A Ten Year Experiment in Foster Day Care," Bulletin No. 15, February, 1939, Child Welfare League of America, Inc.).

All members of the household must be of good character, habits, and reputation.

The applicant may not be employed outside of her home.

There shall be no mentally defective person in the family or household, either child or adult.

During the absence of the foster mother, children must be left in charge of a competent adult. If absence is to exceed twenty-four hours, the licensing agency and the child placing agency must be notified immediately, and if possible, in advance.

The home must conform in building and maintenance to the housing, sanitary, and fire safety ordinances of the State, City and County, and be endorsed by the local health officer.

The home must be in a residential district with sufficient room to accommodate children in a comfortable and sanitary way. There must be an enclosed yard, sufficient for a home playground.

Children must have individual cots or beds for rest periods and must be under close supervision and within call of an adult.

Beds used by members of the household may not be used by children for rest periods. Each bed or cot shall have clean, adequate bedding, and rubber sheeting for infants and wetters. Each bed shall have but one occupant.

Fireplaces and open faced heaters must be protected by screens. Gas heaters must be vented and installed with permanent connections and protectors.

There must be adequate provision for the proper care of foods.

There should be provision for indoor as well as outdoor play space.

Since play is the most important part of a young child's day, an assortment of play materials and equipment should be provided. Emphasis should be placed on material which will stimulate activity on the part of the child rather than on mechanical toys which will suggest purely routine use. Sand boxes, swings, wheel barrows, kiddie cars, together with an assortment of boxes, boards, and blocks which children can use for building purposes will be found useful for the out of doors. Crayons, pencils, spools, blunt scissors, scratch paper, scrapbooks, and building blocks are useful for indoor play.

Play periods should be planned for in the day's program. These should include as much time as possible out of doors. There should be time both for physical activity and for quiet enjoyment, such as looking at picture books, listening to stories, etc.

Prior to admission, each child should have a physical examination including laboratory tests when indicated.



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Prior to admission, each child should have a physical examination including laboratory tests when indicated.

There should be daily inspection of each child by the foster mother as the child enters the home and before he has mingled with the other children. If there are indications of illness, the child should not be accepted for care.

Individual hair and tooth brushes, towels, and other necessary toilet articles must be arranged for, and each child shall be trained in their proper use.

Children under sixteen years shall not be required to do work other than school tasks and simple home duties, providing these do not interfere with schooling, necessary recreation and health.

There should be a room in which a child may be isolated in the event of illness.

It is wise to discuss with the child's own family the food which he will get in his own home during the day in order that this may be supplemented at the noon meal. Children who are very active or underweight benefit from a mid-morning lunch of fruit juice or a glass of milk, but this should not be given if it destroys his interest in his regular meals.

Corporal punishment must not be given foster children. Foster mothers should consult when necessary with the licensing or child placing agency for advice on problems of behavior in children.

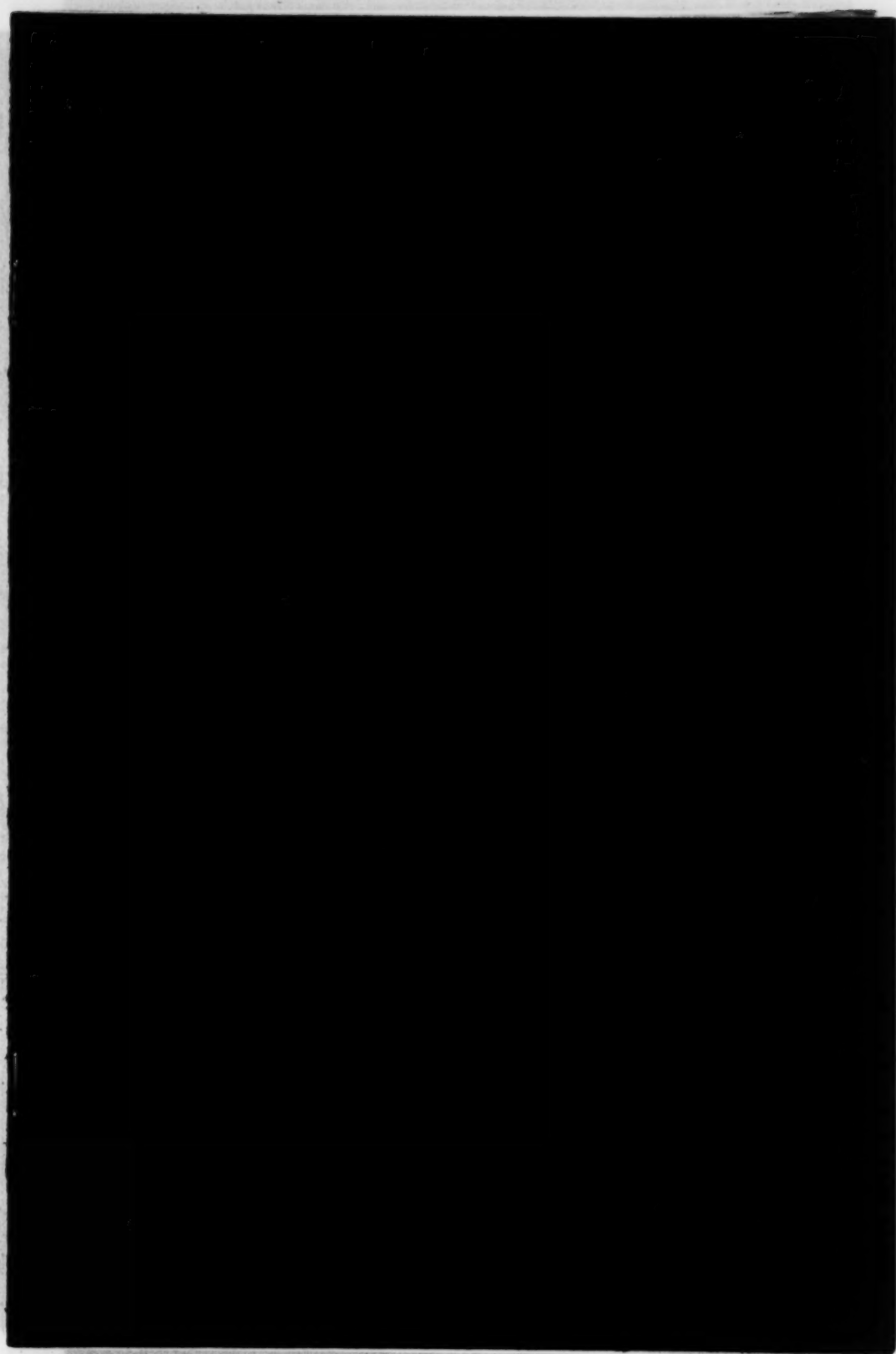
The law requires that a register shall be kept in which the name of the child, the last previous address, age, nearest kin, mother's maiden name, person responsible for his care and maintenance, amount paid for care, date of removal of child from the home, the name and address of person making the removal, and reason for removal. The parents of the child should be required by the foster mother to keep her informed of changes in address. A record of children cared for during the past year is required before renewal of license is granted.

Death or illness of a child must be reported at once to the licensing agency. The law requires that the licensing agency must be notified in writing within 48 hours of any changes in the personnel of the home.

Newspaper offices have been requested to ask to see the license before publishing an advertisement for any home for children.



Report on Migratory workers  
from  
San Diego Office of Employment  
and Analysis of Placements by Occupation & Industry  
for Dec 1941 - State of Calif. Dept. of Employment  
Detached & filed with  
"Labor Supply"



GENERAL INFORMATION

## FOREWORD

THE BUSINESS EDUCATION DIVISION OF THE SAN DIEGO VOCATIONAL SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1939, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONCENTRATING THE GRADUATE BUSINESS EDUCATION OF THE SAN DIEGO CITY SCHOOLS IN ONE CENTER.

THE CHIEF PURPOSE OF THIS SCHOOL IS TO PROVIDE INTENSIVE TRAINING THAT WILL DEVELOP EXPERT SALES PEOPLE, SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, GENERAL OFFICE WORKERS, BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATORS, AND CALCULATING MACHINE OPERATORS. THE MAIN EMPHASIS IN ALL CLASSES IS PREPARATION FOR SUCCESSFUL EMPLOYMENT IN THAT BUSINESS OCCUPATION FOR WHICH THE STUDENT IS BEST FITTED. PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT IS REQUIRED IN EACH CURRICULUM AND IS CONSIDERED AS BEING EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO THE ACTUAL SKILLS IN WHICH TRAINING IS GIVEN.

SPECIAL EFFORT IS MADE TO COORDINATE THE SCHOOL AND THE JOB BY BRINGING TO THE STUDENTS THE LATEST INFORMATION ON EMPLOYER NEEDS AND BUSINESS METHODS.

THE SCHOOL MAINTAINS LATE AFTERNOON AND EVENING CLASSES TO PROVIDE EXTENSION TRAINING FOR EMPLOYED STORE AND OFFICE WORKERS WHO WISH ADDITIONAL TRAINING IN THE WORK IN WHICH THEY ARE ENGAGED AND FOR THOSE SEEKING TO ACQUIRE INITIAL VOCATIONAL BUSINESS SKILLS.

THE DAY CLASSES OF THE BUSINESS EDUCATION DIVISION OF THE SAN DIEGO VOCATIONAL SCHOOL ARE OPEN TO STUDENTS WHO ARE GRADUATES OF LOCAL CITY OR COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS. IT IS DESIRABLE, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PLACEMENT UPON COMPLETION OF TRAINING AND FROM THE ADVANCED NATURE OF THE TRAINING ITSELF, THAT ALL STUDENT BE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.



## RETAIL SELLING

A GREAT MANY PEOPLE TODAY ARE EMPLOYED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF EITHER GOODS OR SERVICES AND THE FIELD OF RETAIL SELLING OFFERS MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE THE NECESSARY QUALITIES FOR SUCCESS IN THIS TYPE OF WORK. THIS COURSE AT PRESENT TAKES TWO SEMESTERS FOR COMPLETION.

THE FIRST SEMESTER IS DEVOTED TO PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING WITH THE STUDENT ATTENDING SCHOOL SIX HOURS A DAY, TAKING THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

1. STORE SYSTEM AND STORE ARITHMETIC
  - A. SALES CHECK SYSTEM
  - B. CASH REGISTER SYSTEM
  - C. PACKAGE WRAPPING
2. PRINCIPLES OF DISTRIBUTION
  - A. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS ETHICS
  - B. RETAILING INSTITUTIONS
  - C. RETAIL OUTLETS (TYPES AND ORGANIZATION)
  - D. SALES TECHNIQUES
  - E. JOBS
3. PERSONALITY IN SELLING
  - A. PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT
  - B. STORE ENGLISH (ORAL EXPRESSION)
  - C. HYGIENE AND HEALTH
4. MERCHANDISE ANALYSIS
  - A. TEXTILES
  - B. NON TEXTILES
  - C. COLOR, LINE, AND DESIGN
5. BOOKKEEPING FUNDAMENTALS AND STORE RECORDS
6. TYPING

THE SECOND SEMESTER IS KNOWN AS A COOPERATIVE PART TIME CLASS. THAT IS, THE STUDENTS ATTEND SCHOOL THREE HOURS A DAY AND ARE EMPLOYED IN A RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT THE BALANCE OF THE DAY. THE THREE SUBJECTS REQUIRED DURING THE SECOND SEMESTER ARE AS FOLLOWS:

GENERAL CLERICAL  
**RETAIL SELLING (CONTINUED)**

1. **MERCHANDISING PROBLEMS**

A. **BUYING**

B. **ADVERTISING**

C. **STOCK CONTROL PROBLEMS**

D. **PERSONNEL PROBLEMS**

2. **RETAIL SELLING**

A. **TECHNIQUES AND PRACTICES**

B. **LABORATORY DEMONSTRATIONS**

3. **ADVANCED MERCHANDISE ANALYSIS**

A. **IN FIELD OF THEIR WORK**

B. **LABORATORY DEMONSTRATIONS**

THIS COURSE COVERS THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:  
DURING THE SECOND PART OF THIS COURSE THE INSTRUCTOR WILL VISIT THE STORES AND SUPERVISE THE WORK OF THE STUDENTS WHILE ON THE JOB AND LATER HAVE INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCES WITH THEM ON ANY PROBLEMS THEY ENCOUNTER ON THE JOB.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

### FEES

THERE IS NO TUITION FEE. EACH INDIVIDUAL PAYS AN ANNUAL STUDENT FEE OF \$1.00 AND PAYS FOR ALL SUPPLIES AND LABORATORY MATERIALS USED.

### TEXTS

IN THE DAY CLASSES BASIC TEXTS ARE FURNISHED BY THE SCHOOL, HOWEVER, STUDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO PURCHASE SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS THAT WILL BE OF VALUE ON THE JOB.

### QUARTERLY PERIODS

EACH SEMESTER OR HALF YEAR IS DIVIDED INTO TWO QUARTERS. AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH QUARTER NEW CLASSES ARE ORGANIZED IN NEARLY ALL SUBJECTS.

### ATTENDANCE

EXCUSE IS NOT REQUIRED FOR ABSENCE OR TARDINESS. HOWEVER, IF THE STUDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ATTENDANCE AND PROMPTNESS IS POOR, HE IS ASKED TO DROP OUT AND MAKE ROOM FOR OTHERS WHO ARE MORE INTERESTED. SIX HOURS A DAY IS CONSIDERED THE NORMAL PROGRAM IN THE DAY SCHOOL. IN SPECIAL CASES A MINIMUM PROGRAM OF FOUR HOURS MAY BE WORKED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH INDIVIDUAL NEEDS.

### ENROLLMENT

STUDENTS MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME DURING THE YEAR. HOWEVER, ENROLLMENT AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH TERM IS BEST.

### PLACEMENT SERVICE

A PLACEMENT DEPARTMENT IS MAINTAINED BY THE S. D. CITY SCHOOLS. THIS OFFICE WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PLACE PERSONS SATISFACTORILY COMPLETING ANY OF THE ABOVE COURSES. EACH TEACHER ALSO MAINTAINS CONTACTS WITH THE BUSINESSMEN OF THE CITY AND ASSISTS IN PLACEMENT.



## COUNSELING AND PUPIL PROGRESS

A SYSTEM OF COUNSELING HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED SO THAT EACH STUDENT WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT OF EXPERT ADVICE REGARDING THE COURSE HE SHOULD TAKE. AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER A REPORT OF PROGRESS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE STUDENT.

## LENGTH OF COURSE

THE PERIOD OF TRAINING VARIES, DEPENDING UPON THE KIND OF POSITION FOR WHICH THE STUDENT IS PREPARING AND ALSO UPON THE STUDENT'S PREVIOUS PREPARATION, BUT EACH CURRICULUM IS EXPECTED TO REQUIRE TWO SEMESTERS OR MORE FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION.

## HOURS

DAY CLASSES: FROM 8 A.M. TO 3 P.M. DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY

LATE AFTERNOON AND EVENING CLASSES: FROM 3 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

## TRAINING COURSES

LATE AFTERNOON AND EVENING CLASSES ARE ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE VOCATIONAL BUSINESS COURSES AND EXTENSION COURSES FOR THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS OR SERVICES.

BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS ARE SUCH TODAY THAT IT IS SUGGESTED DAY STUDENTS TAKE A WELL-ROUNDED COURSE, RATHER THAN TRAINING IN JUST ONE OR TWO SUBJECTS. THE FOUR MAJOR CURRICULA DESCRIBED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES FOLLOW THIS PROCEDURE. ADDITIONAL CLASSES WILL BE ORGANIZED FROM TIME TO TIME AS THE NEED ARISES AND APPLICATIONS MAY BE FILLED IN THE OFFICE FOR THOSE INTERESTED.

## PLACEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

DUE TO THE IMPETUS PROVIDED TO BUSINESS IN GENERAL BY THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM AND GENERAL IMPROVED BUSINESS CONDITIONS, JOB OPPORTUNITIES NOW ARE INCREASING FOR TRAINED BUSINESS WORKERS. PARTICULARLY FOR YOUNG MEN IS THERE OPPORTUNITY IN BUSINESS.

## RETAIL SELLING

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# GENERAL CLERICAL RETAIL SELLING (CONTINUED)

## 1. MERCHANDISING PROBLEMS

- A. BUYING
- B. ADVERTISING
- C. STOCK CONTROL PROBLEMS
- D. PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

## 2. RETAIL SELLING

- A. TECHNIQUES AND PRACTICES
- B. LABORATORY DEMONSTRATIONS

## 3. ADVANCED MERCHANDISE ANALYSIS

- A. IN FIELD OF THEIR WORK
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## GENERAL CLERICAL

EVERY OFFICE WORKER DOES NOT HAVE TO BE A STENOGRAPHER, NOR DOES HE NEED TO BE A FINISHED BOOKKEEPER. MANY OFFICE WORKERS ARE NEVER CALLED UPON TO WRITE SHORTHAND, BUT MUST BE ABLE TO TYPE ACCURATELY, AND FIGURE ACCURATELY AND RAPIDLY, IN ORDER TO FILL IN FORMS, CHECK BILLS AND INVOICES, FIGURE COSTS, AND BE ABLE TO HANDLE ALL TYPES OF OFFICE MACHINES.

THIS COURSE IS VERY DESIRABLE FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT FEEL THEY ARE ADAPTED TO THE SHORTHAND OR ACCOUNTING WORK.

THIS COURSE COVERS THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT, TYPING, MACHINE CALCULATION, VOCABULARY AND SPELLING, P. B. X. OPERATION, AND OFFICE TRAINING (INCLUDES USE OF THE MIMEOGRAPH, MIMEOSCOPE, ADDRESSOGRAPH, ELECTRIC CALCULATORS, BOOKKEEPING MACHINES, DICTAPHONE, AND A COMPLETE COURSE IN FILING.)



## ACCOUNTING

LARGE BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS FIND IT NECESSARY TO EMPLOY BOOKKEEPERS AND ACCOUNTANTS IN ADDITION TO EMPLOYING POSTING MACHINE OPERATORS. THESE PEOPLE KEEP THE MASTER SET OF BOOKS, ANALYZE ACCOUNTS, COMPILE STATISTICS, MAKE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, AND REPORTS. MANY SMALL BUSINESSES DO NOT HAVE BOOKKEEPING OR POSTING MACHINES, SO THE BOOKKEEPER MUST KEEP HIS RECORDS BY HAND.

THIS TRAINING IS DESIGNED FOR THOSE PERSONS WHO WISH TO ENTER THIS FIELD OF WORK EITHER AS A HAND BOOKKEEPER OR A MACHINE BOOKKEEPER, AND THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PLACEMENT ARE VERY GOOD DUE TO THE INCREASING NUMBER OF RECORDS REQUIRED OF BUSINESS BY THE GOVERNMENT TODAY.

THIS COURSE COVERS THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

ACCOUNTING, BUSINESS MATHEMATICS, PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT, TYPING, MACHINE CALCULATION, ENGLISH, VOCABULARY AND SPELLING, P. B. X. OPERATION, AND OFFICE TRAINING.



## STENOGRAPHIC AND SECRETARIAL

THERE IS AN OVER SUPPLY OF POOR STENOGRAPHERS AND A SHORTAGE OF GOOD ONES. THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PLACEMENT IN THIS FIELD, FOR THE PERSON WHO IS THOROUGHLY TRAINED, ARE EXCELLENT.

IN ADDITION TO TAKING LETTERS IN SHORTHAND AND TRANSCRIBING THEM ACCURATELY AND SPEEDILY, THE WELL-TRAINED STENOGRAPHER SHOULD BE ABLE TO INTERVIEW CALLERS AND REFER THEM TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE, KEEP RECORDS OF APPOINTMENTS, WRITE REPORTS, RELIEVE PEOPLE AT THE SWITCHBOARD, AND PERFORM MANY OTHER DUTIES.

THIS COURSE COVERS THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

TYPING, SHORTHAND, MACHINE CALCULATION, BOOKKEEPING, PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT, BUSINESS MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, VOCABULARY AND SPELLING, P.B.X. OPERATION, AND OFFICE TRAINING.





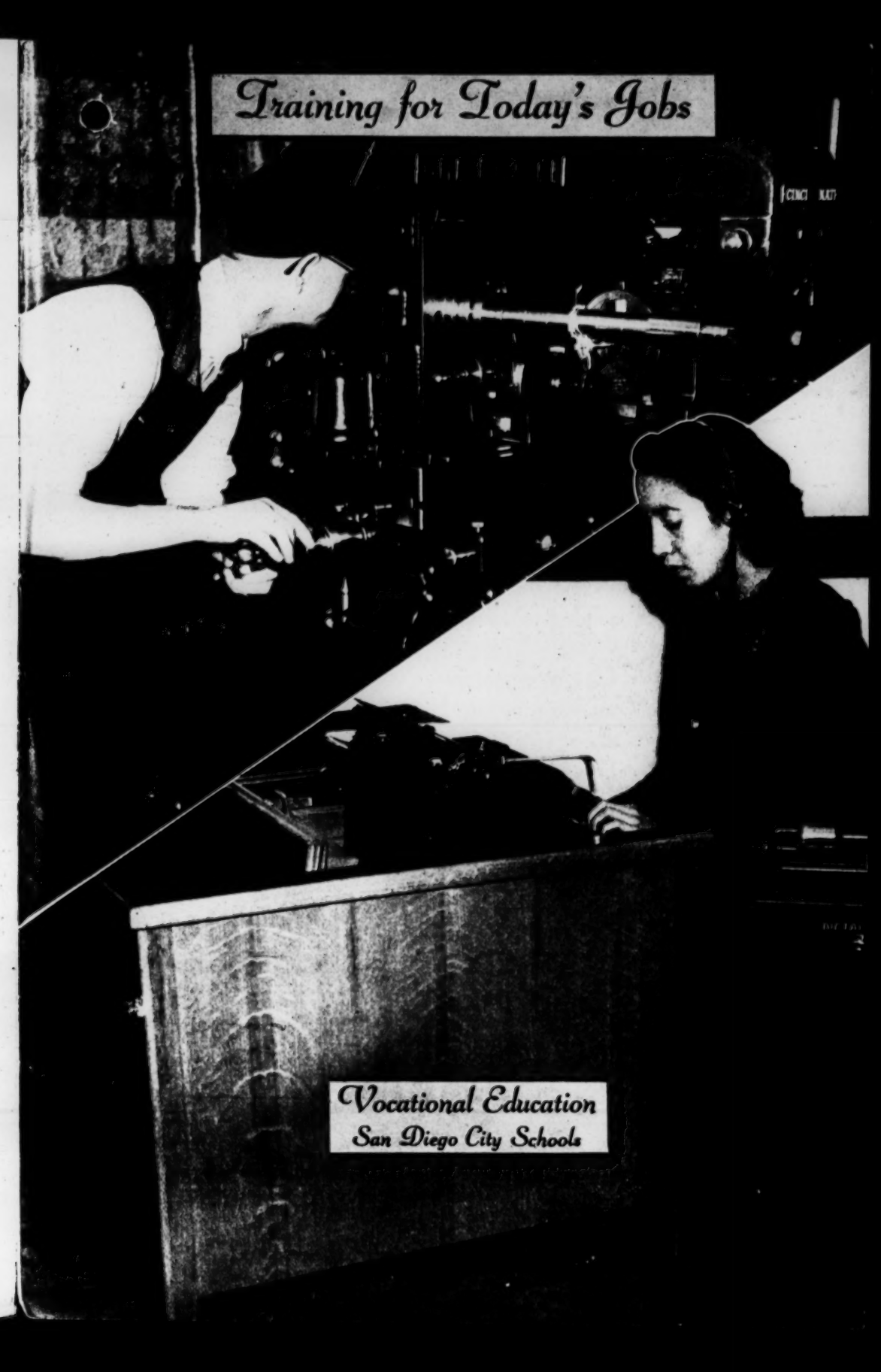


Business Education Division — Spreckels Building, Fifth Floor

## SAN DIEGO VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Trade and Industrial Division — Market at State





# *Training for Today's Jobs*

*Vocational Education  
San Diego City Schools*

**SAN DIEGO BOARD OF EDUCATION**

**JACOB WEINBERGER, President**

**DR. EDWARD L. HARDY, Vice-President**

**ORTON E. DARNALL**

**MRS. MARY L. FAY**

**MRS. MILDRED L. HALE**

**DR WILL C. CRAWFORD**

**Superintendent of Schools**



## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IS

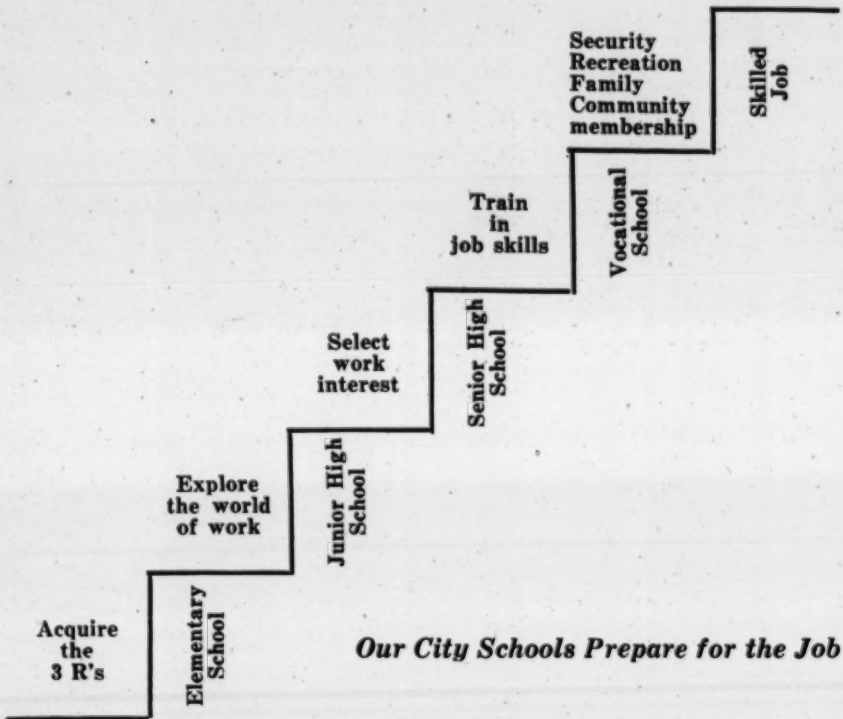
An integral part of the educational program of the San Diego City Schools.

A free public educational activity.

A service benefiting employers, employees and the community as a whole.

A specific training for individuals in job skills, knowledges, appreciations and attitudes.

A cooperative enterprise, the cost for which falls not alone upon the local district, but is shared in large measure by Federal and State agencies.



*Vocational Education Provides*  
**DAY BUSINESS TRAINING**  
*Opportunity for Youth*



**A student-counselor conference**

Guidance, occupational information training, placement, and follow-up on the job are essential parts of the program.

**Training based on job opportunities**





A training program is maintained in cooperation with local retail merchants. Students work half-time for pay and go to school half-time for related instruction

A trainee learns the operation of the switchboard



Emphasis is placed on developing the student's personality







*Vocational Education Provides*

**LATE AFTERNOON AND  
EVENING BUSINESS  
TRAINING**

**Finding effective sales technique**

**Learning to be more effective workers**



**Trainees preparing for Christmas holiday work**





**A peace officers' training group**

**Vocational Education Provides the Opportunity to PUBLIC SERVICE  
EMPLOYEES to Increase Their Efficiency on the Job**

**Vocational Education Helps Industry and Business Solve Some of Their  
Problems by Meeting With Them in CONFERENCE GROUPS**

**A conference group seeking more efficiency in industry**





**Learning skills in aircraft sheet metal th**



**Retaining skills and knowledges preparatory  
to working in defense industries**

## ***Vocational Education Meets the NATION***

Providing short unit intensive  
employment in National Defense

Providing extension courses to  
and request training for upgradi

Retraining persons long out of r

**These employed workers are learning  
tool and die design for defense  
industries**







al that will qualify for job placement

Employed aircraft workers learn under the guidance of an instructor secured from the aircraft industry

**IONAL DEFENSE EMERGENCY** *by*

ve training courses leading to  
erise Industries.

to those employed who need  
trading their work.

of regular private employment.



Trainees learn aircraft riveting processes



## **TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL LEARNING EXPERIENCES**

*in Vocational Education Are Based On Community Needs*



**Trade Advisory Committee**

For each occupation an advisory committee composed of representatives of labor, employer, and school

Determines need for training

Aids in selecting the instructor

Guides the program

Assists in placement of trainees

### **The Vocational Instructor is**

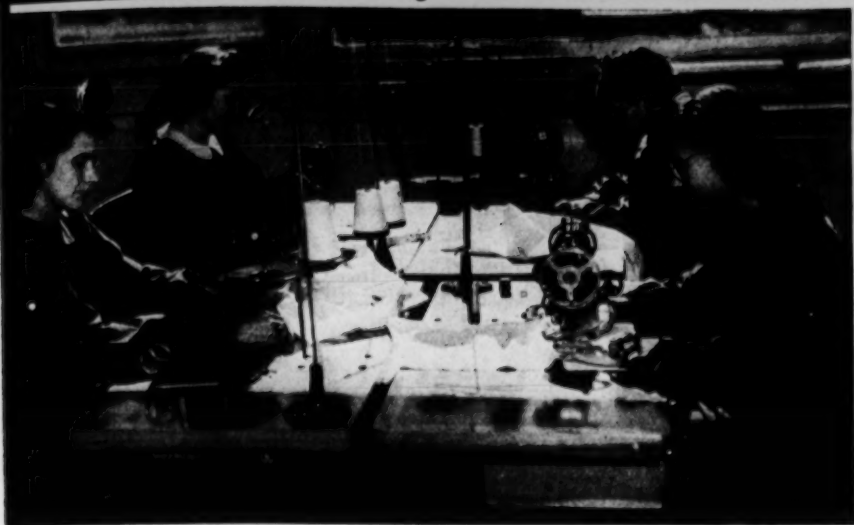
An outstanding craftsman with many years experience in the trade in which he instructs

Trained as a teacher

Highly respected by worker and employer

### **Learning to operate a drill press**





**Learning to operate effectively power sewing equipment**

*Trade and Industrial Education Provides to Youth the  
Opportunity for TRAINING FOR "HIS" FIRST JOB*



**Learning Sign Painting and  
Commercial Lettering**





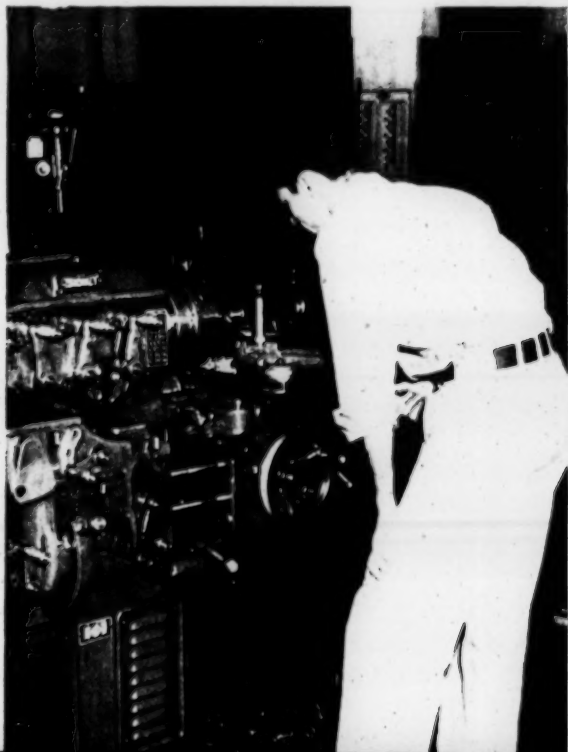
Learning radio theory, construction and operation on the Technical Institute level

***Vocational Education Provides Opportunity to Youth to Train  
for Entry into HIGHLY SKILLED TECHNICAL TRADES***

**Technical Institute Courses**

are at Junior College level  
 are two year training courses  
 combine trade, technical and cultural instruction  
 may grant upon satisfactory completion of the course the Technical  
 Institute Certificate and Associate of Arts Degree (Junior College)

Learning the required skills and  
 knowledge of machine shop practice  
 on Technical Institute level





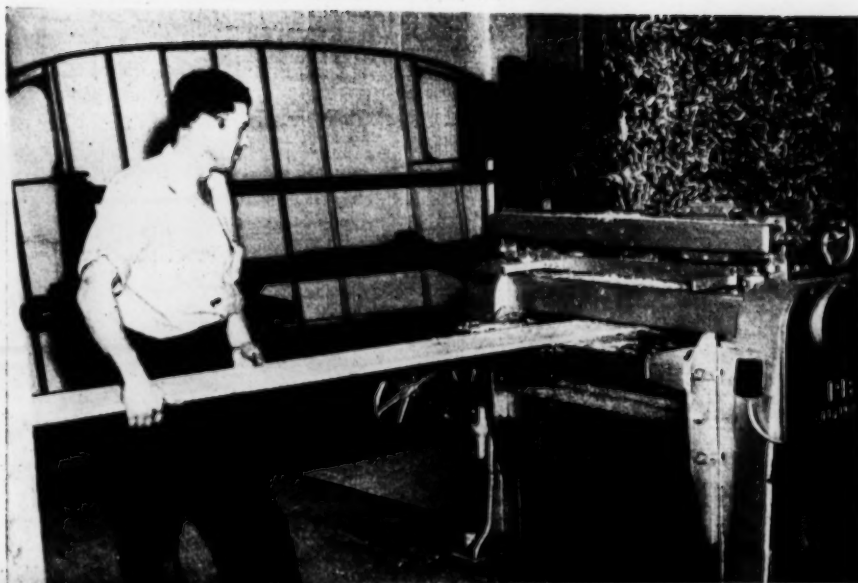
Apprentice meat cutters

*Vocational Education Provides Opportunity  
to Youth to Learn a Trade Through*  
**ORGANIZED APPRENTICESHIP**

Apprenticeship is a cooperative enterprise between employer group, employee group, and school. 90 % of training is given on the job supplemented by 10 % school training.

An apprentice learns on the job the necessary practical skills. He learns in school the necessary related knowledge plus those technical skills that can best be taught there.

An apprentice in school





Employed Workers are Offered  
An Opportunity

THROUGH  
EVENING VOCATIONAL  
TRAINING

To Continue Their Advancement in  
Skills and Technical Knowledge  
Relating to Their Work

Learning new body and fender technique



Learning the metallurgy of welding

Making a strong weld





*Vocational Education Places Its Qualified Trainees  
On the Job*



The business training division of the San Diego Vocational School trained and placed in 133 different San Diego business 315 qualified workers in skilled business occupations during the school year 1939-40.

The trade training division of the San Diego Vocational School trained and placed 1673 qualified workers in 83 different industrial plants of San Diego during the school year 1939-1940



During the school year 1939-1940, 1988 workers were trained and placed in San Diego industrial and business organizations. At an average of \$25.00 per week for 50 weeks per year each of these new workers will have earned \$1,250, or a grand total of \$2,485,000 earned and spent in San Diego as a result of training in the San Diego Vocational School.

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## Labor Pact Signed By Cannery Workers

OAKLAND, Jan. 27 (U.P.)—A new labor agreement for 1942 covering approximately 60,000 central and northern California fruit and vegetable cannery workers has been signed by the California Processors and Growers, Inc., and representatives of 12 affected unions, it was announced today.

The new contract provides for wage increases averaging more than 16 percent above the 1941 scale of pay for men, and 20 percent increase for women. The new piece work base rate for women was raised 30 percent over the 1941 scale, the employers said.

## Women to Drive San Diego Taxis

### City Council Gives In to Operators' Plea

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 14.—Women will be driving taxicabs soon on San Diego streets, despite the fact city officials have expressed dislike for the idea.

Last month, Joe Green, operator of the largest fleet of cabs here, applied to the City Council for "chauffeurette licenses," and was met with disparaging remarks.

Today, the Councilmen had before them a report by City Manager Walter Cooper, who said:

"In principle, I'm dead against it, but I'm convinced that cab service in San Diego is inadequate."

Determined to have the last word, the Council, although granting the licenses for women cab drivers, warned Green that they must not be employed after dark.

The cab operator has been complaining for several weeks that the armed forces and defense industries are taking his men as fast as he hires them.

PAGE TWELVE—A

# Pearl Harbor

Los Angeles Times

## When You Ask Western Union for Boy--You May Be Surprised

### First Six of Many Girls to Serve as Messengers Start Service—and They Decide Low Heels Are Best

Illustrated on Page A

Whether Western Union messengers should all wear low heels or if perhaps some might be just as efficient in high ones was debated to a finish yesterday.

They will all wear low heels.

The first six messenger girls of the telegraph company started making deliveries in downtown Los Angeles, replacing boys who are daily enlisting. Loss of 45 messengers to the service of Uncle Sam during the last three weeks has led to the hiring of girls.

### ALL BUT ONE

Wearing olive drab overseas caps trimmed with gold braid and the W.U. emblem, the half-dozen young women came to the 503 W. Sixth St. office ready for work—all except one. No. 805 wore high-heeled shoes. She worked awhile and they sent her home to change.

The other five wore collegiate crepe-soled Oxfords, more useful than ornamental. Usefulness had to be the main consideration, for these messengers will not be riding bicycles or motorcycles.

They will walk.

### DAYTIME HOURS

Operating out of four downtown telegraph offices, the scope

of their activities will be within a radius of three blocks, according to Delivery Manager R. H. Tomlinson.

All will have daytime hours, 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. with a 44 or 45-hour week—five and one-half days. Overtime will be paid at the rate of time and one-half for all over 40 hours each week.

The pay scale will be the same as that of the boys, \$14.25 for 40 hours.

### NO SINGING TELEGRAMS

"Within 10 days there will be about 25 girls between 18 and 21 doing messenger service," declared J. W. Inwood, superintendent of the organization. "It will all be telegraph delivery service. No singing telegrams. Nothing that might subject them to embarrassment. They are being good patriotic Americans, filling in as a war measure. We need them and we are glad to have them."

Sitting on the bench, waiting his turn to go out on a job, Messenger Arthur Hoskins, entirely surrounded by messenger girls, seemed to be glad, too.

The first six girls are Doris Johnson, Elaine Paska, Ruth Settle, Margie Stacy, Edith Rountree, Rose Sundgren.

# Widows Seek Plane Jobs

## Aptitude Tests Show Group Far Superior

LONG BEACH, Jan. 27 (A.P.)—Sixty Pearl Harbor widows have applied for jobs in an airplane plant with the motto, "Keep 'em flying to avenge our husbands' deaths."

"We feel that we should do all we can to carry on the work and the cause for which our husbands so nobly gave their lives at Pearl Harbor," said Mrs. Fern Evans. Her husband, W. C. Evans, chemist's mate, third class, was reported lost in action at sea.

"Aircraft work is one way of doing our part. We are determined to do our share in the war effort that must go on and on until our loved ones are avenged and the final victory is won."

### Aptitude Tests Taken

Sixty widows and a gold star mother took aptitude tests yesterday for positions at Lockheed and Vega Aircraft Corps. J. E. Johnson, navy chaplain, said there are 1760 Pearl Harbor widows here and he expected more to apply for jobs.

Paul M. Kenefick, in charge, said the tests "showed that these women as a group were far superior to those who have contacted us at our regular employment offices."

"Lillian Connor, whose husband was lost on the U. S. S. Utah, has spent three years repairing automobiles as a hobby. We found another who has managed retail stores, and several who are power sewing machine operators."

### Medical Secretary Sought

"Signe Rasmussen has been a medical secretary and we have been looking for someone who could fill a job like that. Her husband, George Vernon Rasmussen, was listed as missing on the U. S. S. Arizona. He was a fireman, third class."

R. Randall Irwin, industrial relations manager for Lockheed and Vega, said the factories "have established a policy of giving preference to anyone who needs employment as a result of the war emergency. The unfortunate widows of Pearl Harbor dead are the first on this list."

## Trailer Becomes Honeymoon Home In Camp Housing Defense Workers

A fishy smell drifts over nearly every afternoon from a cannery, there is no vegetation and the house is barely big enough to turn around in.

Mrs. Jean Russell, however, thinks her honeymoon cottage, undistinguished from its neighbors except for the number "55771"—is about the finest in town here.

There are no cottonwood trees in front of Mrs. Russell's house, such

others which house Mrs. Russell's new and ever-changing neighbors. Each is supported by two wheels and a jack. They are, as you have guessed, trailers.

The Russells' trailer is one of 450 in two federal mobile housing projects here. Soon 200 more trailers will be added, but even then the farm security administration won't have nearly enough accommodations for the thousand families a

migrations westward. The men, most of them with families, are mainly from Texas, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. They are young, average age slightly over 20. Most have one or two or three preschool children. All are victims of economic frustration in their own communities.

The story of the Russells is typical. Earl Russell was a truck driver in Kearney. Jean Mougey was a school teacher for six years. Earl came west to attend an aviation school and, with the fragmentary information in sheet metal working and riveting gained during his course, he got a job at Consolidated Aircraft Corp.

### MARRIED IN NEVADA

As one of thousands engaged on the final assembly line, Earl earns a weekly minimum of \$30.60. Assured of a job for the period of the emergency, he sent for his sweetheart when school was out. They were married in Las Vegas, Nev., one week-end.

The object of this trailer camp is to put people up for a few days, or at most a few weeks—stop-gap housing. There is a weekly turnover of about 10 percent. But Mrs. Russell, who is a charter member of the camp—a resident since the day it opened last June 1—says:

"We've looked and looked for apartments, but they're dark and dirty. And expensive. The trailer is small, but it's new and it's clean and it's bright..."

Eugene Tucker, manager of the project, admitted that trailerites weren't supposed to stay on indefinitely, but:

"The very best the Russells could do in an apartment or court is \$40. The FSC believes that is too much for them to pay."

### RENT \$7 WEEKLY

Trailer rent is \$7 a week. This includes unlimited electricity, garbage collection, water tanks filled daily, watchman service at night. Showers and toilets are in two utility buildings in the center of the camp.

Because trailerites don't expect to stay long, they make no attempt to beautify their 25 by 50-foot lots. The Russells and one or two other families have laid boards to form walks from asphalt drives to doorsteps.



Mrs. Jean Russell prepares a meal while her husband, Earl, scans the newspaper in their trailer honeymoon home here, one of 450 in two federal mobile defense housing projects. (Wide World photo.)

as were so plentiful in her native Nebraska. There are no sun flowers and not even any of the lowly goldenrod which grew around her home in Kearney.

Mrs. Russell's honeymoon home has but one room, one long, narrow room, about 8 by 22 feet. Doors of plywood slide out from behind the clothes closets to turn the "living room" into a bedroom.

This cottage is identical with 147

week flooding San Diego in a tidal wave of industrial migration.

The Russells and the others, pouring into southern California for the aircraft gold rush, don't know until they get here that housing for \$6-a-day aircraft workers is a major problem. Houses are scarce and rents accordingly are higher than normal.

The pattern of this migration is very like that of the agricultural





Volume 10, Number 10  
OCTOBER 1941

# SAN DIEGO BUSINESS

Published Monthly by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Ltd. - The Chamber of Commerce of San Diego County

## San Diego Employment Up 100 Percent Over 1930 Weekly Payroll Near \$4,284,500, Survey Shows

Carefully compiled estimates prepared by the industrial department of the Chamber of Commerce indicate that, as of September 15, a total of approximately 123,000 San Diegans were gainfully employed, with incomes totalling weekly \$4,284,500. Comparison of statistics reveal that these figures indicate employment in San Diego has increased close to 100 percent since 1930, as the census of that year reported 64,000 San Diegans gainfully employed at that time.

The community now embraces 286 manufacturing plants and 214 other industrial establishments. Products turned out range from hairnets and powder puffs to four-motored bombers. Total employment in these plants approximates 40,000 with an annual payroll of close to \$75,000,000. Value of goods produced is over \$180,000,000.

Ten years ago only six persons were engaged in aircraft production in San Diego. Today aircraft manufacturing is the community's greatest industry, now employing some 30,000 workers with promise of increases to 50,000 by the spring of 1942.

San Diego's second industry is fish packing, with five plants here canning 54 percent of the entire nation's supply of tuna annually. About 2000 women are at work in these plants, turning out products valued at close to \$12,000,000 a year.

Boat building also ranks high in the list as a vital industry here. Three local yards are constructing wooden vessels for the navy. The Martinolich Shipbuilding Company recently moved to San Diego after being in business in Tacoma, Washington for 40 years.

San Diego's importance as an aircraft manufacturing center is clearly indicated in statistics published recently by "American Aviation" magazine. Figures revealed that Consolidated Aircraft Corporation ranks second in the United States in volume of business on its books. Exclusive of British orders, the aircraft plants in Southern California, as of August 1, had orders totalling \$1,209,000,000, and 45 percent of this huge total has been given to San Diego factories. Local orders amount to about 12 percent of all aircraft orders in U. S. factories.

A breakdown of employment totals and corresponding payrolls shows the following:

Type	No. Employed	Weekly Wage
Aircraft Mfg. ....	32,000	\$1,300,000 —
Boat Building .....	600	27,000
Fishing Industry .....	3,200	95,000
Building Trades .....	20,000	840,000
Misc. Mfg. & Ind. ....	10,000	350,000
Retail Trade .....	11,000	230,000
Wholesale Trade .....	3,000	100,000
Service Industries .....	2,500	62,500
Office & Professional ....	30,000	900,000
Civil Service (City, State & Federal) .....	11,000	380,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>123,300</b>	<b>\$4,284,500</b>

### Priority Head Due Here Oct. 7 To Discuss Local Problems

Plans are being formulated which, it is hoped, will result in clarification of the present situation in regard to priorities required for the acquisition of various materials by local merchants, contractors and manufacturers.

Recent conferences were held with Mr. G. Howard Hutchins, director of the regional office of the Priorities Division, Office of Production Management, with the result that Mr. Hutchins will meet with various local groups on Oct. 7. Separate conferences are being arranged for contractors, manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers and other groups faced with priority problems. Notice of time and place of these sessions will be given by mail and through the press.

The seriousness of the priority system, under which various materials are being requisitioned for the national defense program, is indicated in the complaint of building contractors that it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure building materials for private home construction. Likewise, local manufacturers are finding it practically impossible to secure certain necessary

(Please turn to page 2, column 1)

materials for their work. It is hoped that there may be some easing of this situation in the near future.

Realizing that the operation of the priority system might seriously interfere with building and manufacturing operations, the Chamber of Commerce in April took all steps possible at that time to impress upon Washington officials that San Diego is the greatest defense center in the country, and should have preferential consideration in the supply of building materials, etc. Major T. C. Macaulay, Executive Manager of the Chamber, was sent to Washington, and contacted high officials of various government departments, impressing upon them the importance of safeguarding the San Diego district from any shortage of materials. The fact was particularly stressed that every new dwelling unit built in San Diego serves to relieve the acute housing shortage to some extent, and that, therefore, every private contract for home construction in the San Diego area is really a national defense contract. Priority officials were also impressed with the fact that many San Diego manufacturers are doing defense work as sub-contractors to local aircraft and shipbuilding plants.

San Diego firms desiring to purchase supplies of materials which are under priorities control may secure the necessary forms from the Office of Production Management office in Los Angeles. The forms, when filled in, are returned to the Los Angeles office, which in turn forwards them to Washington for assignment of a priority number. Materials needed for national defense orders are given ratings between AA and A-10. Materials for civilian or non-defense purposes have priority numbers running from B-1 to B-8.

Local manufacturers desiring to secure sub-contracts in the national defense program should make their desires known to the Los Angeles office of the Division of Contract Distribution, Office of Production Management, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Los Angeles. Those in charge of this office are W. S. Rosecrans and H. M. Craft.

Manufacturers or others who face the possible necessity of closing down plants because of inability to get materials have two sources of assistance. The employee who faces a possible lay-off may appeal to the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management in the New Social Security Building, Washington, D. C. The employer may place his case before Joseph L. Welner, Assistant Director of the Civilian Supply Division, Office of Production Management, Washington.

## S. D. - Calif. Club Analysis Shows Nation "S. D. - Conscious"

Testimony of the effectiveness of the San Diego-California club's work in selling San Diego to the nation is seen in a tabulation just released by the club, according to W. F. Raber, president.

"We have just completed an analysis of 1443 inquiries received, selected at random from among the 8,243 individual letters, postal cards and wires sent us during the past four months," Raber stated. "This we did in an effort to determine from what section or sections of the country the bulk of our inquiries were coming.

"The results were eminently satisfactory," he continued. "We find that the entire nation is San Diego-con-

scious and San Diego-conscious, and the table herewith is presented as evidence of the fact."

The analysis revealed that the following number of inquiries were received from the following states:

New York .....	143	Tennessee .....	18
Illinois .....	105	Virginia .....	17
Texas .....	93	North Carolina .....	12
Ohio .....	80	Rhode Island .....	11
Pennsylvania .....	78	South Dakota .....	11
Michigan .....	71	Alabama .....	10
Wisconsin .....	58	Louisiana .....	10
New Jersey .....	51	Maine .....	9
Massachusetts .....	49	New Hampshire .....	9
Missouri .....	49	West Virginia .....	9
Washington .....	48	Kentucky .....	8
Minnesota .....	46	North Dakota .....	8
Iowa .....	34	District of Columbia ..	8
Kansas .....	34	Georgia .....	7
New Mexico .....	31	South Carolina .....	7
Colorado .....	30	Utah .....	7
Arizona .....	29	Arkansas .....	6
Florida .....	28	Maryland .....	6
Oregon .....	26	Mississippi .....	6
Indiana .....	25	Nevada .....	4
Nebraska .....	25	Delaware .....	2
Oklahoma .....	21	Wyoming .....	2
Connecticut .....	20	Vermont .....	1
Idaho .....	20	Foreign .....	41
Montana .....	20		

## New "Blue Book of S. D. Business" Slated for Early Distribution

Compilation of the new "Blue Book of San Diego Business," the classified directory of Chamber of Commerce members for 1941, is almost completed and will soon be ready for distribution, the membership department announces.

This buyer's guide has proven of outstanding assistance in directing purchasing agents and other potential buyers to the reliable and established business concerns of the San Diego area. In addition to circulation among members, the directory is placed in the hands of all army, navy, marine corps and defense industry purchasing agents, and federal, state, city and county purchasing and supply officers for reference and guidance.

Copies of the directory are also available for consultation at all times at the Chamber of Commerce. In addition, an illuminated panel display containing the names of all members under those business classifications they choose is maintained in the most prominent window of the building's Broadway side. This panel serves to advertise continuously all the Chamber's members, even when the building is closed, and is consulted daily by out-of-town residents, in particular, desiring reference to reliable firms.

The 1941 directory consists of an alphabetical list of businesses, classified according to types, followed by an enlarged and detailed classification of every business listed. In this latter section, each business is described by name, address, owner's or manager's name, and telephone number. Professional listings are similarly treated. This enables the buyer to contact personally, by letter, phone, or personal visit, any member

(Continued on Page 4)



## Pacific Beach, Loma Portal and Chesterton in Lead As New Home Construction Soars Throughout City

Following a statement by Glenn Rick, city planning engineer, before the board of directors' meeting of September 25 that new residential construction during the 12-months' period just terminated had reached an unprecedented peak, with the total number of new homes built for that one-year period almost two-thirds of the total built in the ten years previous, the Chamber of Commerce secured from Mr. Rick a breakdown of figures showing gains in all sections of the city.

This tabulation follows:

STUDY OF SAN DIEGO GROWTH IN NEW RESIDENTIAL UNITS

DISTRICT	New Res. Units		% of Gain		Average Value	
	Sept. 1, 1940, to Sept. 1, 1941	Ten-Year Period 1931-1940	Sept. 1, 1940, to Sept. 1, 1941	Ten-Year Period 1931-1940	Sept. 1, 1940, to Sept. 1, 1941	Ten-Year Period 1931-1940
1. Horton's .....	4	45	.17	2.0	\$ 925	\$1,250
2. Middletown ...	223	853	3.97	18.0	2,270	2,755
3. Mission Hills-Hillcrest .....	255	1,053	3.95	19.5	2,645	3,200
4. North Park ....	520	1,889	5.29	23.5	2,340	2,430
5. South Park ....	90	298	4.11	15.7	2,330	2,840
6. Golden Hill ....	170	563	2.13	7.8	1,720	1,755
7. Logan Heights ..	820	627	20.34	18.4	2,820	1,830
8. Normal Heights ..	182	898	4.01	23.5	2,330	2,480
9. City Heights....	177	572	4.51	17.1	1,980	1,805
10. Marlou Park...	27	25	20.14	22.9	1,330	1,755
11. College Heights	379	1,142	19.12	135.9	3,620	3,420
12. Oak Park .....	84	180	12.74	46.8	1,920	2,470
13. La Mesa Colony ..	84	125	23.01	52.1	1,935	1,980
14. Encanto .....	97	154	13.92	28.4	2,520	2,405
15. Paradise Hills..	9	7	60.00	87.5	3,840	3,360
16. Old Town .....	138	574	11.24	90.4	1,435	1,275
17. Loma Portal ..	801	887	56.84	89.3	3,970	5,170
18. La Playa .....	128	388	15.38	87.4	4,720	5,070
19. Ocean Beach ...	357	978	12.51	52.2	2,430	2,380
20. Chesterton .....	3,008	3	9109.09	10.0	3,020	3,020
21. Morena .....	97	271	17.60	98.8	2,630	2,495
22. Pacific Beach ..	517	462	52.48	88.3	2,985	2,610
23. Mission Beach ..	130	479	8.67	55.4	2,490	2,455
24. La Jolla .....	227	546	10.63	34.3	4,470	4,960
25. Sorrento .....	0	1	0	11.1	0	1,250
26. "						
27. Talmadge Park ..	63	620	4.90	93.0	4,950	4,790
Totals .....	8,563	13,380	13.55%	26.9%	\$2,970	\$2,890

\* Government Reservations—No Record Kept.

### Staff Changes Noted

Effective October 1, Eric Eastman will assume full charge of the membership department work, with the title "Director of Public Relations." He will be assisted by John Rea, formerly associated with the San Diego Convention Bureau.

David Hellyer will continue as director of publicity.

### Living Costs Here Up 6.5%

#### Labor Bureau Statistics Show

According to figures just received from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Commerce, resulting from a survey taken on July 15, the cost of living for wage earners and low salaried workers in San Diego increased 6.5 percent between October, 1939, and July 15, 1941.

At the same time a report was received from the California Department of Labor indicating that workers in factories of San Diego, as of August, 1941, received wages 26 percent higher than for the same month last year. A rough adjustment of this balance would indicate that, while the cost of living has risen, these workers are still 20 percent ahead of last year as concerns standard of living.

During the period surveyed, it was found that cost of food-stuffs increased 12.5 percent; rents were up 11 percent; clothing one percent, and house furnishings four percent. At the same time, cost of fuel, electricity and ice **decreased** eight percent.

In the "miscellaneous" group, services and goods other than those mentioned went up two percent, with the most pronounced increases occurring in prices for gasoline and auto repair services.

The survey pointed out that San Diego is one of five cities in the nation especially affected by defense activities. The analysis was made by the labor statistics bureau at the request of the Office of Production Management.

### New Executives To Be Feted At Chamber Luncheon Oct. 8

For several years it has been the custom of the Business Development Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to periodically arrange luncheons in honor of new business executives in the community. These luncheons, which are strictly informal, serve to acquaint new business men with those who have been longer established in San Diego. They have proved popular and enjoyable, and those who have attended them have found the contacts made at these meetings very valuable.

Next of these luncheons is to be given on Wednesday, October 8, in the Sun Room of the San Diego Hotel. Approximately sixty new business executives are being invited as guests. The Business Development Committee will be host. Others attending will include representatives of city and county government, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the Industrial Committee and Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce.



(Continued from Page 2)

in any one of the 529 types of businesses classified in the directory, with the minimum of time and effort, and the maximum of efficiency.

Publication of this directory is but one of the many tangible efforts this organization is making to aid business in this community. To allow those desiring to be included in this new edition to obtain a listing, the deadline for copy has been extended for a limited period. Firms and individuals desiring to avail themselves of listings in the 1941 "Blue Book of San Diego Business" are urged to contact the membership department at once.

### Among Our New Members . . .

Among those welcomed into membership in the Chamber last month are:

F. L. ANNABLE, La Mesa, California.

HIGH SEAS TUNA PACKING COMPANY, 2802 Canon St., C. L. Wattenbarger, local manager.

PERCY BILTON, Incorporated, 3106 Rosecrans, Builders and Contractors.

HOLSTROM AND DEARDORF, Architects, 514 Fifth Avenue Bldg.

A. E. MARSHALL, 4253 Forty-ninth St., Hardwood Floors

LA MARIE CORSET SHOP, 1015 Sixth Ave., Emilie Neff Megenity, Owner.

Reinstated:

Bunnell Photo Shop.

Universal Boot Shop.

### "No More Permanent Housing Here For Defense," Chamber Assured

Contracts totaling \$2,785,300 were awarded recently to three contractors for the construction of 1,000 demountable, temporary, frame houses for defense workers at Pacific Beach. An additional contract for

500 demountable houses at a cost of \$1,602,000, to be built in the vicinity of 47th and Market Streets, was also awarded recently.

The Pacific Beach housing project will require a school building having 30 classrooms, while the Market Street project will require a 15-room school. Money for the construction of these schools has been made available under the Lanham Bill.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Defense Housing Commission of this city have urged repeatedly that no more permanent defense housing projects be established in the San Diego area. Assurances have been given by the Coordinator of Defense Housing and other federal officials that no additional permanent houses will be built here, but that the temporary type of demountable homes will be used to accommodate national defense workers; and that when the present national emergency is over, these temporary houses will be taken down and moved to the national parks and other locations where they can be used to advantage by the Federal Government.

### National Magazines Sent Picture Publicity, Report

Many nationally-known publications were furnished photographs of San Diego and vicinity, depicting its industrial activities as well as its scenic wonders, during the past month by the Pictorial Publicity Department of the San Diego-California Club. Best-known publication to request assistance from this department was the National Geographic Magazine, which is now preparing an article on San Diego for either its December or January issue.

Mr. Frederick Simpich, Associate Editor, spent several weeks in the city and county obtaining material for this story, and during this period 75 photographs were made by the department to illustrate his article.

Various other national publications and news syndicates were supplied with photographs. Pictures were also furnished to San Diego County Fair officials to be used for publicity purposes.

## OCTOBER, 1941

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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See Payroll

in San Diego

Volume 11, Number 2  
FEBRUARY, 1942



# SAN DIEGO BUSINESS

Published Monthly by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Ltd. - The Chamber of Commerce of San Diego County

## SAN DIEGO "ARRIVES" IN 1941 AS TOP-RANKING CITY

History will record that, in the year 1941, San Diego definitely established itself as one of the nation's major industrial cities. Further, it advanced, by virtue of tremendous population expansion, from the rank of 43rd in the list of America's principal cities to an unquestioned and permanent place among the nation's 25 largest municipalities.

During the 12 months just closed, San Diego attracted the attention of the entire nation and of the world. Its importance as a military, naval and industrial center added further to its already-solid reputation as one of the country's finest recreational areas. Such nationally circulated periodicals as LIFE Magazine (July 28, 1941), NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC (January, 1942), and SATURDAY EVENING POST (July 19, 1941) told San Diego's story to America's millions in terms of praise and glowing description, giving this community its most valuable and outstanding publicity "breaks" since the great Arthur Brisbane article in his "TODAY" column of March 19, 1930.

During the year 1941, employment in San Diego's aircraft factories more than doubled. In the city's industries and businesses as a whole, the total number of civilians gainfully employed increased from 99,550 to 126,600. Civilian payrolls jumped from \$148,600,000 to \$185,000,000.

The same period witnessed unprecedented increases in army and navy personnel, and further investments in and development of naval and military establishments in this area. While exact information regarding these expenditures and expansions cannot be released at this time, due to understandable censorship regulations, it must be obvious that the community will benefit for all time to come from these developments.

All indices of business agree in indicating that 1941 was THE banner year in San Diego's commercial history. Building permits, bank debits, telephone installations, employment, department store sales — all showed increases far in excess of any previous year in the city's history. Retail trade skyrocketed to a point 40 percent higher in dollar value in 1941 than in the year previous. This increase in retail trade surpassed that of any and every other city in California. Indeed, given the highest "spot ratings" ever accorded any American city by SALES-MANAGEMENT Magazine, San Diego was the "second most prosperous city in the nation in June,

passed only by El Paso," and in July San Diego topped the list of American cities, 38 percent above the national gain.

In 1941, San Diego's employment jumped up 100 percent over the 1930 figures, with a weekly payroll approximating \$4,300,000. Manufacturing everything from hairnets and powder puffs to four-motored bombers, the community embraces 286 manufacturing plants, and 214 other industrial establishments.

In view of these spectacular gains in employment, with consequent payroll increases, expanding building activity and other progressive signs, it seems certain that San Diego city and county may reasonably anticipate continued prosperity during the current year.

And, more importantly, San Diego will continue to play an active and vital role in the national defense of the United States—the most important job facing this community!

### "ABSURD . . . FANTASTIC" — AUTHORITIES REPLY TO MIDWEST "SCARE CAMPAIGN"

One of the most fantastic proposals ever put forward — that of moving west coast defense industries into a so-called "safe" zone in the middle west — is now enjoying vogue in certain circles. Far from being alarmed by this molehill which certain interests are attempting to invest with the stature of a mountain, intelligent business men along the Pacific regard the suggestion as an absurdity.

This type of agitation, sponsored by an active group of boosters of the middle west, is nothing new. For years, these interests have contended that naval aviation bases, for example, should be located in the middle of the country. They are now making a determined effort to have them so located, taking advantage of the war jitters which some are suffering.

No thinking individual on the coast will deny that there is danger of sporadic, nuisance raids by the enemy, and possible danger that coastal areas may be shelled by an occasional submarine. But authorities agree that the damage from such raids would be relatively negligible. Such damage would indeed be as nothing compared to the tragic disruption of production which would inevitably accompany any mass movement of industries inland. Further, their very location in less favorable climes would permanently impair their efficiency and production.



## POPULATION

Year	San Diego City	% Increase	San Diego County	% Increase
1860.....	731*	..	††	
1870.....	2,300*	215	††	
1880.....	2,637*	15	††	
1890.....	16,159*	513	34,987*	
1900.....	17,700*	10	35,090*	0
1910.....	39,578*	124	61,665*	76
1920.....	74,361*	87	112,248*	82
1930.....	147,995*	99	209,659*	86
1931.....	154,000		216,183	
1932.....	157,000		223,611	
1933.....	159,000		231,461	
1934.....	165,000		242,994	
1935.....	168,000		246,000	
1936.....	170,000		250,000	
1937.....	175,000		260,000	
1938.....	178,000		265,000	
1939.....	182,500		270,000	
1940.....	203,341*	38	289,473*	33
1941.....	250,000		350,000	
Jan. 1, 1942..	276,600		380,000	

††San Diego County's boundaries once included Imperial, Riverside and San Bernardino.

\*U. S. Census. All others estimated.

## BANK DEBITS (City)

Year	Amount
1930.....	\$ 668,264,000
1931.....	555,515,000
1932.....	397,681,000
1933.....	342,853,000
1934.....	358,574,000
1935.....	502,680,154
1936.....	565,672,000
1937.....	638,344,000
1938.....	587,775,000
1939.....	592,525,000
1940.....	688,713,796
1941.....	1,068,793,000

Months	1939	1940	1941
January.....	\$51,497,000	\$60,732,000	\$71,240,000
February.....	43,882,000	43,463,000	74,389,000
March.....	42,685,000	46,990,000	83,105,000
April.....	46,920,000	48,970,000	95,183,000
May.....	48,627,000	55,470,000	76,887,000
June.....	42,688,000	45,857,000	76,819,000
July.....	46,709,000	58,748,000	107,827,000
August.....	55,142,000	47,018,000	84,238,000
September.....	44,443,000	51,017,000	80,225,000
October.....	45,079,000	68,664,000	104,953,000
November.....	60,797,000	58,607,000	88,497,000
December.....	53,048,000	86,505,000	125,430,000

## CENSUS POPULATION OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY INCORPORATED CITIES

City	1910	1920	1930	1940
San Diego.....	39,578	74,361	147,995	203,341
National City.....	1,733	3,116	7,301	10,344
Coronado.....	1,477	3,289	5,425	6,932
Chula Vista.....	...	1,718	3,869	5,138
Oceanside.....	673	1,161	3,508	4,651
Escondido.....	1,334	1,789	3,421	4,560
La Mesa.....	...	1,004	2,515	3,925
El Cajon.....	...	469	1,050	1,475
Residents outside of cities	1910..... 16,870	1920..... 44,795	1930..... 86,907	1940..... 175,084
Residents of cities	1910..... 25,341	1920..... 86,907	1930..... 175,084	1940..... 240,366

## BIRTHS

Year	City	Other San Diego County	Total
1930.....	2538	688	3226
1931.....	2429	766	3195
1932.....	2587	663	3250
1933.....	2615	904	3519
1934.....	2555	809	3364
1935.....	2867	696	2563
1936.....	3144	768	3912
1937.....	3431	786	4217
1938.....	3787	783	4270
1939.....	3686	786	4472
1940.....	4388	928	5316
1941.....	5223	1189	6412

## DEATHS

Year	City	Other San Diego County	Total
1930.....	2165	657	2822
1931.....	2146	604	2750
1932.....	2249	625	2874
1933.....	2236	785	3021
1934.....	2136	694	2830
1935.....	2281	729	3010
1936.....	2429	714	3143
1937.....	2560	780	3340
1938.....	2447	688	3135
1939.....	2490	716	3206
1940.....	2683	774	3457
1941.....	2839	859	3698

## ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION (San Diego County)

Year	KWH
1920.....	44,057,884
1930.....	143,528,097
1931.....	162,650,354
1932.....	146,667,444
1933.....	147,969,452
1934.....	152,117,584
1935.....	170,950,241
1936.....	194,248,753
1937.....	196,744,204
1938.....	209,165,570
1939.....	221,707,740
1940.....	281,141,603
1941.....	365,000,000*

\*Estimated.

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Year	Auto-mobiles	Trucks	Total
1920.....	17,644	852	18,496
1930.....	74,486	2985	77,471
1931.....	74,694	3181	77,875
1932.....	74,781	3252	78,033
1933.....	76,092	3372	79,464
1934.....	75,069	3524	78,593
1935.....	81,216	4037	85,253
1936.....	88,562	4584	93,146
1937.....	94,958	4979	99,937
1938.....	95,478	5215	100,693
1939.....	97,254	5494	102,748
1940.....	106,321	6282	112,603
1941.....	126,081	7744	145,000*

\*Includes motorcycles, "scooters," etc.

## AIR MAIL DISPATCHED FROM SAN DIEGO

Year	Rate per ounce	Pounds
1930*.....	5c	35,180
1931.....	5c	40,506
1932.....	(5c & 8c) **	34,510
1933.....	8c	27,538
1934.....	8c	25,911
1935.....	(8c & 6c) **	48,759
1936.....	6c	61,591
1937.....	6c	72,318
1938.....	6c	74,887
1939.....	6c	80,420
1940.....	6c	104,023
1941.....	6c	182,792

\*Six months.

\*\*Rate change July 1.

## WATER COMMERCE (San Diego Harbor)

Year	Tons	Value
1920*.....	557,224	\$19,370,401
1929-30.....	906,938	47,765,684
1930-31.....	803,563	41,414,404
1931-32.....	706,059	37,661,250
1932-33.....	512,391	33,462,392
1933-34.....	527,701	37,637,179
1934-35.....	524,568	41,824,364
1935-36.....	662,650	40,472,242
1936-37.....	613,253	29,625,334
1937-38.....	646,191	34,464,590
1938-39.....	613,869	32,118,972
1939-40.....	658,978	32,771,212
1940-41.....	907,077	34,397,055

\*Calendar Year.

Months	1939	1940	1941
1st Quarter.....	\$6,738,140	\$10,165,581	\$9,033,273
2nd Quarter.....	8,876,081	5,997,188	8,663,237
3rd Quarter.....	8,123,627	7,624,501	7,241,867
4th Quarter.....	5,751,000	9,061,593	7,099,870

## WATER METERS (City)

Year	Number
1920.....	16,358
1930.....	38,806
1931.....	39,445
1932.....	39,699
1933.....	39,931
1934.....	40,234
1935.....	41,151
1936.....	42,378
1937.....	43,757
1938.....	45,115
1939.....	46,536
1940.....	48,646
1941.....	51,510

## GAS METERS (City)

Year	Number
1920.....	21,626
1930.....	48,103
1931.....	48,623
1932.....	49,073
1933.....	48,639
1934.....	50,244
1935.....	52,650
1936.....	55,459
1937.....	57,128
1938.....	57,866
1939.....	60,782
1940.....	64,881
1941.....	71,839

## TELEPHONES (City)

Year	Number
1920.....	18,087
1930.....	42,621
1931.....	42,830
1932.....	40,543
1933.....	38,358
1934.....	38,314
1935.....	41,488
1936.....	43,785
1937.....	46,857
1938.....	48,500
1939.....	51,146
1940.....	55,642
1941.....	60,988

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY U. S. INCOME TAX RETURNS

Year	City	County (Inc. City)
1928.....	7,741	9,669
1930.....	5,944	7,684
1933.....	7,170	9,569
1935.....	9,208	12,160
1936.....	10,467	14,103
1937.....	12,515	16,832
1938.....	12,649	17,076
1939.....	14,921	18,153
1940.....	33,235	48,500

## CITY WATER CONSUMPTION

Year	Gallons
1920.....	3,559,523,969
1930.....	5,716,848,270
1931.....	5,803,858,670
1932.....	5,512,648,430
1933.....	5,536,181,040
1934.....	5,946,067,870
1935.....	6,368,939,990
1936.....	6,496,172,880
1937.....	7,010,652,740
1938.....	7,339,168,018
1939.....	7,572,632,191
1940.....	8,673,622,222
1941.....	9,566,565,401

Month	1939	1940	1941
January.....	434,550,396	491,220,252	553,699,778
February.....	417,317,771	475,400,313	511,376,106
March.....	523,870,669	625,372,809	601,880,000
April.....	564,946,358	652,446,066	649,989,252
May.....	754,168,562	838,158,870	904,756,000
June.....	814,596,557	831,365,015	976,337,714
July.....	835,730,099	957,655,908	1,050,971,667
August.....	824,857,626	944,203,610	1,046,089,549
September.....	594,439,637	831,584,527	967,656,549
October.....	671,463,878	788,605,853	851,869,786
November.....	585,637,600	639,403,290	730,380,000
December.....	551,053,038	598,205,709	721,559,000

## ASSESSED VALUE

Year	City Assessed Value	County Assessed Value	Total Tax Rate
1920.....	\$ 88,067,609	\$ 87,310,991	\$5.83
1930.....	164,431,976	252,208,746	5.32
1931.....	140,661,557	221,615,161	5.56
1932.....	118,745,408	189,964,297	6.33
1933.....	99,184,445	168,366,473	5.94
1934.....	100,289,660	171,681,759	6.03
1935.....	136,740,030	205,771,935	5.18
1936.....	133,723,190	201,842,555	5.04
1937.....	140,005,780	207,019,687	5.67
1938.....	143,685,335	211,548,703	5.27
1939.....	145,198,345	213,942,681	5.95
1940.....	149,932,440	221,461,643	5.68
1941.....	164,263,280	239,198,450	6.11

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY CITIES' ASSESSED VALUATIONS

City	1941-42 Valuation
San Diego.....	\$164,263,280
Coronado.....	8,286,220
National City.....	4,981,930
Chula Vista.....	4,174,630
Oceanside.....	3,535,600
La Mesa.....	2,523,330
Escondido.....	2,319,690
El Cajon.....	725,840

## CAPACITY OF CITY AND COUNTY LAKES (Thousands of gallons)

CITY RESERVOIRS:	Capacity	Jan. 20, 1940	Jan. 20, 1941	Jan. 11, 1942	% of Capacity
Morena.....	21,900,000	19,478,700	19,010,500	20,018,450	91.4
Barrett.....	13,979,000	12,724,700	12,507,900	13,979,000	100
Upper Otay.....	835,700	711,600	840,800	774,921	92.7
Lower Otay.....	18,353,300	16,185,900	15,076,300	18,017,050	98.2
Chollas.....	101,400	80,900	94,000	77,547	76.5
El Capitan.....	38,000,000	33,694,300	32,258,100	36,615,520	96.4
Hodges.....	12,284,300	9,519,500	12,284,300	12,284,300	100
San Dieguito.....	368,600	217,500	219,400	229,150	62.2
Totals.....	105,822,300	92,613,100	92,291,300	101,965,938	96.4

## COUNTY RESERVOIRS:

Escondido .....	2,500,000	1,036,203	981,000	1,124,183	45.0
Cuyamaca .....	3,700,000	3,291,000	3,381,000	3,224,000	87.1
Murray .....	2,000,000	1,420,000	1,289,000	1,678,000	83.9
Henshaw .....	66,500,000	41,900,000	37,400,000	53,439,564	80.4
O'Neil .....	454,113	390,000	340,841	406,009	89.4
Judson .....	212,000	159,100	67,700	161,446	76.1
Sweetwater .....	9,471,000	6,723,935	6,373,000	8,500,800	89.7
Totals. ....	84,837,113	54,920,238	49,832,541	68,534,002	80.8



## PAYROLL IN SAN DIEGO

Employees	Jan. 1940	Jan. 1941	Jan. 1942
Aircraft Manufacturing .....	4,650	16,250	38,800
Fishing and Fish Canning.....	3,300	3,300	3,300
Other Manufacturing .....	4,000	5,000	5,000
Service Industries .....	3,500	4,000	4,000
Wholesale Stores .....	3,000	4,000	5,000
Retail Stores .....	13,000	15,000	16,000
Utility Companies .....	2,700	3,000	3,500
Office, Professional and Miscellaneous.....	35,000	39,000	40,000
City, County, State and Federal (inc. schools)	10,000	10,000	11,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>79,150</b>	<b>99,550</b>	<b>126,600</b>

Payroll (Annual)	Jan. 1940	Jan. 1941	Jan. 1942
Aircraft Manufacturing .....	\$10,000,000	\$34,000,000	\$62,400,000
Fishing and Fish Canning.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
Other Manufacturing .....	5,200,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Service Industries .....	5,000,000	5,600,000	5,600,000
Wholesale Stores .....	3,500,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
Retail Stores .....	.....	13,500,000	14,400,000
Utility Companies .....	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
Office, Professional and Miscellaneous.....	50,000,000	57,500,000	59,000,000
City, County, State and Federal (inc. schools)	18,000,000	18,000,000	20,000,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$100,700,000</b>	<b>\$148,600,000</b>	<b>\$184,900,000</b>

## MILITARY STATISTICS

Due to the current war emergency censorship regulations, statistics relative to military and naval establishments, investments and personnel have been omitted from this issue.

## BANK AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS (City)

Year	Bank Deposits	Postal Savings Deposits	U. S. Savings Bonds	Federal Savs. & Loan Associations	TOTAL
1929....	72,804,249	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930....	67,367,043	305,045	.....	.....	.....
1931....	58,708,000	1,069,177	.....	.....	.....
1932....	55,839,000	2,044,690	.....	.....	.....
1933....	53,763,214	3,429,787	.....	.....	.....
1934....	60,501,000	2,739,357	.....	.....	.....
1935....	70,000,000	2,757,523	533,887.50	706,629.62	73,998,040.12
1936....	82,399,140	2,809,904	839,250.00	3,422,898.96	89,471,192.96
1937....	82,034,828	2,596,410	1,208,493.75	5,390,002.30	91,229,734.05
1938....	83,851,012	2,606,039	1,549,012.00	8,578,187.36	96,584,250.36
1939....	84,596,118	2,749,720	2,109,637.00	9,538,866.27	98,994,341.27
1940....	100,444,230	2,972,676	2,487,487.50	11,100,000.46	117,004,393.96
1941....	105,563,905	3,371,332	3,039,918.75	13,103,866.50	125,079,022.25

## RELIEF IN SAN DIEGO

*Year	Old Age Assistance	Care of Unemployables				Unemployment Relief		
		Indigent	Blind	Orphan	Total	SRA	WPA	Total
1935.....	2079	1796	104	331	2231	4570	8478	13048
1936.....	3591	1652	114	312	2078	2525	7277	9802
1937.....	5234	2098	158	458	2714	1561	6335	7896
1938.....	6081	1725	190	578	2493	1944	6620	8564
1939.....	6672	1622	246	656	2524	3319	4281	7600
1940.....	7695	1551	275	731	2567	618	3514	4132
1941.....	8030	1372	266	638	2276	†0	1444	1444

\*Figures given are number of cases for December of each year.

†SRA ceased operations July, 1941.

(Note: The complete story of relief in San Diego, including financial statistics and explanation of the trends indicated above, will be told in a subsequent issue of "San Diego Business.")

## FREIGHT CARLOADS

Year (In and Out)	Carloads
1930..	19,552
1931..	15,350
1932..	12,480
1933..	12,885
1934..	14,976
1935..	16,912
1936..	20,508
1937..	22,936
1938..	19,965
1939..	19,705
1940..	22,749
1941..	29,447

Month	1939	1940	1941
January .....	1623	1760	2281
February .....	1377	1649	2049
March .....	1621	1856	2414
April .....	1484	1611	2392
May .....	1624	1698	2397
June .....	1637	1779	2577
July .....	1726	1707	2598
August .....	1665	1751	2216
September .....	1810	1648	2353
October .....	1776	2301	2722
November .....	1627	2487	2426
December .....	1745	2602	3022

## AUTOMOBILES (New Car Sales)

Year	Number
1930..	7,105
1931..	5,679
1932..	3,565
1933..	3,903
1934..	3,996
1935..	7,192
1936..	8,874
1937..	9,136
1938..	5,707
1939..	6,592
1940..	10,261
1941..	14,246

Month	1939	1940	1941
January .....	425	598	1267
February .....	418	722	1418
March .....	501	838	1610
April .....	486	753	1692
May .....	586	875	2135
June .....	676	1016	1838
July .....	572	941	1315
August .....	532	635	879
September .....	414	459	376
October .....	603	1065	569
November .....	695	1160	571
December .....	684	1199	576

## AIR EXPRESS PARCELS TO AND FROM SAN DIEGO

Year	No. of Parcels
1935..	2,663
1936..	3,688
1937..	4,167
1938..	4,379
1939..	4,362
1940..	6,484
1941..	12,363

# San Diego Junior Chamber of Commerce

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Cecil Gray, President	Willis Fletcher	Clark J. Hathaway
William P. Brotherton, Vice-President	William Glassford	Robert W. Hodge
Paul T. Mannen, Vice-President	Kenneth Goodman	Herbert Kunzel
Gilbert V. D. Jones, Treasurer	Thomas M. Hamilton	Wally Lyon
Ernest O. Hulick, Executive Secretary	Harry Hargreaves	Fred Ridout
	John D. Thompson, Jr.	

Dear Member:

Since Dec. 7, we Americans have become suddenly alert to the importance of the flier. For the last two years The Junior Chamber of Commerce has been aiding in this nation's efforts to build a reservoir of trained pilots. This week the Junior Chamber's aviation committee saw the beginning of the most recent of its ground school training courses, offered at the Vocational School under the direction of Sheridan Gorton, a Junior Chamber member.

More than 200 applications were received for the current course. Competition is intense in the ground school instruction. Reason: The 10 leaders in scholarship will receive free flight training which will culminate with a private pilot's license.

Already 45 pilots have been trained as a result of this program, part of the Civilian Aeronautics authority's non-college offering in the civilian pilot training effort.

The task of recruiting young men from ages 19 to 26 requires effort by many different agencies in this democracy. The Junior Chamber is proud to take part in this program, happy that one of the men so trained may some day soon drop a bomb down the funnel of an enemy warship and help even the Pearl Harbor score.

If you know of any young men from 19 to 26 years of age who lack college training, suggest this method as a means of getting wings while still in civilian life.

As a prime example of how every section of civil life may gear into the effort of total war, the Junior Chamber's aviation committee deserves recognition. Its members are: **Robert Hodge**, chairman, **Sheridan Gorton**, **E. L. McMurtry**, **M. D. Rodgers**, **Keith Hatter**, **John O. Lockwood**, **Fred Ridout**, **W. Arnet Speer**, **Roy B. Thompson**, **M. L. Rutherford**, **William Sample, Jr.**, **Harold Lasher**, **Curtis E. Gillis**, **Ray W. Booth**, **Robert C. Ludwig**, **Gordon F. Samuel**, **R. S. Bell**, **John Cook** and **Wayne Justice**.

## LUCKY HUGHES!

For your information:

Remember that ticket you purchased last December in hope that you might thereby obtain a brace of ducats to the Rose Bowl fracas.

**Jim Hughes** was the winner—and instead of Rose Bowl tickets he came forth with a \$25 defense bond.

## FROM THE IDEA DEPARTMENT!

Out of the busy noggin of Junior Chamber Secretary **Ernie Hulick** came this one:

"Why not have the Bonham Brothers band toot the piccolo and beat the drum on Saturday noons in the Plaza—to promote the sale of defense stamps?"

So—on Saturday noons in the Plaza, if you happen by, you'll hear the band, a word about stamps and see **Jules Jacques** busily waving his baton.

To Band Boss **Jacques**—a handful of our best orchids for keeping together one of the finest boys' bands on the Pacific coast, possibly in the U. S.

## IN THE PICK-UP DIVISION—

Speaking of pick-ups, and we don't mean something you wish your car had, the conservation committee is picking up every type of metal or other material that will be of assistance in the war effort.

## YOUR JOB:

Watch the local papers, help the committee by bringing in your two-bits worth of metal.

Heading the conservation committee is **Maurice Harris**, chairman.

## WHO'S DOING THE DEFENDING?

We're sorry, but we can't find a thing that the Junior Chamber is doing which fails to tie in with the National Offense program. (Don't you think it's about time we started talking offense instead of defense?)

On the home front, it's civilian defense and in this section the national defense committee of human skills and resources has been making its contribution.

Chairmanned by **J. Graham Sullivan**, this committee has completed a survey of 100 representative industrial firms to ascertain the number of employees who had volunteered for civilian defense.

Further, the committee tried to find out if every employer understood the work of the civilian defense program and also sought the cooperation of all employers in placing the employee in the place where he would be most effective, come that night, if ever, when the Jap starts laying eggs in our backyards.

Committee members answered questions and conferred with employers on various problems. This took



many hours of contact work. The Junior Chamber also recognizes this committee for its aid to community security. Committee members are:

**F. Graham Sullivan**, chairman; **Charles H. Fontius**, **Donald B. Smith**, **Homer Holloway**, **W. Arnet Speer**, **Stanley C. Scott**, **F. W. Hotz**, **Gordon F. Samuel**, **William Copeland** and **Ewart W. Goodwin**.

#### SHE YOU AT THE SHALIMAR?

If you'll approach your calendar with a large red pencil and encircle Feb. 5, you'll remind yourself of a large slice of fun, dancing, entertainment and all that goes with a grand evening at the Junior Chamber's Ladies' Nite on the aforesaid date.

The entire downstairs of the Shalimar will be reserved for Junior Chamber members and their wives or girl friends. **Bill Brotherton** discloses that there'll be a floor show, etc.

What the code word etc. means you'll have to discover by attending in person.

Only requirement for Junior Chamber members:  
Be there with a gal.

#### WERE WE WELL DOCTORED?

Through **Doctor Van Norman's** description of top-notch figures in Europe, we learned more about the world situation Jan. 8.

Our telephones buzzed on Jan. 22 and we were hailed to the meeting to hear **Dr. Lewis B. Lesley**, lecturer, author and San Diego State College history professor. He gave us an expert's inside view on the world conflict.

Since those two meetings, we have been able to speak with authority at various bull sessions and have even understood several news dispatches. The telephoning brought forth fine attendance, but the speakers knew their fields and we enjoyed them tremendously.

#### CALLED TO THE COLORS

Our sincerest best wishes go to these members of the Junior Chamber, now on the inactive list because they are with the armed forces. They are:

**Charles Peckham**, **J. M. Lee, Jr.**,  
**Dr. Gerald F. Banks**, **J. D. Clark**.

#### FATHER TIME MOWS 'EM DOWN

Because these members couldn't stop the clock from making them over-age and automatically non-pension, but retired, affiliates of the Junior Chamber, the following citizens gain a farewell nod:

**Maxwell S. Alberts**, **James M. Dean**, **James D. Eddy**, **V. F. Fisher**, **O. K. Hoffman**, **Robert F. Jones**, **Fred Neyenesch**, **William S. Rees**, **Hugh S. Skinner**, **Wilton H. Banyard**, **Keith Atherton** and **W. H. Darling, Jr.**

#### FOR YOUR NOTEBOOK

And if your checkbook is handy and if you are delinquent in that matter of dues, just send **Ernie Hulick** the required amount and you won't have to mark up the old notebook with a number of reminders. Yes, fellows, that pay-off date is here, the Junior Chamber needs a few golden eagles, and you need the valuable contacts and pleasures that come from membership in this all-community organization for the young leaders in business.

If your radio hiccoughs, sputters and jives off its stand, don't call for help. That's just **Fred Ridout** warming up the microphone with his weekly program. Honestly, Ridout is a standout in his career as commentator and carrying out his job as the Junior Chamber's radio committee chairman. Tune in on Fred and tell your friends about him. He's worth listening to.

#### MORE NEW MEMBERS!

That membership committee is bringing them in. Please clip the following notes on new members for your booklet:

GODFREY, VINCENT T., San Diego Gas & Electric Co. Sixth and E.....	M. 4121
Res. 840 Twenty-third St.	
GOLDSTEIN, DAVID J. Fluorescent Engineering Co. 614 F St. ....	M. 5995
Res. 722 Devon Court.	
MUSGROVE, MARVIN E. San Diego Gas & Electric Co. Res. 4795 Wightman.	H. 7-3224
KINGAARD, ALEX 2975 Laurel .....	T. 5889
MARKLE, PAUL C. Johnson Poultry Co. 270 Fifth Ave.....	F. 7303
Res. ....	W. 2948
GUTRIDGE, OTHA G. Salesman, Crane Co. 1138 India .....	F. 6111
Res. 812 Balboa Court.....	B. 5693
HOPE, JEROME J. 11th Naval District.....	M. 3871
Res. 4114 Coutts St. ....	J. 9447
MONTGOMERY, CHRIS L. Building Contractor Res. 3670 Ingraham St., Pac. Beach.....	M. 0898
MOSS, HARRY W. Attorney, Stickney & Stickney 1111 First National Bldg.....	F. 6213
Res. 300 Laurel .....	F. 5542



Elsie Wolfe took  
carbon copy (that was  
attached to this report)

of "Community Factors  
Contributing to <sup>2</sup>Warplanes in  
San Diego War Industries"

Nov. 1943 by MKA

12/14/50

# **CHILD-CARE SERVICES**

IN THE

## **San Diego City Schools**

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FOR INFORMATION ABOUT

Nursery Centers for children 2 to 5 years of age, and Extended  
Day Centers for children of school age up to 16 years.

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CONTACT THE CHILD-CARE SERVICES OFFICE  
AT THE SAN DIEGO HIGH SCHOOL

Franklin 7902

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All Child-Care Services will be operated throughout the  
year from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day except Sunday  
for children whose mothers are working. These are  
group day Child-Care Services.

## CHILD-CARE SERVICES IN THE SAN DIEGO CITY SCHOOLS

At the request of the Sub-Committee on Child Care in War Time organized under the San Diego Joint Defense Council, the San Diego City School system has agreed to develop and administer throughout the city a program for group day care of children. The School District is authorized by State Law to establish and maintain child-care centers **during the war emergency for children two to sixteen years of age whose mothers are working.** These child-care centers are to be financed fifty percent by the Federal Government and fifty percent by fees from parents. No local tax funds can be used to finance these child-care centers.

Care and supervision of each child must be limited to the working hours of the mother and the time required to travel to and from work. Trained personnel who have permits to supervise and care for children issued by the California State Department of Education will be employed to operate the child-care centers.

### Requirements for Enrollment

A child to be eligible to enroll in a child-care center must be at least two years of age but not more than sixteen years of age and reside in the School District. **The mother of the child must be regularly employed.**

### Service to Be Provided in Nursery Centers

Nursery Centers will continue in for children from two years to school age every day except Sunday from 5 A.M. to 6 P.M. These Nursery Centers will be operated in accordance with standards developed by the State Department of Education. Children arriving in the early morning hours will have an opportunity to rest until breakfast time. A complete hot breakfast will be served all children in attendance at the breakfast hour. During the morning there will be active and quiet play periods. In mid-morning a light lunch will be served and at noon a complete dinner will be provided. There will be a rest period throughout the early afternoon. After the rest period, there will be a mid-afternoon light lunch served. There will be quiet and active play activities until 6 P.M. **All children must be picked up by the parents by 6 P.M.** The cost of all food served while the child is in attendance is included in the weekly fee described below.

A physician and nurse will be on duty to safeguard the health of each child.



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**Service to be Provided  
in Extended-Day-Care Centers**

Extended-Day-Care Centers will be operated for children of school age up to sixteen years every school day from 5 A.M. to 6 P.M. not including hours when school is in session. An all-day program will be provided on Saturdays, holidays and during summer vacations.

During the school year, children may be enrolled in either the before or after-school program or both. In the before-school program an opportunity for rest will be provided for each child and a complete hot breakfast on each school day. In the after-school program supervision will be provided for children as they are dismissed from regular day school classes. Supervision for Kindergarten children who attend the morning school session will be provided after the lunch period. Rest periods will be provided for the younger children during the early afternoon hours. After 3 o'clock when the entire group is together an afternoon snack will be served. The children will be engaged in outdoor activities and indoor hobby and individual interest activities throughout the remainder of the afternoon. On days when school is not in session and full day care is provided the children will be served luncheon as well as breakfast and the afternoon snack.

**Services to Be Provided During the  
Summer Months**

Nursery Senters will continue in operation throughout the year. Extended Day-Care Centers will be reorganized to provide full-day care whenever regular day school is not in session. During these periods (Christmas and summer vacation) the Child-Care Centers for school-age children will operate from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day except Sunday.

**Information about Child-Care  
Services**

The Principal of any elementary school or the Head Teacher of any nursery will be glad to discuss any child-care problem with parents and provide further information about the particular service available at the child-care centers. For general information about child-care services being operated by the San Diego City Schools parents are invited to contact the Child-Care Services Office at San Diego High School, Telephone Franklin 7902. Those interested in night care, twenty-four-hour care or care for a child under two years of age, are invited to contact the Community Child-Care Counseling Office, Room 425, Union Building. Telephone Main 1024.

### FEES TO BE PAID BY PARENTS

Since the Federal Government provides only fifty percent of the operation costs of the Child-Care Centers and since the State Legislation prohibits the use of local tax funds for the operation of Child-Care Centers, **it is necessary to charge fees that will provide for at least fifty percent of the cost of operation of the Child-Care Centers.** Fees schedules have been approved by the Sub-Committee on Child-Care in War Time and the Board of Education. The fees vary according to the family income per month and the number of dependents in each family. All fees are on a weekly basis and must be paid in advance. Since a place is reserved for each child enrolled and there is no essential difference in cost when a child is absent, the weekly fee is based on enrollment.

**The following schedule of fees will be in effect for Child-Care services operated by the San Diego City Schools:**

#### Weekly Fee Schedule for Nursery Centers

Family Income Per Month	NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS		
	1 or 2	3, 4 or 5	6 or more
\$ 0 - \$100	\$1	\$1	\$1
\$100 - \$150	2	1	1
\$150 - \$175	3	2	1
\$175 - \$200	4	3	2
\$200 - \$225	5	4	3
\$225 - \$250	6	5	4
\$250 - Over	6	6	5

Dollars per week per enrollee listed above

#### Weekly Fee Schedule for Extended Day Care Centers\*

Family Income Per Month	NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS		
	1 or 2	3, 4 or 5	6 or more
\$ 0 - \$100	\$1	\$1	\$1
\$100 - \$200	2	1	1
\$200 - \$250	3	2	1
\$250 - Over	4	3	2

Dollars per week per enrollee listed above

- \*If a child is enrolled for one session only (either before school or after school) the fee will be on-half that listed on this fee schedule.
- \*During periods when public schools are not in session, the fees for Extended Day Care Centers will be the same as fees for Nursery Centers.



**WOMEN**  
 Have You for More Trained  
 Women than we can supply  
**CASPER TRAINING PAYS**  
 Ask Our Graduates  
 Only 3 weeks' training required  
 Small entrance fee  
**PAY FIRST AFTER EMPLOYED**  
**CASPER**  
**Aircraft Institute**  
 "Approved by All Aircraft Factories"  
 1828 Main Street, St. Paul, Minn. J-4208  
 Chicago Main Office Consolidated  
**TWO TO FOUR WEEKS**  
 TRAINS YOU FOR A  
 CAREER IN METAL ASSEMBLY  
 PROMPT CAREER IN AVIATION  
 PAY FIRST AFTER EMPLOYED  
**IRVIN AIRCRAFT SCHOOLS**  
 A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
 A NATIONAL REPUTATION  
 1818 W. Lewis (Since 1925) W-1440  
**WOMEN**  
 NO EXPERIENCE FOR ASSEMBLY WORK  
 MUST BE OVER 18 YEARS; SHORT TRAINING  
 PERIOD UNDER BEST INSTRUCTORS  
**CALL AT ONCE**  
**WOOLARD AIRCRAFT Corp.**  
 1818 W. Lewis

JANUARY 21, 1942

THIS IS A REPORT ON THE STANDING OF CLASSES AT THE FORD BUILDING AS OF

PRE-EMPLOYMENT (WOMEN)  
 (6 DAYS)

AIRCRAFT Corp. OF CLASS		INSTRUCTOR	TIME	TOTAL
15	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	H. JOHNSON	2:30PM-9:30PM	21
11	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	SMILLIE & DAYTON	8:00AM-1:00PM	38
23	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	ELKINS	2:30PM-9:30PM	17
22	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	WERNMARK	12:00PM-5:00PM	24
11	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	VALLERY M-W-F-S & HANGER T-TH	6:00PM-11:00PM 6:00PM-11:00PM	23
1A	DRILL PRESS BENCH ASS'Y.	BRIGHT	8:00AM-1:00PM	20
1	DRILL PRESS BENCH ASS'Y.	BESEDA	7:00AM-2:00PM	18
16	SUB ASS'Y. DRILL PRESS	SOHNAUBELT	9:30AM-3:00PM	42
17	DRILL PRESS - RIVETING	A. JOHNSON	7:30AM-2:30PM	22
22	RIVETING	GALLASSO	6:00PM-11:00PM	15
26	TUBE BENDING	FREAKLEY	7:00AM-11:00AM	18
"	" "	FREAKLEY	12:00PM-4:00PM	28
2	ELECT. SHEET SUB ASS'Y.	HATLASAN & BAKER	9:30AM-3:00PM 10:00AM-2:30PM	44
13	ELECT. SUB ASS'Y.	RATCLIFFE	7:30AM-2:30PM	38
17	ELECT. SUB ASS'Y.	CAMPBELL	11:00AM-6:00PM	28
25	PLASTER PTRN. MAKING	MATHIS	7:30AM-12:00N	25
205	INSPECTION SHEET METAL	WHALEN	1:30PM-8:30PM	17
204	INSPECTION	STEIGERWALT	12:00PM-5:00PM	21
206	WEIGHT CLERKS	ROBINSON M-W-F & SMITH T-TH-S	12:30PM-5:30PM 12:30PM-5:30PM	20
3	MACHINE SHOP	MUELLER	8:00AM-1:00PM	13
5	DRILL PRESS OPERATION	SHOCKEY	1:00PM-8:00PM	11

TOTAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT... (WOMEN).....504

In Vocational School - Mabel Street, San Diego

Account Class for Bill

Welding 70

Electrical 55

Power Sizing 30

155

155  
 712 659



JANUARY 21, 1942

MR. J.P. GIFFORD

DEAR SIR:

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPORT ON THE STANDING OF CLASSES AT THE FORD BUILDING AS OF TODAY:

PRE-EMPLOYMENT (WOMEN)  
(6 DAYS)

SECT. NO.	NAME OF CLASS	INSTRUCTOR	TIME	TOTAL
15	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	H. JOHNSON	2:30PM-9:30PM	21
11	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	SMILLIE & DAYTON	8:00AM-1:00PM	38
23	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	ELKINS	2:30PM-9:30PM	17
22	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	WERNMARK	12:00PM-5:00PM	24
11	SHEET METAL SUB ASS'Y.	VALLERY M-W-F-S & HANGER T-TH	6:00PM-11:00PM 6:00PM-11:00PM	23
1A	DRILL PRESS BENCH ASS'Y.	BRIGHT	8:00AM-1:00PM	20
1	DRILL PRESS BENCH ASS'Y.	BESEDA	7:00AM-2:00PM	18
16	SUB ASS'Y. DRILL PRESS	SCHNAUBELT	9:30AM-3:00PM	42
17	DRILL PRESS - RIVETING	A. JOHNSON	7:30AM-2:30PM	22
22	RIVETING	GALLASSO	6:00PM-11:00PM	15
26	TUBE BENDING	FREAKLEY	7:00AM-11:00AM	18
"	"	FREAKLEY	12:00PM-4:00PM	28
2	ELECT. SHEET SUB ASS'Y.	HATLASAN & BAKER	9:30AM-3:00PM 10:00AM-2:30PM	44
13	ELECT. SUB ASS'Y.	RATCLIFFE	7:30AM-2:30PM	38
17	ELECT. SUB ASS'Y.	CAMPBELL	11:00AM-6:00PM	28
25	PLASTER PTRN. MAKING	MATHIS	7:30AM-12:00N	25
205	INSPECTION SHEET METAL	WHALEN	1:30PM-8:30PM	17
204	INSPECTION	STEIGERWALT	12:00PM-5:00PM	21
206	WEIGHT CLERKS	ROBINSON M-W-F & SMITH T-TH-S	12:30PM-5:30PM 12:30PM-5:30PM	20
3	MACHINE SHOP	MUELLER	8:00AM-1:00PM	13
5	DRILL PRESS OPERATION	SHOCKEY	1:00PM-8:00PM	11

TOTAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT... (WOMEN).....504

In Vocational School - Market Street, San Diego  
Assigned Class for girls

Welding 70  
Electrical 55  
Power Sizing 30  
155

7-15-5  
659

PRE-EMPLOYMENT  
(MEN)

SECT. No.	NAME OF CLASS	INSTRUCTOR	TIME	TOTAL
2	MACHINE SHOP	FITZSIMMONS	7:00AM-2:00PM	16
12	SHEET METAL	WRIGHT	7:00AM-2:00PM	25
17	SHEET METAL	SMITH T-TH-S &	6:00PM-10:00PM	32
		BUBEL M-W-F	6:00PM-10:00PM	29
18	RIVETING	MELIN 6 DAYS	7:30AM-2:30PM	19
18	RIVETING	KANE " "	2:30PM-9:30PM	23
19	RIVETING	D'AMICO " "	7:00AM-2:00PM	20
		(JANDA CHG. 3 HR. 20 MIN. TOOL CRIB SUPERVISION)		
20	RIVETING	KENT W-F-S	6:00PM-10:00PM	24
20	RIVETING	KELPIN M-T-TH	6:00PM-10:00PM	
27	DRAFTING	FRAZER 5 DAYS	8:00AM-3:00PM	41
29	DRAFTING	CHURCHILL 5 DAYS	12:00N-4:30PM	7
101	STOCK CLERKS	HULL 6 DAYS	7:30AM-2:30PM	15

TOTAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT...(MEN)....251

TOTAL ALL PRE-EMPLOYMENT CLASSES..MEN & WOMEN COMBINED...755

UPGRADING CLASSES FOR CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

SECT. No.	NAME OF CLASS	INSTRUCTOR	TIME	TOTAL
2	SHEET METAL	HATALSAN	3:15PM-6:15PM	13
27	SHEET METAL	STYVAERT & CARPENTER	3:15PM-6:15PM	25
14	SHEET METAL	SCHNAUBELT	3:15PM-6:15PM	23
6	MACHINE SHOP	LAKE	5:30AM-11:30AM	17
3	MACHINE SHOP	HERCHOLD	3:15PM-6:15PM	18
207	INSPECTION #30	LILLEY	7:30AM-11:00AM	25
207	INSPECTION #31	LILLEY	12:30PM-4:00PM	31
20	INSPECTION #32	BARNIKEL	12:30PM-4:00PM	21
204	INSPECTION #33	GRIMES	7:30AM-11:00AM	23
20	INSPECTION #34	BARNIKEL	7:30AM-11:00AM	24
206	INSPECTION #35	CHURCHILL	7:30AM-11:00AM	23
204	INSPECTION #36	GRIMES	12:30PM-4:00PM	22
104	INSPECTION #37	HATALSAN	7:30AM-11:00AM	21
102	MILLWRIGHTS	WALSH	9:30AM-11:30AM	10
26	WOOD PTRN. MAKING	WEBER	3:15PM-6:15PM	21

TOTAL IN ALL UPGRADING CLASSES.....317



SUPPLEMENTARY

SECT. No.	NAME OF CLASS	INSTRUCTOR	TIME	TOTAL
202	DRAFTING	FRAZER 5 DAYS	3:00PM-5:00PM	16
202	BLUEPRINT READING	FRAZER " "	3:00PM-5:00PM	36
28	BLUEPRINT READING #2	EHLERT M-W	3:00PM-5:00PM	9
27	BLUEPRINT READING #3	EHLERT T-TH-F	3:00PM-5:00PM	15
27	DRAFTING	LOPKER T-TH	7:00PM-9:30PM	24
202	TOOL DESIGN	KLINE M-W	7:00PM-10:00PM	13
103	BLUEPRINT READING	SMITH M	7:00PM-9:30PM	7
207	BLUEPRINT READING	LILLEY M-W	7:00PM-9:30PM	26
202	SHOP MATH	McGOWAN M-W	7:00PM-9:30PM	22
4	MACHINE SHOP	MASON M-W-F	6:30PM-9:30PM	17
4	MACHINE SHOP	BALLINGER T-TH	6:30PM-9:30PM	16
5	MACHINE SHOP	DUFFIE 5 DAYS	6:30PM-9:30PM	14
5	MACHINE SHOP	MOORE " "	11:30AM-2:30PM	14
102	BOAT BUILDING	CHAFFEE	7:00PM-9:30PM	11

TOTAL IN ALL SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES.....240

GRAND TOTAL....ALL CLASSES COMBINED.....1312

SWEETWATER VOCATIONAL SCHOOL  
2800 Highland Avenue  
National City, California

# SCHEDULE OF CLASSES - SPRING 1942

## NATIONAL DEFENSE TRAINING CLASSES

### SCHEDULE OF PRE-EMPLOYMENT CLASSES

*Aircraft Sheet Metal, Aircraft Riveting	Dean	8:00 to 12:00 a.m.
*Aircraft Sheet Metal, Aircraft Riveting	Dean	12:30 to 4:30 p.m.
*Aircraft Sheet Metal, Aircraft Riveting	Geiler	6:30 to 10:30 p.m.
*Machine Shop	Geyer	8:00 to 12:00 a.m.
*Machine Shop	Geyer	12:30 to 4:30 p.m.
*Machine Shop	Siebert	6:30 to 10:30 p.m.
*Welding (gas or arc)	Kastelic	12:30 to 4:30 p.m.
Welding (gas or arc)	Egan	6:00 to 10:00 p.m.

\*Open to Women, Also!

All the Above Classes Meet Five Days a Week.

### SCHEDULE OF SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES

(Classes to up-grade a person in his or her present job)

Airplane Engine Mechanics	Deming	Mon-Wed.	7:30 to 10:00 p.m.
Airplane Engine Mechanics	Deming	Tues-Thurs.	7:30 to 10:00 p.m.
Airplane Engine Mechanics		Mon-Wed.	See Office
Airplane Engine Mechanics		Tues-Thurs.	See Office
Aircraft Drafting			See Office
Basic Training	Marino	Tues-Thurs.	7:00 to 9:30 p.m.
Blueprint Reading	Inman	Mon-Wed-Fri.	12:00 to 2:30 p.m.
Blueprint Reading	Taylor	Mon-Wed.	7:30 to 10:00 p.m.
Blueprint Reading	Schmidt	Tues-Thurs.	7:30 to 10:00 p.m.
Identification of Materials			See Office
Machine Shop	Siebert	Mon-Wed-Fri.	8:00 to 11:00 a.m.
Machine Shop	Duvall	Mon-Wed-Fri.	7:00 to 10:00 p.m.
Machine Shop	Duvall	Tues-Thurs.	7:00 to 10:00 p.m.
Problem Solving (Math.)			See Office
Sheet Metal (Advanced)	Inman	Tues-Thurs.	12:00 to 2:30 p.m.
Welding (gas or arc)	Kastelic	Mon-Wed-Fri.	8:00 to 10:00 a.m.
Welding (gas or arc)	Kastelic	Tues-Thurs.	8:00 to 10:00 a.m.
Welding (gas or arc)	Kastelic	Mon-Wed-Fri.	10:00 to 12:00 a.m.
Welding (gas or arc)	Kastelic	Tues-Thurs.	10:00 to 12:00 a.m.
Welding (gas or arc)	Ledford	Mon-Wed-Fri.	6:00 to 8:00 p.m.
Welding (gas or arc)	Ledford	Tues-Thurs.	6:00 to 8:00 p.m.
Welding (gas or arc)	Ledford	Mon-Wed-Fri.	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.
Welding (gas or arc)	Ledford	Tues-Thurs.	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.

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### SCHEDULE OF OTHER CLASSES

Lemon Packing (MOD)	Faringhy	Mon-Tues-Wed-Thurs.	12:30 to 4:00 p.m.
Lemon Packing (CVCA)	Brown	Mon-Tues-Wed-Thurs.	12:30 to 4:00 p.m.

### SUBJECT CONTENT—PRE-EMPLOYMENT CLASSES

#### AIRCRAFT SHEET METAL. AIRCRAFT RIVETING.

Basic training designed to enable the trainee to secure aircraft employment as a sheet metal worker or a riveter is offered. In general one hundred and fifty hours training in riveting or two hundred hours in sheet metal is required. Training includes use of hand tools, power tools, shop mathematics, basic blueprint reading, sheet metal layout, parts assembly, forming, related English, etc.

#### MACHINE SHOP:

Basic training designed to enable the trainee to secure defense jobs as a machinist or helper is offered. Approximately one hundred fifty hours training is required to qualify as a drill press operator or machinist helper. Training includes shop mathematics, related English, basic blueprint reading, use of hand tools, general machine shop practice, and operation of drill press, lathe, shaper, milling machine, etc.

(over)



## WELDING:

Basic training in acetylene or electric welding is offered for men and women wishing aircraft, ship building, or defense welding jobs. Two hundred to two hundred and fifty hours training is required to qualify for most aircraft and ship building jobs. Training is offered on aircraft metals as well as on heavy iron.

## SUBJECT CONTENT—SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES

### AIRPLANE ENGINE MECHANICS:

Overhaul, repair, and maintenance of aircraft engines as well as school instruction on engine design, carburetion, lubrication, ignition, construction and installation are included in this course for aircraft workers. Credit is granted toward an E. license.

### AIRCRAFT DRAFTING AND MECHANICAL DRAWING:

Elementary and advanced drafting is offered for defense workers. Instruction covers a twelve week period. Students must furnish their own drawing tools.

### BASIC AIRCRAFT FUNDAMENTALS (also IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIALS and PROBLEM SOLVING):

This eighty hour course is made up of four units taken in the following order: 1. basic blueprint reading; 2. problem solving; 3. identification of aircraft materials; and 4. inspection checking. All units, or any one unit can be taken. For aircraft workers only!

### BLUEPRINT READING:

Elementary and advanced blueprint reading including visualization, specifications, and blueprint study are included in this sixty hour course open to aircraft and defense workers.

### MACHINE SHOP:

Training in general shop practice, layout, and punch press, drill press, lathe, shaper, and milling machine operation is furnished to those for whom such training will supplement their daily work.

## WELDING:

Aircraft, ship building, or construction welding is furnished to welders, welder helpers, metalsmiths, and others for whom welding training supplements their daily work. Both acetylene and electric arc welding (both AC and DC) are obtainable.

## SUBJECT CONTENT—OTHER TRAINING CLASSES

### LEMON PACKING:

This class provides training and actual packing experience for women. All those who acquire reasonable proficiency have excellent opportunity to secure several months work as lemon packers.

\*\*\*\*\*

All Classes Are Free of Charge and Tools and Supplies Are Furnished.

REGISTRATION: Students desiring defense classes must register at the Vocational School Office, 2800 Highland Avenue, National City. Free counseling service is provided;

HIGH SCHOOL CREDITS: Students can earn high school credits by attending vocational classes and can receive a regular high school diploma by completing their high school requirements. See Mr. O'Day in the evening school office.

REQUESTS: Students desiring classes not listed may register their requests at the Vocational School Office.

INFORMATION: For information on vocational or other adult classes phone Greeley 7-5581 or Chula Vista 662.

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Smoking is prohibited by law in school buildings and shops.



Department of Adult Education

Sweetwater Union High School District

ENROLL and ADVANCE!

## DEFENSE CLASSES OPENING FOR NIGHT WORKERS

Blueprint Reading	M-W-F	12:00- 2:30 p.m.	Starts Mon. Jan. 19
Machine Shop	M-W-F	8:00-11:00 a.m.	(Now open)
Precision Instruments	T-Th	12:00- 2:30 p.m.	(Now open)
Welding (gas or arc)	M-W-F	8:00-10:00 a.m.	(Now open)
Welding (gas or arc)	M-W-F	10:00-12:00 a.m.	(Now open)
Welding (gas or arc)	T-Th	8:00-10:00 a.m.	(Now open)
Welding (gas or arc)	T-Th	10:00-12:00 a.m.	(Now open)

## FOR DAY WORKERS

Adv. Blueprint Reading	T-Th	7:30-10:00 p.m.	Starts Tues. Jan. 20
Aircraft Materials			(Inquire in Office)
Blueprint Reading	M-W	7:30-10:00 p.m.	Starts Mon. Jan. 19
Machine Shop	M-W-F	7:00-10:00 p.m.	(Now open)
Machine Shop	T-Th	7:00-10:00 p.m.	(Now open)
Precision Instruments	M-W	7:00-10:00 p.m.	(Inquire in Office)
Sheet Metal Layout	M-W	7:30-10:00 p.m.	(Inquire in Office)
Shop Mathematics			(Inquire in Office)

ALL CLASSES FREE!

NOTE: MOST CLASSES ARE CONTINUOUS AND CAN BE ENTERED AT ANY TIME!

SWEETWATER VOCATIONAL SCHOOL  
2800 Highland Avenue  
National City, California

XX  
Confidential

SOLAR AIRCRAFT COMPANY  
San Diego, California

January 14, 1942

Mr. S. M. Hostler, Regional Director  
California State Employment Service  
501 West Fifth Street  
Santa Ana, California

Re: Womens' Aircraft Training Company, 501 Times Building,  
Long Beach, California

Dear Mr. Hostler:

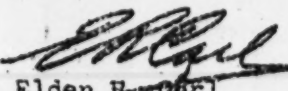
Our Personnel Manager, Mr. W. E. Ottesen, advises me that the above school is making claims such as to the extent of an agreement that exists between either Mr. Ottesen and the school, or the Solar Aircraft Company and the school with respect to a commitment on our part to employ so many people per week or month, and I understand they are advising their prospective students that they will find them employment at Solar Aircraft Company after which they must take a course, varying in cost.

You are hereby advised that it isn't the policy of this Company, nor has it been, to enter into any such arrangements. We have pleasant relations with the vocational schools located in San Diego and have arranged for our own training program with them. I would suggest you contact Mr. Graham Sullivan of the San Diego Vocational School to confirm this. We are not compelling people, or asking them to spend a lot of money in any aircraft school in order to obtain employment. Mr. Ottesen has never advised anybody that it was necessary to do so.

For your further information, effective immediately, we will not employ anyone referred to our Company by the Womens' Aircraft Training Company as we do not approve of their methods.

Very truly yours,

SOLAR AIRCRAFT COMPANY

  
Elden H. Carl  
Director of Industrial Relations

ERC:zk



SOLAR AIRCRAFT COMPANY  
San Diego, California

January 14, 1942


Womens' Aircraft Training Company  
401 Times Building  
Long Beach, California

Gentlemen:

Apparently there have been some unfortunate statements made which affects the relationship which has existed between your school and our Company, and which makes it necessary for us to discontinue employment of your students, effective immediately.

Yours very truly,

SOLAR AIRCRAFT COMPANY



Elden R. Carl  
Director of Industrial Relations

ERC:zk



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SEATTLE and TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

ANY COMMENTS of SIGNIFICANCE, OTHER THAN ROUTINE ANSWERS FOR:

1. Desire of change of job.
2. Reasons for working.
3. Reasons for stopping work.
4. Child care problems.
5. Miscellaneous comments of worker.

FORM USED:

<u>Schedule No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SEATTLE and TACOMA, WASHINGTON

<u>Schedule No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>M.S.</u>	<u>Comments:</u>
0002	20-24	Single	1. "Tired of wearing overalls." Wants a "Woman's job" is worker's reason for desiring to change from Boeing Machine Shop to office work in post-war period.
0013	18-19	Single	1. & 5. Worker started to work with the idea of earning sufficient money for future college training and had made no family financial contribution in order to save the necessary funds. However, business experience as a messenger in a bank has caused her to feel college unnecessary, and she plans to apprentice herself to a dentist who will teach the necessary techniques and duties of a dental assistant. She feels she will be learning a valuable skill and be paid while doing it--a set-up which now appeals to her more than a college education with its long period of non-earning.
0017	25-29	M.A.S.	3. "So I can stay home and take care of my baby and have another one"
0018	52	M.P.N.S.	3. "Getting awful tired at my age. Will be right glad when the war ends and I can quit. Turn my tools and tool chest over to some soldier. That would suit me just right. Give the young folks a chance, only we are saving as much as we can, so we can be independent and won't have to hang on to the young ones." Worker and husband put all money not consumed in current living expenses into war bonds. Purchased \$1,000 worth of bonds in sixth drive alone.
0055	20-24	M.P.N.S.	3. Wants to have a family
0056	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3. As soon as payments on house are completed.
0058	25-29	M.A.N.S.(sep.)	4. Worker has 2 children. At separation from husband found it necessary to go to work. Worker's mother forced to quit her job in order to care for worker's children.
0066	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. In order to permit husband to learn a new job. Worker, husband and child came from Chicago to Seattle where husband at present is learning watch repairing. His earnings as an apprentice are low, and worker is working until he becomes a fairly skilled watch-repairer capable of making an income sufficient for family's needs.
0066	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Help pay for home 5. Worker has evolved an interesting working pattern for herself. Reports at Sears Roebuck in response to their plea for mail clerks during the Christmas rush, in November, and continues through Spring when buying is still heavy. Then, in order to be home and "get acquainted with her 2 children, during the summer vacation," she quits in May, rests up until June, and then accepts complete responsibility for the children all summer, while grandma(worker's mother), who usually cares for them, goes off visiting relatives. In the Fall



Schedule No.	Age.	M.S.	Comments:
0087	50 or over	M.P.N.S.	she finishes her Fall cleaning, grandma returns, and reports for work in November. 5. "Hope they won't dump us all out because we're too old after the war" ---cleaning woman in office building who wished to continue.
0091	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. "Duty of everyone who can do so, to take a job and help in the war effort."
0098	40-44	M.P.N.S.	5. Worker's husband speaking: "I want her to stop right after Christmas, but she is so crazy about the job (supervisor of employee's charge accounts in Bon Marche Dept. Store), and the company is so anxious to keep her, I'm afraid she has signed herself up until after the war.---but when the war ends, she must quit. I insist. I don't believe in married women working, that's what caused our last unemployment period".
0099	18-19	Single	3.. College education.
0103	14-17	Single	3. Plans to attend Univ. of Washington as soon as she acquires necessary high school credits. Attends high school 2 hrs. daily at present.
0107	20-24	M.A.S.	2. Have sufficient money to buy furniture and household equipment, so they can start housekeeping on their own when husband returns.
0111	14-17	Single	2. College education. 3. Plans to enroll in college in Sept. 1945. By that time worker feels she will have earned and saved sufficient money to start her higher education.
0128	20-24	M.P.S.	3. Worker and husband plan to attend college together after the war for their Master's Degree.
0130	20-24	Single	5. Mother explained why daughter had changed from her seamstress job in the alteration department of a local department store to her present job of clerk at the Sand Point Naval Station. The alteration department employees voted to become unionized, but mother objected. She does not believe in unions. Mother went to the union office and demanded return of daughter's first month's paid dues. Mother told union officials daughter would wash dishes if necessary. Union agents replied: "she would have to join a union for that privilege."---So daughter went to Sand Point Naval Station where union problems are non-existent.
0135	40-44	M.P.N.S. & 3 children.	2. Great need for nurses. 3. Feels family has been neglected due to her working.(husband and 3 children)
0161	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Merely to help out during the great teacher shortage.
0180	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3. In order to have a family.
0193	50 & over	*D.	2. Necessary self-support and eventual home of her own. 5. Worker had interesting background. Had only completed grammar school when married. At the birth of 4th child, lost her hearing, and spurn-



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS.----- SEATTLE and TACOMA, WASHINGTON--- p g.3

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments:
0196	30-34	M.P.N.S.	ing hearing aid devices, she learned to read lips. After her children reached maturity, worker decided to acquire a high-school education. At school she was fitted with a hearing device, and had to learn the sound of words and their pronunciations all over again. She is very proud of her high-school diploma, and the fact that she can be self-supporting and not dependent on any of the children.
0198	25-29	M.A.S.	3. "Ca n't handle 2 jobs, one in the home, and the other on the outside."
0199	18-19	M.A.S.	2. Able to make some payments toward ownership of house she now occupies.
0204	50 & over--W.		2. "Rather work than stay home and keep house."
0205	18-19	Single	3. Advanced age--worker almost 70.
			2. College education. Has saved \$1160 since June 1943, exclusive of bonds.
			3. Plans to attend college.
0206	18-19	Single	2. College education. Has saved \$1,250, exclusive of bonds, since June 1943 for future education.
			3. Attend college.
0208	35-39	M.A.N.S.	2. "Needs something to take mind off self and problems." Feels this will still be a valid reason for working in the post-war period.
0224	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker accepted present job as her contribution to the war effort (bus driver). However, husband recently suffered stroke, and doctor can give no assurance of possible recovery or the length of time husband will be incapacitated. Worker realizes due to changed conditions in her family situation, she may have to continue working, although this was not her original intention.
0211	14-17	Single	2. Tuition for beauty culture school.
0220	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Staying home "bored" worker who prefers to have useful work to occupy her time.
0254	18-19	Single	2. College education.
			3. Will attend Univ. of Washington, School of Business Administration.
0263	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker and husband sold their small lunchroom-fountain business. New owner unfamiliar with business and unable to get competent help, and since had not paid the purchase in full, worker and husband were afraid the venture would fail before they were paid. Therefore, they are both working as employees until the new owner masters the business or can procure competent help.
			3. Anxious to buy farm and live on it.
0273	30-34	M.A.S.	3. Heart trouble.
0277	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2. Husband speaking: "She's just helping out in the Post Office (really a postal clerk). Thought she would try it. Never worked before except 2 years of school teaching. She likes her present job very much"
			5. Husband speaking: "Her earnings? Heck, I never ask what she does with her money, or how much"

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS -----SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON---pg. 4

Schedule No.	Age.	M.S.	Comments:
0286	25-29	M.P.N.S.	(cont.) I never ask what she does with her money, or how much she gets. I'm making \$25,000 a year in the jewelry business. Her money doesn't mean a thing. We get a long alright on mine. She really shouldn't be working except there's such a shortage, and she wanted to help the war effort." 2. In order that combined earnings will enable worker and husband to save enough so that husband may quit work and devote his entire time to graduate study for a Ph.D. degree after the war. If money saved is insufficient, worker will continue to work full or part time after the war, depending on their financial status and living expenses.
0291	72	W.	2. Decrease in household responsibilities and chores. Family moved from a very large, old house with numerous housekeeping tasks to a very small modern one with a minimum of housekeeping duties. Desire to help in the war effort. 5. Very unusual story--Worker is 72 year old grandmother, who had never worked a day in her life, until the beginning of the war. Her first job was lifting baked goods in and out of ovens in one of the largest baked goods plants in Seattle. This had previously been a man's job, and both Union and management agreed that it should remain so, and attempted to replace women with men as fast as possible. Consequently, worker was shifted to a wrapping job in another bakery, although she had taken no initiative in the move and was perfectly content in her first assignment. Son-in-law and daughter are very proud of worker, claimed she never seemed in better health or spirits, and both agreed that she would never quit her job of her own volition. Either health, or dismissal by company would be deciding factors.
0296	18-19	Single	2. College education
0304	14-17	Single	3. Plans to be married
0306	20-24	Single	3. Plans to be married
0307	18-19	Single	3. Plans to be married
0317	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	3. As soon as husband who has been ill for several months, recovers.
0320	30-34	Single	3. Plans marriage to Service man
0321	50 & over	D.	1. Present job as mechanic at Boeing selected by worker because of its importance to the war effort. Anticipates returning to her former profession of photographer as soon as war ends. Much prefers her former work.
0329	40-44	M.P.N.S.	4. Worker has 3 children--2 of them over 15 who require no supervision, but the third child is under five years, and the nursery school will keep her only until noon. This limits worker's working day to noon although she starts at 7 a.m. Plans to in-



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON---pg. 5.

Schedule No.	Age.	M.S.	Comments:
			(cont.) crease her working day to 8 hrs. in Sept. when child will be kept in school all day.
0345	20-24	Single	3. Plans marriage
0 3 51	50&over	Single	3. Teacher's pension
0 354	20-24	Single	3. Plans marriage
0 365	3 0-34	Single	3. Plans marriage
0367	20-24	M.A.S.	1. From Standard Oil laboratory technician to interior decoration. Worker studied this subject in school and is anxious to use her know ledge.
0383	50&over	M.P.N.S.	2. Need for trained lab. technicians so great. 5. Worker uses her entire pay check for bond purchases.
0385	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. Pooled earnings enable worker and husband to make payments on home recently purchased.
0386	18-19	Single	3. Plans marriage to Service man.
0387	20-24	Single	3. Plans marriage to Service man.
0397	50&over	M.P.N.S.	2. To support and practically blind, ill husband who has been in the hospital 17 times in the last 7 years, for eye operations--3 of them this year.----- (wife's earnings as yard goods saleslady average \$21-22 weekly take-home)
0398	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Wants to help towards buying home.
0399	35- 39	M.P.N.S.	2. Severe s hortage of workers.
0455	25- 29	Single	3. ### Expects to marry.
0457	20-24	Single	3. Expects to marry
04 63	25- 29	D.	3. Expects to marry
0466	40-44	D.	3. Expects to marry
0469	20-24	D.	1. Plans to change from riveting to waitress work because riveting proves too great physical strain
0475	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Apartment house manager--free apartment included as part of the compensation. Worker accepted job as it was the only way to obtain an apartment in Seattle. They had been seeking one for months, unsuccessfully, and had been living most uncomfortably in a furnished room.
			3. As soon as housing shortage is remedied.
0477	25-29	M.P.S.	2Future home and home furnishings.
04 82	50&over	W.	5. Worker in answer to agents query as to what her earnings as a Christian Science practitioner averaged; "My dear, God provides everything I need. He knows what I need even before I am aware of it. What we all need to-day is right thinking. How the world needs it! My patients, too when they have accepted the Principle of right thinking become conscious of my needs, and give me all kinds of things--food, clothing, etc. without my mentioning it." (furthering questioning revealed worker's actual cash earnings to average about \$27 monthly)



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON-----pg. 6

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments:
0484	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man
0485	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.
0494	25-29	Single	1. Changing from waitress work which pays well-- (average take-home 49dollars weekly), during war period, to beauty operator in a shop of her own where she can arrange appointments and hours to suit herself, and enjoy independence of decision. Was beauty operator in the past.
0496	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.
0498	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.
0501	30-34	M.A.S.	2. Plan to buy farm.
0502	20-24	M.A.S.	-----omit
0503	25-29	Single	2. Will work for a while in the post-war period after her marriage to Service man, so they can save some money and get a "good start".
0505	18-19	M.A. S.	1. Hopes eventually to own and operate beauty shop of her own. Is waitress at present. Has had some beauty culture training already.
0507	30-34	M.P.N.S.	3. Plan to buy farm.
0510	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man and purchase farm.
0518	30-34	M.P.N.S.	3. If husband's health permits him to continue working, worker will stop. However, he has heart trouble, and in that case may be incapacitated at any time. In that case, worker will continue working.
0519	30-34	M.A.N.S.	1. From soldering at Boeing's to dressmaking & tailoring establishment of her own. Attends school of costume design at present.
0528	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.
0529	40-44	D.	3. At present an inventory "locator" at the U.S. Army Signal Depot, hopes to again run a small lunchroom and restaurant of her own as she did before labor and food shortages forced her to give up. Enjoys cooking & food preparation.
0534	20-24	M.A.S.	3. Wants to start raising a family, Husband was a jockey. They plan to buy a horse ranch.
0535	35-39	D.	1. Formerly a waitress, now a reviewer at Boeing Aircraft, plans to operate and manage a small lunchroom of her own in the post war period. Wants a business of her own.
0542	20-24	Single	3. Plans marriage
0547	25-29	Single	1. At present a store-keeper at Boeing, hopes to return to her former profession of beauty operator, in her own shop--owned and managed by herself.
0551	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1. "Too much noise at Kenworth Motors (where worker was employed as mechanic's helper). Hospital work is nice and quiet." Worker anxious to return to her former job as nurse's aide, now that she has recuperated from a general run-down and nervous condition caused by her job as mechanic's helper.
0557	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man
0558	25-29	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.
0564	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Help pay for recently purchased home.

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON-----pg. 7.

Schedule No.	Age.	M.S.	Comments:
0566	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1. Noise as riveter's assistant at Boeing's is "nerve-wracking" Unless less noisy job in plant can be found, worker will return to former waitress work.
0567	18-19	Single	3. Plans marriage to Service man.
0580	50&over	M.P.N.S.	2. Financially aids daughter-in-law and grand-child who find it impossible to exist on army allotment. Also helps pay for home husband and worker now occupy.
0585	35-39	M.P.S.	1. At present an office secretary in Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging, hopes to have her own grocery store after the war.
0586	20-24	Single	3. Getting married.
0590	25-29	M.P.N.S.	-----omit.
0591	20-24	Single	3. Attend University of Washington
0596	20-24	Single	1. Wants ranch of her own. Dissatisfied with low pay as clerk in Safeway Grocery chain. Dissatisfaction with company increased when work week was recently cut from 48 hours to 40 with resultant lower wages. Has worked on ranches before and has enjoyed lassoing and branding cattle, jobs usually considered as being limited to men. Take-home earnings at Safeway for 48 hr. week, averaged about \$28. Has not received check for the new shorter week.
0602	20-24	M.A.S.	3&4. Worker's year old baby is proving too difficult for worker's mother to care for, and worker fears it will be necessary for her to leave her job as blueprint clerk at Boeing's.
0604	25-29	M.A.N.S.	2. Eventually a home of own.
0609	20-24	M.A.N.S.	1. At present a waitress, hopes to have her own dressmaking business after the war.
0611	50&over	M.P.N.S.	2. "I think women of my age are much better off working. It occupies our minds."
0612	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.
0617	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3. <del>Wife is a nurse</del> 2. To be able to buy a new home, and to send son through college.
0618	25-29	M.P.N.S.	4. Worker's one year old baby has been cared for by worker's pregnant sister. Now sister plans to return to MINN. to have her baby and live there, and worker as yet has been able to make no child care arrangements and fears that she will have to relinquish her welding job at Associated Shipyards.
			1. From welding to store clerking. Welding is proving too physically strenuous.
0622	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Eventually be able to buy home of their own.
0625	50&over	M.P.N.S.	2. Hope to buy new home or possibly a farm.
0644	45-49	D.	2. Hope to be able to buy own home.
			1. Advancing years makes worker feel an easier job like clerical work would be preferable to present packing job at Quattermaster's Depot.



Schedule No.	Age.	M.S.	Comments:
0650	45-49	M.P.N.S.	3 . Going to buy a trailer and travel with husband. Husband had a "medicine show" at one time, and may organize another one.
0668	20-24	Single	3. Plans to attend college.
0670	20-24	M.P.N.S.	2. Husband stricken with infantile paralysis. Will continue working until he recovers.
0684	60's	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker had worked in this laundry 3 yrs. ago. Due to shortage of workers, they begged her to return. She did so, despite husband's vociferous objections. 5. Worker a n amaaingly strong, vigorous woman of large proportions, was in the midst of hanging out a wash of immense size. When agent remarked about the huge laundry she was in the process of doing, she a nswered: "Tell the government there's an old work horse here, who doesn't know any better. Been working a ll my life. You should see the wash I did Sunday(this was Thursday). You know I do all my daughter's laundry, too, and she has 2 children, and one of them wets the bed every night, so you can imagine. They live right next door. Then the kids love my chili sauce and pies and things, so almost every night when I get home(she quits work at midnight), I do some baking and preserving. Like last night I did some preserving. Went to bed at 1;45 in the morning, a nd got up a t 5;30 this morning. Have a lot to do cleaning this house, and my daughter's too, as well as the wash. --but why not? Might as well keep busy, w ouldn't know w hat else to do with my self. Anyway I'm as healthy as a horse." 2. Combined incomes w ill help worker & husband eventually purchase their ow n home.
0688	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Combined incomes w ill help worker & husband eventually purchase their ow n home.
0688	50&over	M.A.N.S.	5. Worker very proud of the fact that she was one of the first women to be employed at Boeing. She is now in her 20th yr. there. Described in detail her intricate job--hand sewing on test panel covings--and brought forth pictures of herself and her "gang"(women of similiar years & experience in her department) taken at work, as well as pictures of B 29's--15--and 17, Sh e was infectiously enthusiastic and exhibited a sense of achievement and accomplishment. She then related the difficulties and hardships of her personal life--her own terrible lameness(one shoe was raised by added lifts measuring at least 6 inches ), the loss of a 19 yr. old daughter from a sudden heart attack, and the temporary insanity her husband was prone to have (he is now living elsewhere)--and concluded with the remark " Now you can understand why I love my work. I would have gone crazy without it all these years. It kept me sane and balanced "



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON-----pg. 9

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments:
0690	18-19	Single	3. Attend Univ. Washington---journalism
0691	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker uses her present earnings for current living expenses, thus enabling husband to bank his entire pay check towards post-war purchase of either grocery store or chicken farm which husband and worker plan to own and operate together.
0699	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Able to save for new home after the war.
0711	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. Running husband's business until he recovers from severe spinal injury.
0718	18-19	Single	3. Marriage to Service man.
0719	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. 2. Worker and husband able to save for Tourist Camp in Colorado. 1. Tourist Camp in Colorado--co-owner and manager with husband. Much easier work than present job as mechanic at Boeing's. Also shorter hours--plans to work only about 4 hrs. a day, & has the added advantage of being able to do household chores during the day as they, too, will live in the Camp.
0720	14-17	Single	1. Usherette job means late hrs. and low pay to worker. Therefore plans to take job as packer in Confectionery plant--better hrs. and higher pay.
0726	30-34	D.	1. Power machine job monotonous--department selling appeals to worker as being more varied and interesting.
0729	50&over	M.P.N.S.	3. Getting too old.
0736	18-19	Single	3. Attend college.
0743	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. New furniture.
0745	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1. Inspector at Boeing's plans to return to her former work as fashion designer.
0749	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1. Noise and physical strain as riveter at Boeing's cause worker to prefer waitress or sales-work in post-war period. Also feel her family (husband and 3 children) have suffered neglect as result of 48 hr. week, and will therefore seek shorter hrs.
0751	25-29	M.P.N.S.	omit
0753	18-19	Single	3. Attend the University
0757	25-29	Single	3. Getting married
0761	50&over	M.P.N.S.	2. In order to get a job in same shop(Northwest Drum Co.) for son, a nervous boy who never was able to obtain employment on his own initiative. She succeeded.
0764	25-29	D.	3. Marriage.
0788	18-19	Single	3. Plans marriage.
0790	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
0796	50&over	M.P.N.S.	3. Old age--68yrs. Expects to draw Soc. Sec.
0813	20-24	Single	3. Marriage to Service man.
0815	25-29	Single	3. Plans marriage
0821	45-49	W.	2. Post-war college education for 2 sons in Service
0828	18-19	Single	2. College education
0829	25-29	Single	3. Getting married
0840	40-44	W.	1. Prefers her former job as accountant to pre-

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON-----pg. 10

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments:
0843	25-29	Single	(cont.) sent one of pipe fitter at Shipyards.
0853	18-19	Single	3. Getting married
0859	40-44	M.P.N.S.	3. Marrying Service man.
			5. Worker started to work for first time in her life one yr. ago. Is ship-fitter's helper at Todd's Shipyard. "Loves it and enjoys every minute of it." Says she is "spoiled, and will never want to stop <del>working</del> working even when the war ends."
0861	25-29	Single	1. From personnel clerk with Army Engineers to door-to-door saleslady for Sporting Goods Firm-- Reasons: she likes to meet people, wants variety, and an out-o-f-doors job.
0864	45-49	Single	5. "Yes, I like my job--(medical secretary at present earning \$225 monthly after deductions), but I don't want to work these long hours after the war even for democracy" hrs. 8:30 to 6--5 and one-half days.
0869	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.
0879	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2. In order to keep well and occupy her mind so she won't worry too much about her 2 sons over-seas.
0880	18-19	Single	3. Attend Montana State College--home economics and vocational rehabilitation courses.
0881.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2. Help war effort and keep mind occupied while 2 sons in Service. Not as much to do around the house, found herself with too much time on her hands. (became saleslady in 5 and 10 store)
0883	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Help war effort (plating job at Boeing) 5. Husband speaking: "We're able to save a little more than when the wife wasn't working, but not a great deal, because she's always buying things. Just finished spending over \$200 on the kid in the Army--bought him a wrist watch, a ring, and a lot of other junk". Husband speaking: "When women first came into my shop (Boeing), they were a joke, but they're no joke to-day. Believe me you've got to give them credit. In many cases they do better than the men. Much more careful workers and another thing. They don't gripe and beef half as much about withholding taxes and stuff like that"
0904	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Help pay for home.
0915	18-19	Single	3. College
0916	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1. Return to former business--owning & managing restaurant with husband. Mechanic at Boeing now.
0918	14-17	Single	2. Trying to save for college education.
0935	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Husband not working at present due to poor health.
0937	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Buying home.
0955	25-29	Single	3. Planning to marry
0957	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
0979	35-39	W.	3. Plans to marry
0982	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON----pg. 11

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments:
0983	50&over	M.P.N.S.	1. Prefers institutional or hospital cooking to present job of office cleaning. Has done cooking of this type before.
0984	18019	Single	3. Plans marriage
0985	35- 39	M.P.N.S.	2. Saving all pay checks for farm after the war
0996	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. At husband's insistence that she stay home and take care of the house.
0998	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3. Until all 3 children ranging from 8 to 15 yrs. are properly educated & self-supporting.
1000	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1. Is nurses' aide at Harbor View Hospital, but wants to be transferred to Marine Hospital; "We lost our boy on the Normandy Beach-head, & I would like to help other soldiers get well." 21. Paying for recently purchased home.
1001	45- 49	M.P.N.S.	2. Working in husband's restaurant, because he has been unable to obtain adequate or competent help.
1006	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Husband ill for the last 5 yrs. Has had 2 strokes. Will not be able to work at any time.
1024	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1011	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. To pay medical and past debts acquired during husband's recent illness.
1015	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. Buying home
1016	20-24	Single	3. Getting married
1034	18-19	Single	3. Getting married
1041	18-19	Single	3. Getting married
1046	20-24	Single	3. Going to college
1048	20-24	Single	3. Attending college next year to study medical chemistry. Will work part-time. Is hospital nurse at present.
1075	50 & over W.		1. Plans to return to former job as saleslady. Present job of unloading wood at Northwest Wooden Ware Co. is too strenuous.
1076	2 0-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1077	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
1096	18-19	M.P.S.	2. To buy a home
1099	50&over	Single	3. Retiring
1111	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man
1141	18-19	Single	1. Does not like riveting. Wants to become salesclerk.
1156	20-24	M.A.S.	1. Likes to meet people so wants a job like waitress in preference to present one as ship-fitter.
1162	14-17	Single	3. Plans to marry
1164	20-24	Single	1. Present riveting job accepted by worker in order to help war effort. Plans return to former stenographic work.
1173	20-24	M.P.S.	2. Worker saving half her salary for post-war farm in Missouri



COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SEATTLE and TACOMA, WASHINGTON-----pg. 12

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments:
1181	50 & over	W.	1. Packing frozen foods at present, hopes to transfer to restaurant cooking & restaurant of her own.
1183	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. To be able to buy electric stove, new furniture, and to finance needed repairs in interior & exterior of house. When these objectives are accomplished, worker will quit.
1185	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1186	25-29	M.A.S.	2. Doesn't like housework, will always prefer work outside the home.
1187	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1. Is food checker at present at Larber's Food Store and Market, but plans to keep accounts and books for husband when he purchases a gas-filling station in the post-war period.
1191	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1200	40-44	M.A.N.S.	2. To be able to purchase complete new dining-room, living-room furniture, and new household accessories such as rugs, draperies etc.
1202	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Acting as filling station attendant at husband's Garage and Gasoline Station, because he is unable to obtain sufficient help.
1205	25-29	D.	3. Plans to marry Service man
1206	40-44	D.	2. Until 3 sons ranging in ages from 10 to 16 are self-supporting.
1208	30-34	Single	3. Plans to marry
1214	30-34	D	3. Plans to marry Service man
1243	14-17	Single	1. Doesn't like riveting, prefers to become a waitress.
1250	18-19	Single	1. More interested in becoming a beauty operator than remaining a worker in the warehouse of the Pacific Naval Advance Base.
1262	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2. Buying a home
1263	20-24	M.A.S.	3. A welder at Todd Pacific Shipyards, plans to teach school after the war. Her former job before she took up welding.
1270	18-19	Single	1. Does not like riveting. Plans to do clerical work.
1271	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry Service man.
12 81	18-19	Single	2. Contemplates marriage, but will work in order to buy furniture & household equipment.
1296	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	1. Is working in brother's restaurant as a waitress merely to help out. Is anxious to return to her regular craft of book-binding.
1298	Single	omit	
1298	Single	omit	
1298	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1312	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry
1313	25-29	M.A.N.S. (sep)	1. "Getting tired of riveting. Was glad to make the good wages and help the war effort, but is looking forward to returning to general office work--steno. typing, & comptometry.
1315	20-24	M.P.N.S.	2. Because husband's salary alone cannot pay the \$2,000 remaining on the house and buy the necessary furniture & household equipment they need.

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS-----SEATTLE and TACOMA, WASHINGTON---pg.13

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments:
1316	45-49	D.	1. Present job of copy-clerk and typist very monotonous and confining to worker. Feels she would like saleswork better.
1324	45-49	M.P.N.S.	5. Worker proudly showed piano they were able to buy because she is working, and added that she was now able to afford piano lessons for the twins.
1327	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Helping to pay monthly payments on home recently purchased.
132 9	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. Husband World War 1 veteran, totally disabled --lost leg in the war, has heart trouble, and since World War 1 has had 17 operations (leg, appendix, kidney etc.). The \$95 monthly veteran's pension is insufficient to cover total household expense. 1. Worker is at present an electrician at Boeing's earning \$1.29 hourly. However this is strictly a war job, and at it's conclusion, she plans to raise chickens and grow vegetables. Income from these sources will make outside employment unnecessary. 5. Since starting to work at Boeing's--Jan. 1943, she has been able to buy a new home with land for chickens and a garden, and new furniture for its interior.
1336	20-24	Single	3. Plans to marry
1340	45-49	D.	1. Likes to meet people, so would p##### prefer being a saleslady to present job of hotel maid.
1345	20-24	Single	1. More future in office work than in cashiering, therefore, worker anxious to change.
1347	14-17	Single	3. College in Spt. 1945
1354	50 & over	W.	1. Worker at present a folder in a laundry plans to resume being a cook-waitress in a restaurant. This was the type of work she had done in the past.
1355	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2. Until recently purchased home is completely paid for.
1361	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. To support herself and tubercular husband who receives no sick benefits of any kind.
1363	20-24	M.A.S.	2. Until enough money saved to buy new home and furniture.
1364	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2. As long as husband is unable to work. Has been incapacitated for 1 yr. with spinal injury. Worker employed as checker in Dry Cleaning Co.